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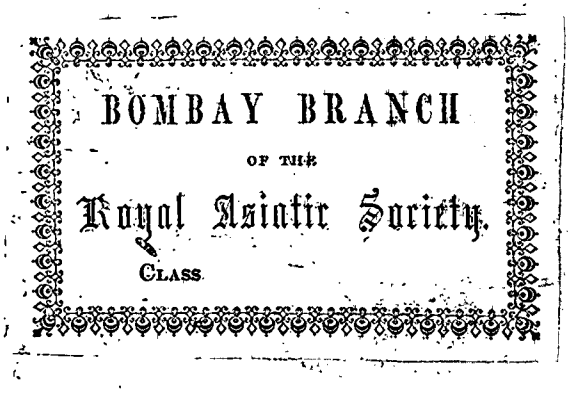

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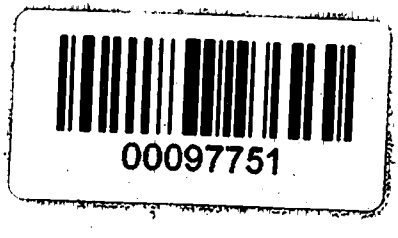

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" A Dissertation upon English Typographical

important science of Hydrography, was born July 24, 1737, at New Hailes, near Edinburgh, the seat of his father, Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. of Hailes. His mother, Lady Christian, daughter of the Earl of Haddington, a very amiable and accomplished woman, bore 16 children; all of whom Alexander, who was the seventh son, survived. He was educated at the school of Haddington, under Mr. David Young; but, as he left school before he was 14, and never was at the University, his scholastic endowments were very limited. At school he had the credit of being a good scholar; and, after he left school, his eldest brother was wont to make him translate, off hand, some of the Odes of Horace; so that he was, for his years, a tolerable proficient in Latin: but, going abroad, entirely his own master, before he was 16, he neglected his Latin; and, as he says, never found so much use for it as to induce him to take any pains to recover it. Sir James Dalrymple died in 1750; and the Hon. General St. Clair having married Sir James's sister, a very sensible and accomplished woman (the relict of Sir John Baird, Bart.), in 1752, from his intimacy with William Baker, Esq. (afterwards Sir William Baker, Knt.) Alderman of London, and then Chairman of the East India Company, General St. Clair got Mr. Baker's promise to appoint his nephew, Mr. Dalrymple, a Writer in the Company's service; the young man having conceived a strong desire of going to the East Indies, by reading "Nieuhoff's Voyages," and a novel of that time, called "Joe Thomson." He accordingly left Scotland in the spring of 1752, with his brother Sir David, who affectionately accompanied him to London. He was put to Mr. Kinross's academy, at Forty-hill, near Enfield, for some months antecedent to his appointment in the Company's service. He was obliged to Mr. Kinross for his great kindness and attention to him, and received much good instruction for his conduct through life; by which he greatly profited: but was too short a time at that academy to learn much of what was the object of sending him there, *viz.* writing and merchants' accounts; which are, at least were at that time, the only qualifications the East India Company thought requisite in their servants: and the absurdity of supposing a boy of 16 from an academy competent to keep a set of merchants' books not being considered, some demur was made to Mr. Kinross's certificate of this part of Mr. Dalrymple's education not being expressed in terms sufficiently direct. However, this was not insisted on. Nov. 1, 1752, he was appointed a Writer in the East India Company's service, and stationed on the Madras establishment. Alderman Baker disqualified early the next year; so that it was by a very accidental contingence that Mr. Dalrymple went to India, his family having no India connexions; more particularly as he wanted a few

Founders and Foundries; by Edward Rowe Mores,

months of 16, the age required for a Writer to be: and his mother, Lady Christian, strongly objected to his father's son even tacitly assenting to countenance what was untrue; and she was not quite satisfied with being assured that it was with Alderman Baker's concurrence and approbation; it being urged that the spirit of the regulation was to prevent infants from being introduced into the service as Writers, and not to preclude a person for the difference of a few months in age. "This" (says Mr. Dalrymple, whose memoirs of himself are here epitomised) "is the only instance in which Alexander Dalrymple is conscious of having been accessary to cheating the Company, if it can be so termed."

After a great variety of public services at Madras and other of the Company's settlements in the East Indies, Mr Dalrymple obtained for them a grant of the Island of Balambangan, of which he took possession, Jan. 23, 1763, on his return towards Madras; and as it appeared necessary that the Court of Directors should have full information on the subject of our future intercourse in the Eastern Islands, he determined to proceed to England for that purpose. Soon after his arrival, in 1765, discoveries in the South Sea being a favourite object of Mr. Dalrymple's researches, he communicated his collections on that subject to the Secretary of State, Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdown, who expressed a strong desire to employ him on these discoveries. And, in 1769, when the Royal Society proposed to send persons to observe the Transit of Venus, Mr. Dalrymple was approved of by the Admiralty, as a proper person to be employed in this service, as well as to prosecute discoveries in that quarter; but from some differences of opinion, partly owing to official etiquette respecting the employment of any person as Commander of a vessel who was not a Naval Officer, and partly owing to Mr. Dalrymple's objections to a divided command, this design did not take place. In that year, however, the Court of Directors of the East India Company gave Mr. Dalrymple 5000*l.* for his past services, and as an equivalent to the emoluments of Secretary at Madras, which he had relinquished in 1759, to proceed on the Eastern voyage. As the various proceedings concerning Balambangan were published in 1769, it may be sufficient to notice in this place, that the Court of Directors appointed Mr. Dalrymple chief of Balambangan, and commander of the Britannia; but, some unhappy differences arising with the Directors, he was removed from the charge of that intended settlement, and another person appointed in his stead. In 1774, however, the Court of Directors, being dissatisfied with this person's conduct, had it in contemplation to send a Supervisor thither. On this occasion Mr. Dalrymple made an offer of his services to redeem the expedition from destruction, without any emolument except defraying his expences, on condition that a small portion of the clear profits

A. M. and A. S. S.—To this curious little Work;

profits of the establishment should be granted to him and his heirs, &c. But this offer was not accepted; and soon after the settlement of Balambangan was lost to the Company.—From the time Mr. Dalrymple returned to England, he was almost constantly engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a full exposition of the importance of the Eastern Islands and South Seas; and was encouraged by the Court of Directors to publish various charts, &c. It is positively affirmed that the chart of the Northern part of the Bay of Bengal, published in 1772, was the occasion of saving the Hawke Indiaman from the French, in the war.—Mr. Dalrymple had taken every occasion to keep up his claim on the Madras establishment; but after Lord Pigot was, in 1775, appointed Governor of Fort St. George, he was advised by the then Chairman and Deputy Chairman, to make a specific application before the arrangement of the Madras Council was made, his former letters being considered as too general. Accordingly, March 3, 1775, he applied to be restored to his standing on the Madras establishment; which application the Company were pleased to comply with, and he was appointed in his rank, as a Member of Council, and was nominated to be one of the Committee of Circuit. In the proceedings of the Council at Madras, no man, however violent in his animosity or opposition, ever imputed to Mr. Dalrymple any want of integrity or zeal for what he thought was for the Company's interest; and he had the satisfaction to find that the Court of Directors gave him distinguished marks of their approbation. April 1, 1779, when the Company were pleased to accept of his services in the employment he held till his death, namely, that of Hydrographer, by advice of Sir George Wombwell, the then Chairman, he accepted on the 8th that employment by letter, read in Court on the 9th of April, on condition it should not invalidate his pretensions at Madras. May 27, 1780, the Court of Directors resolved that Messrs. Russell, Dalrymple, Stone, and Lathom, having come home in pursuance of the resolution of the General Court in 1777, to have their conduct inquired into, and no objection having been made in so long a time, nor appearing against their conduct, should be again employed in the Company's service. The other gentlemen were afterwards appointed to Chiefships; Mr. Dalrymple continuing in his present employment, with the reservation of his Madras pretensions. When the employment of Hydrographer was confirmed on the 19th of July, he expressed by letter, that he trusted, if he wished to return to Madras hereafter, that the Court would appoint him; and this letter was ordered to lie on the table. In 1784, when the India Bill was brought into Parliament, there was a clause precluding the Company from sending persons back to India, who had been a certain time in England. Mr. Dalrymple represented the injustice this was to him, who had accepted his employment on condition that it

of which only *Eighty copies* were printed, an Appendix of eight pages was added by Mr. Nichols.

should not injure his pretensions at Madras; a clause was thereupon inserted, precluding that measure, unless with the concurrence of three-fourths of the Directors, and three-fourths of the Proprietors. He was still not satisfied, and carried on a sort of controversial correspondence with the Directors, the merits of which would now be but imperfectly understood.—It having been long in contemplation to have an Hydrographical office at the Admiralty, this was at length established, with a salary of 500*l.* a year, during the Administration of Earl Spencer. In 1795 Mr. Dalrymple was appointed to the office of Hydrographer; and received the assent of the Court of Directors, under whom he held a similar office, and who had lately given him a pension for life.

From this time little occurred in his history worthy of particular notice till May 1808, when, having refused to resign his place of Hydrographer to the Admiralty, on the ground of superannuation, and to accept of a pension, he was dismissed from his situation; and it is said, that, in the opinion of his medical attendants, his death was occasioned by vexation arising from that event. A motion was shortly afterwards made on this subject in the House of Commons; when the Secretary to the Admiralty, after bearing the most ample testimony to the talents and services of Mr. Dalrymple, fully justified the conduct of that Board, which had adopted a necessary measure with much reluctance. Mr. Dalrymple, indeed, had exhibited so many symptoms of decayed faculties, joined to an irritable habit, as to lessen the value of those services for which he had been so highly respected.—He died, at his house in High-street Mary-le-bone, June 19, 1808, æt. 70; and was buried in the small cemetery adjoining the church. His collection of books was very large and valuable; and particularly rich in works pertaining to Geography and Navigation, which were purchased by the Admiralty His valuable collection of Poetry he bequeathed to his heir at law, to be kept at the family seat in Scotland, as an heir-loom; and his miscellaneous collection, containing, among others, a great number of valuable foreign books, particularly in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, was sold by auction, by King and Lochée, in 1809; the First Part, May 29, and twenty-nine following days; the Second Part, Nov. 6, and twenty-eight following days, and afterwards a Third Part; the whole producing a considerable sum.

He had been elected F.S.A. June 24, 1770; and was then styled "Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. of Soho-square, a considerable Navigator and explorer in the East Indies, and author of several curious publications." In June 1771 he was also elected F.R.S. and communicated to the Royal Society a valuable paper "On the Formation of Islands," vol. LVII. p. 394; and the "Journal" noticed in p. 32, vol. LXVIII. p. 389.—His printed works were very numerous. The following list, exclusive of his nautical publi-

"Speech of Edmund Burke, Esq. Member of

publications, was furnished by himself, at the end of the Memoirs of his Life, in the European Magazine for December 1802. Those marked * were never published, and those marked † were not sold: "Account of Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean before 1764, 1767," 8vo. † "Memorial to the Proprietors of East India Stock, 1768," 8vo. † "Account of what has passed between the East India Directors and Alexander Dalrymple," intended as an Introduction to a Plan for extending the Commerce of this Kingdom, and the Company in the East Indies, by an Establishment at Balambangan," as first printed, 1768, 8vo. "Account of what has passed.—Do.—Do."—as published, 8vo. "A Plan for extending the Commerce of this Kingdom and the East India Company, by an Establishment at Balambangan, by Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. 1771," 8vo. * "Letter concerning the proposed Supervisors, 20 June, 1769," 8vo. "Two Letters to the Court of Directors concerning the proposed Supervisorship, 1769," 4to. "Vox populi Vox Dei, Lord Weymouth's Appeal to the General Court of Proprietors, considered, 14th August, 1769," 4to. "An Historical Collection of the several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean, Vol. I.; being chiefly a literal Translation from the Spanish Writers, 1770," 4to. A Second Volume, containing "the Dutch Voyages," was published in 1771, 4to. † "Proposition of a benevolent Voyage to introduce Corn, &c. into New Zealand, &c. 1771," 4to. "Considerations on a Pamphlet (by Governor Johnstone) entitled 'Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly respecting Bengal', 1772," 8vo. "General View of the East India Company's Affairs (written in January 1769), to which are added some Observations on the present State of the Company's Affairs, 1772," 8vo. † "A Paper concerning the General Government for India," 8vo. † "Rights of the East India Company."—N.B. This was printed at the Company's expence, 1773, 8vo. "Letter from Mr. Dalrymple to Dr. Hawkesworth, occasioned by some groundless and illiberal Imputations on his Account of the late Voyages to the South, 1773," 4to. * "Observations on Dr. Hawkesworth's Preface to second edition, 1773," 4to. An opinion of Sir David Dalrymple, that there was too much asperity in this Reply, retarded, and the death of Dr Hawkesworth prevented, the publication. † "Memorial of Doctor Juan Louis Arias (in Spanish), 1773," 4to. † "Proposition for Printing, by Subscription, the MS Voyages and Travels in the British Museum, 1773," 4to. "A full and clear Proof that the Spaniards can have no claim to Balambangan, 1774," 8vo. "An Historical relation of the several Expeditions from Fort Marlbro' to the Islands off the West Coast of Sumatra, 1775," 4to. "A Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the South Atlantic Ocean; published from Original MSS. by Dr. Halley, M. Bouvet, &c. with a Preface concerning a Voyage on Discovery, proposed to be undertaken by Alexander Dalrymple at his own

Parliament for the City of Bristol, on presenting to

own expence.; Letters to Lord North on the subject, and Plan of a Republican Colony, 1775," 4to. † "Copies of Papers relative to the Restoration of the King of Tanjour, the Imprisonment of Lord Pigot, &c. Printed by the East India Company, for the use of the Proprietors, 1777," 4to.—N. B. In this collection are many Minutes of Council, and some Letters by Alexander Dalrymple. † Several other Pieces on the same subject, written by Alexander Dalrymple, were printed by Admiral Pigot and Alexander Dalrymple, but not sold; those particularly by Alexander Dalrymple are 4to. 1777. "Notes on Lord Pigot's Narrative." "Letter to Proprietors of East India Stock, 8th May 1777." "Account of the Transactions concerning the Revolt at Madras, 30th April 1777. Appendix." "Letter to the Court of Directors, 19th June 1777.—Memorial, 19th June 1777." † "Account of the Subversion of the Legal Government of Fort St. George, in answer to Mr. Andrew Stuart's Letter to the Court of Directors, 1778," 4to. "Journal of the Grenville," published in the Philosophical Transactions, 1778," 4to. "Considerations on the present State of Affairs between England and America, 1778," 8vo "Considerations on the East India Bill, 1769, 8vo. 1778." "State of the East India Company, and Sketch of an equitable Agreement, 1780," 8vo. "An Account of the Loss of the Grosvenor Indiaman, commanded by Captain Coxen, Aug. 4, 1782; being the Report given in to the East India Company, by Alexander Dalrymple, Esq. published with the Approbation of the Court of Directors, 1783," 8vo. "Reflexions on the present State of the East India Company, 1783," 8vo. "A short Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coast of Coromandel, 1783," 8vo. "A Retrospective View of the Antient System of the East India Company, with a Plan of Regulation, 1784," 8vo. "Postscript to Mr. Dalrymple's Account of the Gentoo Mode of collecting the Revenues on the Coast of Coromandel, being—Observations made on a perusal of it by Moodoo Kistna, 1785," 8vo. "Extracts from Juvenilia, or Poems by George Wither, 1785," 24mo. "Fair State of the Case between the East India Company and the Owners of Ships now in their service; to which are added,—Considerations on Mr. Brough's Pamphlet, concerning East India Shipping, 1786," 8vo. "A Serious Admonition to the Publick on the intended Thief Colony at Botany Bay." "Review of the Contest concerning Four New Regiments, graciously offered by his Majesty to be sent to India, &c. 1788," 8vo. * "Plan for promoting the Fur-trade, and securing it to this Country, by uniting the Operations of the East India and Hudson's Bay Companies, 1789," 4to. * "Memoir of a Map of the Lands around the North Pole, 1789," 4to. "An Historical Journal of the Expeditions by Sea and Land, to the North of California in 1768, 1769, and 1770, when Spanish Establishments were first made at San Diego and Mon-

the House of Commons (Feb. 11, 1780) A Plan for the better Security of the Independency of Parliament, and the œconomical Reformation of the Civil and other Establishments*."

"The Works of the English Poets, with Prefaces Biographical and Critical. By Samuel Johnson †; with Heads engraved by Bartolozzi, &c." small 8vo.

Monterey; translated from the Spanish MS. by William Revely, Esq. to which is added,—Translation of Cabrera Bueno's Description of the Coast of California, and an Extract from the MS Journal of M. Sauvague le Muet, 1714, 1790," 4to. "A Letter to a Friend on the Test Act, 1790," 8vo. "The Spanish Pretensions fairly discussed, 1790," 8vo. "The Spanish Memorial of 4th June considered, 1790," 8vo. "Plan for the Publication of a Repertory of Oriental Information, 1790," 4to. * "Memorial of Alexander Dalrymple, 1791," 8vo. "Parliamentary Reform, as it is called, *improper*, in the present State of this Country, 1793," 8vo. "Mr. Fox's Letter to his Worthy and Independent Electors of Westminster, fully considered, 1793," 8vo. † "Observations on the Copper Coinage wanted for the Circars. Printed for the use of the East India Company, 1794," 8vo. "The Poor Man's Friend, 1795," 8vo. "A Collection of English Songs, with an Appendix of Original Pieces, 1796," 8vo. * "A Fragment on the India Trade, written in 1791, 1797," 8vo. "Thoughts of an old Man of Independent Mind, though Dependent Fortune, 1800," 8vo. "Oriental Repertory, vol. I. 4to. April 1791 to January 1793." "Oriental Repertory, vol. II" 4to. (not completed.)

* "This noble and wonderful piece of oratory, of which we have here an authentic copy, will immortalize the name of BURKE." *Monthly Review, vol. LXII. p.* 242.

† "The long-expected beautiful Edition of the English Poets has at length made its appearance. Promises that are delayed, too frequently end in disappointment; but to this remark the present publication is an exception. We must ingenuously confess, that, from the first of its being advertised, we considered Dr. Johnson's name merely as a lure which the proprietors of the work had obtained, to draw in the unwary purchaser; taking it for granted that he would just have allotted, as he owns he originally intended, to every Poet, an advertisement, like those which are found in the French Miscellanies, containing a few dates, and a general character; an undertaking, as he observes, not very tedious or difficult; and we may add, an undertaking also that would have conferred not much reputation upon the Writer, nor have communicated much information to his readers. Happily for both, *the honest desire of giving useful pleasure*, to borrow his own expression, has led him beyond his first intention. This honest desire is very amply gratified. In the walk of biography and criticism, Dr. Johnson has

"Six Old Plays*, on which Shakspeare founded his Measure for Measure, Comedy of Errors, Taming the Shrew, King John, King Henry IV. and King Henry V. King Lear," 8vo.

The First Volume of Dr. Samuel Horsley's very excellent Edition of the "Works of Sir Isaac Newton†," 4to.

"The History of the Royal Abbey of Bec, near Rouen in Normandy. By Dom. John Bourget, Benedictine Monk of the Congregation of St. Maur in the said House, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Translated from the French‡," small 8vo.

"Some Account of the Alien Priories, and of such Lands as they are known to have possessed in England and Wales§," small 8vo.

"A Supplement to Dr. Swift's Works: being a Collection of Miscellanies in Prose and Verse‖; by

has long been without a rival. It is barely justice to acknowledge that he still maintains his superiority. The present work is no way inferior to the best of his very celebrated productions of the same class." *Monthly Review, vol. LXI. p* 1.

* "From the Dunghill of Ennius, Virgil is said to have collected gold. We have now before us a much meaner dunghill, from which that great chemist Shakspeare contrived to extract something more precious. The perusal of these Old Plays will rather serve to raise than depreciate his genius in the estimation of the reader, and will shew that the delicacy of his taste, and soundness of his judgment, were almost as remarkable as the richness of his fancy. That he could present the world with such copies of Lear and Henry the Fifth, having before him such originals, is the strongest evidence of his possessing the poet's frenzy-rolling eye, as well as his imagination to body forth things unsubstantial, and his pen to give them shape." *Ibid. p.* 296.

† See vol. IV. p. 675.

‡ The "Abbey of Bec" and the "Alien Priories" were both edited by Mr. Nichols, assisted by Dr. Ducarel and Mr. Gough. See vol. VI. p. 631.

§ This curious Work, on a subject never before treated on, contains several plates, beautifully engraved by B. T. Pouncey.

‖ See vol. II. p. 667; vol. III. p. 228.—"It is the province of true wit, to cultivate the barren, and beautify the deformed. Nor doth it stop here. Its plastic hand forms worlds of his own, and moulds them into whatever shape it pleaseth. It commands the deep abyss of vacuity itself;—calls up new and unknown creations, and (as the first Lord of this ideal empire beautifully expresses

the Dean, Dr. Delany, Dr. Sheridan, Mrs. Johnson, and others his intimate Friends. Vol. II. With Notes, and an Index, by the Editor," 8vo.

"A Treatise on Rivers and Canals; by Theodore Augustus Mann*, Member of the Imperial and Royal

expresses it) 'gives to airy *nothings* a local habitation and a name.' Few writers have better illustrated this remark than SWIFT. He was a man of native genius. His fancy was inexhaustible. His conceptions were lively and comprehensive; and he had the peculiar felicity of conveying them in language equally correct, free, and perspicuous. His penetration was as quick as intuition; and he was, indeed, the Critic of Nature. The high rank he holds in the Republic of Letters was owing, not to the indulgence of the times in which he wrote, but entirely to his own incontestable merit. Nothing could suppress his genius. Nothing could hinder the world's seeing it. The opposition of an unrelenting party in Church and State, and the personal enmity that was borne him by several of high rank and great influence, could not eclipse the lustre of his name, nor sink in the smallest degree that authority in Literature which he claimed, and the world granted, as his right: By such opposers, a genius of less force would have been totally crushed. But from him they were shaken, 'like dew-drops from a lion's mane.' As his genius was of the first class, so were some of his virtues. He hath been accused of avarice, but with the same truth as he hath been accused of infidelity. In *detached* views, no man was more liable to be mistaken. Even his genius and good sense might be questioned, if we were only to read some passages of his writings. To judge fairly, and pronounce justly of him, as a man, and as an author, we should examine the uniform tenor of his disposition and conduct, and the general nature and design of his productions. In the latter he will appear great—and in the former good, notwithstanding the puns and puerilities of the one, and the absurdities and inconsistencies of the other.—We had before formed our opinion of Dean Swift. This Supplement to his Works has confirmed it.—We have read this volume with particular satisfaction; and though many things might have been omitted, yet, on the whole, we think it a curious and valuable repository of critical observations and biographical anecdotes, deriving its chief value from the anecdotes which the Editor hath collected to illustrate the character and writings of Dean Swift, and to throw light on some circumstances that would have remained obscure without them." *Monthly Review, vol. LXI. p. 356.*

* This ingenious Writer, whose residence was principally at Brussels, where he was visited by almost every English Traveller of erudition, and had been much employed in Navigable Canals, had been 25 years absent from his native country. In the winter of

Academy of Sciences at Brussels," 4to.

of 1777, whilst he was in London as a sort of Agent for the Governor of the Netherlands, Prince Charles of Lorraine, I had the pleasure of occasionally meeting him at Sir John Pringle's dinners; and he afterwards favoured me with his correspondence (see vol. III. p. 178).—In the Magazine for 1787, vol. LVII. p. 461, he says, "Having the *occasion* of sending this over to you by a private hand, I would not let slip an opportunity which I have wished for, for a good while past, on the following motives: I receive regularly, since the beginning of 1784, the Gentleman's Magazine, which you print. I cannot sufficiently commend the plan and the execution of this excellent periodical work which, in abundance of matter, variety, and selection, surpasses any Journal we have upon the Continent. Whilst I most willingly give this just praise to the work in general, I cannot help seeing with pain its imperfection from time to time with regard to things upon the Continent of Europe: mistaken accounts are sometimes given of the most common occurrences abroad; and questions are proposed about things which are here known to every body, and yet are sometimes left without any satisfactory answer. In the years 1784 and 1785 I noted many such things, with the intent of sending them over to you; but the doubt whether they would be agreeable to the Editors, as also the want of proper occasions of sending them free from expence, deterred me from doing it; and, since then, I have thought it useless to continue taking any such notes till now."—After some pertinent answers to different Correspondents, he proceeds, "Your Obituary in general is exceedingly accurate. As the circumstances of the late Lord Viscount Montague's death at Brussels were very singular, I am curious to see what will be said of it in your Magazine. I had been acquainted with his Lordship ever since his settling at Brussels in 1783; and I was the person whom he sent for, the Saturday before his death, when he declared his resolution of returning to the faith of his ancestors, and that in which himself had been educated. He repeatedly charged me to make his dying sentiments known to the world; and, if they are misrepresented in any thing, I shall certainly do it in the most public and authentic manner. I make no doubt but the impartiality and love of truth, which the Editors of the Gentleman's Magazine constantly profess, will engage them to rectify their account, if any thing in it is proved to be contrary to the truth. We live no longer in the age of that enthusiastic prejudice, which once persuaded people, that all those who differed from them in religious tenets could hardly enjoy common-sense, or be capable of acting according to the dictates of probity and veracity. Yours, &c. Abbé Mann, Canon of Courtray, and Secretary to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Brussels."

The death of Lord Montague was thus recorded: "April 9, at Brussels, Anthony Joseph Browne, Viscount Montague. He was

"Christianity the true Foundation of Civil Li-

was lineally descended from Sir Anthony Browne, master of the horse to Henry VIII. and one of his executors, whose son was created Viscount Montague, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. The late Lord was born 1728; married, 1765, Francis daughter of Herbert Mackworth, Esq. and relict of Lord Halkerton, by whom he has left a son, born 1769, and a daughter 1767."—In the same volume, p. 578, Mr. Gough says, "As the Abbé confirms the return of the late Lord Viscount Montague to the faith of his ancestors, which has been only glanced at in the newspapers, and not adopted in your Obituary, the publick will be obliged to him for the particulars and motives of that return." And another Correspondent, p. 593, descants further on the subject.

This challenge the Abbé very obligingly answered, in a long letter, p. 654; and in the same page a third Correspondent calls on him for "an account of the last sentiments of Lord Montague;" adding, "The Abbé will not act with impartiality, if he does not also give an account of the behaviour of a young Lady of high quality (Hon. Mrs Dillon) in her last moments, who died at Brussels in the faith of her ancestors Perhaps to desire from the Abbé the reasons why he deserted the faith of his ancestors, is asking too much; but it is hoped that he will draw up an history of his own life, which has abounded with more singular events than that of any private man in Europe."—Several other letters on the subject appeared in the same volume, pp. 861—864, 948, 955; which were, in general, highly complimentary to "The Abbé's talents, politeness, and every other good quality which he was known to possess." One of these was from the celebrated Dr. Berington.—A second says, "I know not of what religion his parents were; but I know that he went early in life to Spain, and served there in a military capacity. His good sense and orderly conduct soon attracted the notice of General Wall, who honoured him with particular marks of his favour and friendship, and who, no doubt, would have advanced him highly in a military line, had not an insatiable thirst for study and retirement determined him to quit a military life, and retire to a convent in the Netherlands, where the severity of the order he took to, the unwholesome air of Neuport, and too close an application to books, brought on him a complication of bodily sufferings, which he has struggled against, but not in vain, for nearly half his days. He soon became the superior of that convent; but such a man could not long remain unknown. The late Empress Queen heard of his merits, and removed him to a more comfortable line of life. The noble Prince her successor honoured him with his notice; and, if I mistake not, often consults him; and all who personally know him (and I have the honour to be one of that number) esteem and value him; and, as I am a Protestant, I can vouch for it, that, as often as I have conversed with him, the subject

berty; a Sermon preached at St. Mary's Church in

subject of Religion was never mentioned, except that universal Religion of desiring to be useful to mankind in general; in which, I believe, no man is more devoutly sincere than Abbé Mann."—Another says, "Abbé Mann is 53 years of age. He set out in a military line of life. But was it probable that a man of a contemplative turn, possessed of a strong inclination to study and retirement in his youth, would not very soon perceive that, however fashionable the life of a soldier may appear to most folks, there are some who may think the profession of *man-killing* not quite consistent with *Christianity?* I am sure it is not with *humanity;* and, for myself, I would prefer (if I must be a dealer in blood) being the King's Butcher, rather than his General"—In the next year, vol. LVIII. p. 1156, Dr. Milner says, "I need not inform you, Mr. Urban, that your Magazine wings its way far beyond the precincts of this Island; no wonder if in these foreign flights it is sometimes found to be at fault. You want, Sir, a few Continental Correspondents; and you had an invaluable one of this description in the Abbé Mann, whose extensive information, and depth of reflection, are universally acknowledged abroad, and have raised him to stations of honour and emolument, which, without real merit, must have been unattainable to a stranger. Unfortunately, however, at the beginning of his correspondence with you, he thought it incumbent on him to point out a mistake in your Obituary, concerning the dying sentiments of a late noble Peer, to which he himself was witness; and though this information was avowedly authentic, and conformable to the request of his deceased friend, it drew upon him a torrent of personal abuse, to which, as he informed me last summer, when I had the happiness of forming an acquaintance with him, his feelings as a gentleman and a scholar forbad him to reply. I am not without my hopes, however, that the regret which you have so often expressed for his loss may induce him to resume his original plan, and to contribute again to the enrichment of your publication. Mr. J. Berington, the other writer I alluded to, possesses an enlivening pen, which will not suffer any subject that it touches to languish, or grow insipid. Amongst all the periods that have been objected to in his numerous compositions, no one ever objected to a dull period. Such a Correspondent, therefore, was a treasure to your Miscellany; but, from his silence under a late violent attack in your Magazine for September, I fear he pays more regard to the merits of his antagonists, than to the gratification of the publick. J. M."

In this year we have two publications by the learned Abbé, 1. "Abregé de l'Histoire de la Ville de Bruxelles, et de ses Environs; Brux. 1788," 2 vols. 8vo. 2. "Recueil des Memoires Academiques de M. l'Abbé Mann; Brux. 1788," 4to.

In

Leicester, at the Assizes held there, Aug. 12, 1778; by John-Cole Gallaway, M. A. Vicar of Hinckley

In July 1790 he thus addressed Governor Thicknesse from Brussels: "Your very kind letter of the 5th instant is come to my hands. It might have been otherwise, as I sometimes find by subsequent letters which mention preceding ones I never received. I beg you will not think hardly of me, if any of your letters should remain without an answer, but rather attribute it to such a cause. What I write at present must be short and insignificant, from the situation we are in. The last week's violent Revolution in France produces a sensation here which I can liken to nothing more aptly than that of a violent sea breaking-in, and over-passing all its boundaries, produced by a storm or an earthquake at a distance in the sea. The fermentation is at the highest; God alone knows what it will end in. What a state for a mind like mine, which fled from the world at twenty-five, for the sake of peace and tranquillity, that was thrown into it again twelve years ago, to get out of the way of the impending hurricane which I saw would soon burst over the state of life I was in, as it has since done in effect; and which at fifty-five may be obliged perhaps to set out again to look for bread, without taking any part whatsoever, except recommending peace to all, amidst the civil commotions which surround me. But God's will be done! I am infinitely obliged to you, dear Sir, for the interest you take in whatever concerns me, and for the kind proposals you make me. In the present moment, no resolution can be taken any way. A little time will shew what turns the storm will take; whether it will burst over us, or pass away: and then I will take the liberty of writing to you again more explicitly. I stir abroad very little of late, even my solitary walks are curtailed; but when I see Sir John, and his respectable family, I will not fail making them your compliments. I beg my very respectable ones to your lady; but cannot express sufficiently all I owe to your kind friendship. I am, with the sincerest regard, &c. A. M.

"P. S. I have much matter ready for Mr. Urban, but have no occasion of sending it."

In 1792 the Abbé published "Memoires sur les grandes Gelées et leurs Effects; *Gand.* 1792," 8vo.

In January 1793 he was admitted an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries; and in 1796 communicated "A Description of what is called a Roman Camp in Westphalia, in a Letter to the President;" printed in the Archæologia, vol. XIII. pp. 1—6, with a Plate. And, July 16, 1797, he communicated "A short Chronological Account of the Religious Establishments made by English Catholics on the Continent of Europe," (ibid. p. 251.) The Abbé was then residing at Leutmeritz in Bohemia; and, it is hoped, he still survives the turmoils which, during a life of nearly fourscore years, he has witnessed in the convulsions of almost every State in Europe.

in

in that county, and master of a private boarding-school*;" 8vo.

* Mr. Gallaway was a native of Ely; and was admitted of Bene't College, Cambridge, 1755; removed to Queen's College; B.A. 1759; M.A. 1762. Whilst resident at Cambridge, he employed his leisure hours as a corrector of the University press; and united to his clerical duties the laborious but useful employment of an instructor of youth. He afterwards obtained the office of master of the free grammar-school at Botesdale in Suffolk, founded by Sir Nicholas Bacon in 1576, and of which the master and usher ought to be elected from Bene't College. He was preacher and curate of St. Mary's in Thetford, 1769; and, in virtue of that office, master of the school and hospital at that place; sequestrator also and rector of St. Peter's, and perpetual curate of St. Cuthbert, in Thetford, value 150*l.* *per annum*; which he resigned, October 1774, for the rectory of Honington, Suffolk; which he also resigned (by exchange with the Rev. William Hickes) for the vicarage of Hinckley, in 1778. At this place he for some time kept a boarding-school for the education of young men in a somewhat superior style, and had a few pupils from the West Indies. This plan, however, from some causes unimportant to the publick, not answering his expectations, he soon relinquished it. He married a sister of Dr. Burnaby, the late truly respectable Archdeacon of Leicester; by whom he had a very large family, several of whom died in their infancy. The eldest son, who was born in 1767, and was in holy orders, died suddenly in 1796; and another son, a respectable young man (who had been taken under the protection of his uncle, the present worthy vicar of Asfordby), was unfortunately drowned, whilst bathing in Oakham canal. Five sons and two daughters survived their father.—To the Writer of this brief memorial Mr. Gallaway frequently expressed a wish to be well spoken of in Mr. Urban's Obituary, as he *was* so recorded. He was naturally chearful, open-hearted, and generous in the extreme. With a tolerable share of classical literature, he was an excellent schoolmaster. For a considerable portion of his life, he was a very useful parish-priest, a good reader of the Church service, and a sound, practical preacher. For some time he was in the commission of the peace; but in that capacity he was greatly out of his depth, and did not long retain the situation. It is a trite observation, that, when a man is going downward in the world, as old friends die off, new ones are with difficulty acquired; and this was peculiarly the case with Mr. Gallaway. Of his imperfections (and who is without them?) the present Writer has often frankly told him when living: they arose, however, not from constitution, but from mental and pecuniary distress. Let them be buried in his grave! In the last solemn act of his life he demonstrated his integrity. The emoluments of his livings, which had long been sequestered, he per-

"Four Moral Eclogues;" poetically descriptive of the varying Seasons of the Year; 4to.

"A Discourse on the Theory of Gunnery*; delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, Nov. 30, 1778; by Sir John Pringle, Bart. Published by their Order; 4to.

"Experiments upon Vegetables, discovering their great Power of purifying the common Air in the Sun-shine, and of injuring it in the Shade and at Night, &c.; by John Ingenhousz†, Counsellor of

permitted to accumulate to an amount sufficient for the payment, in full, of all his debts. His only publications were, the Assize Sermon noticed above, and a volume of "Seventeen Sermons on various subjects, 1785," 8vo. a Work, which "neither pride nor ambition imposed on the Publick; but paternal duty and affection for a numerous family." He was the Author also of "A Short Exposition of the Church Catechism," in the same year.—Mr. Gallaway died at Hinckley, Jan. 12, 1804, in the 67th year of his age. A Portrait of him is given in the "History of Leicestershire," vol IV. p. 693.

* "This most excellent Discourse, the last we are to expect from its truly ingenious and learned Author, was delivered on presenting Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal to Mr. Charles Hutton, of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, for his paper, intituled, "The Force of fired Gunpowder, and the initial Velocities of Cannon-Balls, determined from Experiments."

Monthly Review, vol. LXII. p. 121.

† This eminent Physician, to whom the publick are indebted for several curious and useful discoveries, particularly in the application of pneumatic chemistry and natural philosophy to the purposes of medical and agricultural improvements, was a man of great simplicity of manners and benevolence of disposition. He was a native of Breda, and for some time practised physick in his native country. He came to England about the year 1767, to acquire information concerning the Suttonian method of inoculating the small-pox; and in 1768 (on the recommendation of Sir John Pringle, who very highly esteemed him) he was engaged to go to Vienna to inoculate the Archduchess Theresa-Elizabeth (the only daughter of the Emperor Joseph II.) and the Archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, brothers of the Emperor. In the Spring of the following year he went to Italy, and inoculated the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The rewards of these services were, the rank of Body Physician and Counsellor of State to their Imperial Majesties, with a pension for life of about 600*l.* sterling *per annum*. Visiting London in 1779, he was in that year elected F. R. S. having before had the same honour from several other learned Societies. He

died

the Court, and Body Physician to their Imperial and Royal Majesties, F. R. S. &c." 8vo.

"Description of a Glass Apparatus for making Mineral Waters like those of Pyrmont, &c. together with the Descriptions of some new Eudiometers, &c. In a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. By M. J. H. D. Magelhaens*, F. R. S. and Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris," 8vo.

died at Bowood Park, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdown, Sept. 7, 1799. For several years he resided in this country, to which, from his first acquaintance with it, he was always much attached, and where he passed his time almost unceasingly in scientific pursuits. In the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. LXV. p. 1, are his Experiments on the Torpedo; LXVI. 257, Easy Methods of Measuring the Diminution of Bulk taking place upon the Mixture of Common and Nitrous Air, with Experiments on Platina; LXVIII. 1022, A ready way of Lighting a Candle by a very small Electrical Spark; ibid. 1027, Electrical Experiments to explain how far the Phænomena of the Electrophorus may be accounted for by Dr. Franklin's Theory of Positive and Negative Electricity; LXIX. 376, Account of a new kind of Inflammable Air or Gas; ibid. 537, some New Methods of suspending Magnetical Needles; ibid. 661, Improvements in Electricity; LXX. 354, on the Degree of Salubrity of the Common Air at Sea, compared with that of the Sea-shore, and that of Places far removed from the Sea; LXXII. 426, some farther Considerations on the Influence of the Vegetable Kingdom, on the Animal Creation.—His "Experiments upon Vegetables" have been extended, improved, and republished on the Continent, in collections of his Works, in French and German editions, which include his papers in the "Philosophical Transactions." Prefixed to these editions is a Portrait of the Author.

* This learned Portuguese Philosopher was great grandson of the celebrated Navigator, Ferdinando Magelhaens, who gave his name to the Strait discovered by him in 1519; and was also related to the Jesuit Magelhaens, who travelled over China from 1640 to 1648, till he was carried to the Court at Pekin, where he resided 29 years, and died in 1670.—He was a studious, ingenious, and learned man, particularly distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with most branches of Natural Philosophy, and no less ingenious in his experiments therein, particularly in Mechanics. He was author and translator of many noted and ingenious works; among which, besides the above-mentioned "Letter to Dr. Priestley," were, 1. "Description des Octants & Sextants Anglois, &c. A Description of the English Octants and Sextants, or Hadley's Quadrants, &c.; with a Memoir on a new Construction

A new Edition of Dr. Percy's "Key to the New Testament," small 8vo.

tion of these Instruments, &c.; with Plates." 2. "Collection de differens Plates, &c. A Collection of several Treatises on Astronomical Instruments; and others, relative to various Branches of Experimental Philosophy, &c. With useful Tables and Copper-plates; 1780," 4to. 3. "Description of a Glass Apparatus for making, in a few Minutes, and at a very small Expence, the best Mineral Waters of Pyrmont, &c. together with the Description of two new Eudiometers, or Instruments for ascertaining the wholesomeness of respirable Air. In a Letter to Dr. J. Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. By J. H. de Magellan, F. R. S. The third edition revised, corrected, and enlarged by the Author; with an Examination of the Strictures of Mr. T. Cavallo, F. R. S. upon the Eudiometer, 1783," 8vo.—His languages were, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, English, French, a little Dutch, and good Latin. He was a very mild Christian, having been for some time an Augustine monk at Lisbon, but had many years renounced the Popish faith. He had been Member of many Foreign Academies, and was particularly known in the Low Countries, having travelled there with young Foreigners. All the Literati in Europe knew something of his merit, and the most noted of them were desirous to know more; it was really great.—He was the joint Author, in 1778, of "Relation ou Notice des derniers Jours de M. J. J. Rousseau, &c. An Account of the circumstances preceding and attending the Death of M. Jean Jacques Rousseau, &c. by M. Le Begue du Presle, Doctor of Physic, and Censor Royal; and J. H. de Magellan, F. R. S. and of the Royal Academy at Madrid, and Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris," 8vo.; a very curious and interesting little tract; of which the following extracts will give the substance: "Those, and certainly their number is not small, who have taken pleasure in perusing the works, and contemplating the singular though estimable character, and the various fortunes, of the late celebrated Philosopher of Geneva, will think themselves obliged to the joint authors of this publication, for gratifying their curiosity and feelings, by the communication of some authentic particulars respecting the last scenes of his chequered life.—For the first part of it they are indebted to M. Du Presle, who appears to have been his confidential friend, and to have been induced to draw up his Relation with a view, at least in part, of putting a stop to the injurious reports propagated, either through malice or ignorance, to the disadvantage of his deceased friend.—The latter part contains other interesting particulars, for which the publick are obliged to Mr. Magellan, a gentleman well known throughout the philosophical world, who had the pleasure of passing some time with M. Rousseau, at his last retreat at Ermenonville, the seat of the Marquis de Gerardin; who has

"The Speeches of Isæus in Causes concerning the Law of Succession to Property at Athens; with a Prefatory Discourse, and Notes Critical and His-

there realized those precepts, on 'The Composition of Landscapes,' which he laid down in a work that furnished an article for our last Appendix. To gratify, in part, the curiosity of our English readers, we shall extract a few circumstances from both these relations, beginning with those communicated by M. Du Presle.—M. Rousseau, feeling himself not so well qualified as formerly to copy music neatly, and with expedition, and finding his abode in Paris too expensive, had accepted of a delicious retreat, worthy of him and of the proposer, generously offered him by the Marquis de Gerardin, at his country-seat above-mentioned, where he had established himself in May last, together with his wife, and their maid-servant. In this happy asylum, and in the society of an amiable family, he enjoyed a state of tranquillity both of mind and body, to which he had long been a stranger, passing a great part of the day in botanising in the extensive and various grounds of the Marquis; at other times assisting at the family concerts, or teaching the Marquis's children to sing some of his compositions, &c. Happy in his new residence, he had engaged the author to bring him some books of Travels, to amuse his wife and maid during the long winter nights, when the family would be in town; and meditated the prosecution of some works which he had begun, particularly the Opera of Daphnis, and the continuation of Emilius.—He had not enjoyed this retreat, and these prospects, six weeks, when, preparing to go out, after having breakfasted on some coffee, of which his wife and maid partook, on the second of July last, he was suddenly seized with pains, particularly in his head, which came by fits, and put an end to his life in an hour and a quarter. On being dissected, as he had particularly requested, a large quantity of *serum* was found extravasated between the brain and its membranes.—The following extract from Mr. Magellan's part of this performance contains an affecting narrative, and at the same time exhibits a characteristical specimen of the well-known and extreme sensibility of M. Rousseau: 'The conversation,' says Mr. Magellan, 'happened to turn on the misfortunes of human life; and on this occasion, I mentioned the terrible events, of which I had been an eye-witness, that attended the great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755; where I saw all ranks and conditions confounded in an instant, the entire ruin of fortunes, and a great city universally plunged into mourning and desolation. M. Rousseau fixed his eyes upon me, 'What,' says he, 'were you there at the time?' Yes, answered I; and I never recollect this dreadful event without shuddering with horror. The sight of some of my own particular friends, involved in the public destruction, aggravated my grief to a degree which I am incapable of expressing. Among others, I recollect one particular accident, the remembrance of which

retraces

torical; by William Jones*, Esq. Barrister at Law, Fellow of University College, Oxford," 4to.

"The Forme of Cury†; a Roll of antient English Cookery, compiled about the year 1390, temp. Ric. II. with a copious Index and Glossary," 8vo.

retraces the most affecting picture to my imagination :—A citizen of Lisbon happened to be from home when the third shock brought down the greater part of those houses, the walls and foundations of which had been loosened by the two preceding shocks. As soon as he had time to reflect, he hastened to the relief of his wife and children, whose fate he dreaded. Agitated by this apprehension, he climbs over the ruins with which the streets were choaked up; and his courage was redoubled on finding his house still standing, though the doors and windows were closed up by the ruins of the buildings opposite to it. He called out aloud to his family, and had the pleasure of being answered by them; though they had it not in their power to get out, as every opening was blocked up. The unfortunate man immediately fell earnestly to work, to remove the rubbish; entreating those who passed by to assist him in making a hole through which his family might effect their escape from this kind of tomb. Unhappily, the flames burst out from a house so near his own, that nothing remained for him but to join his cries and tears to those of his family, who were burnt alive in his sight. At these words, M. Rousseau, who had been very attentive to the whole of this recital, made a sudden turn on one side; and, as if he had been struck by lightning, remained motionless for some time. It is impossible for me to give the reader any idea of his physiognomy at that instant; it perfectly expressed what was passing within him.' " *Monthly Review, vol. LIX. p.* 410.

Mr. Magellan, who had been chiefly a resident in England for about 26 years, glided gently out of life, resigned and thankful, Feb. 7, 1790; and having desired, that where the tree fell, there it might lie, and that he might have no tombstone, was accordingly buried handsomely, but privately, on the 13th, at Islington, about 15 yards parallel with the East end of the church, on the North side. His height was about six feet one or two inches; a bony and rather bulky man; plain in his dress, unaffectedly mild, and decent in his whole demeanour.

* See vol. II. p. 669; vol. III. p. 239.

† Of this curious (and now very scarce) publication only 250 copies were printed, at the expence of Gustavus Brander, Esq. See a full account of the very learned Editor in vol. VI. p. 224; to which may be added the following brief memoranda: May 31, 1777, he told Archbishop Cornwallis, that his Prebend at Lincoln produced but 16*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In the same year, on the death of Mr. Fulham, he solicited the Archdeaconry of Landaff. In the first leaf of an old metrical Romance he wrote, "I transcribed this poem, adding some notes and a glossary; and gave the transcript to Dr. Thomas Percy."

"Dialogues of the Dead with the Living," 8vo.

"A Sermon preached in the Church of St. Anne, Dublin, on the 11th of February 1779, being the Day appointed for a General Fast, &c. By Thomas Leland*, D. D." 4to.

* This learned Writer was the son of a worthy and respectable citizen of Dublin, where he was born in 1722. The first rudiments of a classical education he received at the school of Dr. Sheridan, whose talents, and success in forming excellent scholars, are well known; but, the Doctor removing to Cavan, young Leland remained under the care of the Rev. John Magill, who had been Sheridan's assistant. In 1737 he entered a Pensioner in Trinity College; in 1741 was elected Scholar of the House; commenced B. A. in 1742; and sat as candidate for a Fellowship in 1745. He did not at this time succeed in obtaining this high literary honour; but the next year he was again a competitor for it, and was unanimously chosen. Dr. Leland, with strong intellectual powers and a capacious mind, did not, on being thus happily and independently settled, resign himself to ease and indolence: he early discovered an ardent love of knowledge, and persevered in the pursuit of it almost to his last breath. Belles Lettres he cultivated with peculiar ardour, and also theological studies, preparatory to his entering into holy orders, which took place in 1748. Nothing could shew more clearly how much his mind was occupied with the importance of the sacred function, than a discourse, which he now drew up, "On the Helps and Impediments to the Acquisition of Knowledge in Religious and Moral Subjects." This was greatly admired by those who read it; but, unfortunately, no copy of it is to be found. The life of a Junior Fellow in the Dublin University, encumbered with a multiplicity of College business, is ill calculated for close application to any branch of learning: and this is the true reason why so few Fellows have attained celebrity in letters. Dr. Leland's mind was too vigorous to sink under the common routine of business. In 1754, in conjunction with Dr. John Stokes, he published, at the desire of the University, an edition of the "Orations of Demosthenes," with a Latin version and notes, for the use of students; and in 1756 he gave an English translation of the same work, under the title of "All the Orations of Demosthenes pronounced to excite the Athenians against Philip King of Macedon, translated into English; digested and connected, so as to form a regular History of the Progress of the Macedonian Power, with Notes, Historical and Critical; vol. I." 4to. This was the first work to which he prefixed his name. [The second volume was published in 1761; the third in 1770.] In 1758 he presented the publick with "The History of the Life and Reign of Philip King of Macedon, the Father of Alexander," 2 vols. 4to. His attention to the Orations of Demosthenes and Æschines,

and

1780.

"The History of the Town of Thetford, in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, from the earliest

and to Grecian politicks, for some time, eminently qualified him for treating the life of Philip with copiousness and accuracy. To collect materials widely scattered, to weave them into an uniform and pleasing narrative, to delineate a very complicated character, and to throw light on an embroiled and important period of antient history, required uncommon talents and labour: the task Dr. Leland executed with ability. After this, he proceeded with translations of Æschines, and the other Orations of Demosthenes. In 1762 he is supposed to have written, though he never formally avowed it, that ingenious historical romance of "Longsword, Earl of Salisbury." He was appointed, by the Board of Senior Fellows, Professor of Oratory in 1763. His course of studies, and particularly his translations, had given him a perspicuous and energetic style, which he displayed as well in the Professor's chair as in the pulpit; for he was the most admired preacher in Dublin. He enjoyed this Professorship for 18 years; and that he studied the most eminent English Divines and Preachers largely and accurately, appears from the critical account of their style and genius, their distinguishing excellencies and defects, which he gave in his Lectures, and which remain in MS. Bp. Warburton having noticed, in his "Doctrine of Grace," the argument used by Infidel Writers against the divine inspiration of the New Testament, from its want of purity, elegance, &c. opposed this, in his usual manner, by the following paradoxes: 1. That the Evangelists and Apostles, writing in a language, the knowledge of which had been miraculously infused, could be masters of the words only, and not of the idioms; and, therefore, must write barbarously. 2. That eloquence was not any real quality; but something merely fantastical and arbitrary, an accidental abuse of human speech. 3. That it had no end but to deceive by the appearance of vehement inward persuasion, and to pervert the judgment by inflaming the passions. 4. And that, being a deviation from the principles of logic and metaphysics, it was frequently vicious.—Dr. Leland quickly perceived the danger of these positions, and in 1764 published "A Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence; with particular Regard to the Style and Composition of the New Testament; in which the Observations on this subject by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, in his Discourse on the Doctrine of Grace, are distinctly considered; being the Substance of several Lectures read in the Oratory School of Trinity College, Dublin, 1764," 4to. In this he successfully refuted the Bishop's paradoxical whimsies; and proved, that the style and language of the New Testament were defensible without them; which called forth the celebrated "Letter" of Dr. Hurd, noticed in vol. II. p. 432; vol. V. pp. 620, 622; vol. VI. pp. 478, 481,

Accounts to the present Time; by the late Mr. Thomas Martin, of Palgrave, Suffolk, F. A. S." 4to.

481. Dr. Leland published "A Reply," with such force of argument, such spirit and address, as effectually silenced the controversy. In 1765, through the suggestion of Dr. Leland, the University of Dublin spontaneously honoured Dr. Johnson with their highest academical honour, by creating him Doctor of Laws; a favour which was acknowledged by that great Moralist in a Letter to Dr. Leland, of which Mr. Boswell regrets the not being able to obtain a copy. In 1768 Dr. Leland was appointed Chaplain to Lord Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: and his friends entertained hopes that his merits would have raised him to the Episcopal Bench; but he obtained only the Prebend of Rathmichael, in the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin, united with the Vicarage of Bray, and both of small value, but tenable with his Fellowship: to these he was collated in 1768. He had long applied himself to composing an elaborate work, which he published under the title of "The History of Ireland, from the Invasion of Henry II.; with a preliminary Discourse on the antient State of that Kingdom, 1773," 3 vols. 4to.; a publication in which the Author received much assistance from Mr. Thomas Carte's "Life of the Duke of Ormonde" (see vol. II. p. 476). He begins with the reign of Henry II. and ends with that of William III. "Prefixed to the first volume is a slight sketch of the History of Ireland previous to the introduction of Christianity, and also to the arrival of the English. I call this a slight sketch, because it is evident, from works since published, that a great deal of useful information might have been collected, without touching on the wild and outrageous fictions of our old Mythologists. By this publication Dr. Leland never could entertain a rational hope of extending his fame, for he never evidenced the smallest specimen of a fondness for, or researches into, Irish Antiquities; unless we call such his "Examination of the Arguments contained in Macpherson's Introduction to the History of the antient Irish and Scots, 1772," 4to. ascribed to him by the Monthly Reviewers. In this History, on which his friends, with ill-judged fondness, dwell, we find very trifling intimations of the constitution, government, and laws of Ireland; nothing of its learning, commerce, coin, or shipping; nothing of its architecture, poetry, or musick, though admirable specimens of these exist; nothing of the language, dress, diversions, diet, and customs of the Irish. What then, it may be asked, does it contain; I answer, a dull, monotonous detail of domestic convulsions, a weak government, and a barbarous people. It is Cox's History of Ireland enlarged a little, and coloured with political investigations; which, however they may give an air of novelty, contribute nothing towards elucidating the subject. for our author has made scarcely any use of the great collection of documents to be found in Bermingham Tower, the Rolls-office,

"Remarks on Johnson's Life of Milton. To

office, the Surveyor-general's office, the Council books, Harris's Collection, the Broderick Collection, in thirty volumes, and the MSS. in Lambeth Library in as many; not to insist on the valuable materials to be found in the Bodleian Library, the British Museum, and private collections: in a word, it requires uncommon application, and a large portion of health and life, to write an impartial, judicious, and complete History of Ireland. Hence it is easy to determine, whether the foregoing animadversions on Dr. Leland's History are well founded or not." This article is somewhat enlarged from a memoir communicated to the European Magazine for August 1779, p. 75, by my late friend Isaac Reed; who adds, "Dr. Leland's fame for classical learning is unrivalled: and for this opinion, as well as others before delivered, I am happy to have the sanction of one of the best scholars and most elegant writers of this age: "Of Leland," says this Author (supposed to be the celebrated Dr. Parr), "my opinion is not founded upon hearsay evidence; nor is it determined solely by the great authority of Dr. Johnson, who always mentioned Dr. Leland with cordial regard and marked respect. It might, perhaps, be invidious for me to hazard a favourable decision upon the History of Ireland; because the merits of that work have been disputed by critics: but I may, with confidence, appeal to writings which have long contributed to public amusement, and have often been honoured by public approbation—to the "Life of Philip," and to the "Translation of Demosthenes;" to the judicious "Dissertation upon Eloquence," and to the spirited "Defence" of that Dissertation. The "Life of Philip" contains many curious researches into the principles of government established among the leading states of Greece; many sagacious remarks on their intestine discords; many exact descriptions of their most celebrated characters; together with an extensive and correct view of those subtle intrigues, and those ambitious projects, by which Philip, at a favourable crisis, gradually obtained an unexampled and fatal mastery over the Grecian republicks. In the "Translation of Demosthenes," Leland unites the man of taste with the man of learning; and shews himself to have possessed, not only a competent knowledge of the Greek language, but that clearness in his own conceptions, and that animation in his feelings, which enabled him to catch the real meaning, and to preserve the genuine spirit of the most perfect orator that Athens ever produced. Through the "Dissertation upon Eloquence," and the "Defence" of it, we see great accuracy of erudition; great perspicuity and strength of style; and, above all, a stoutness of judgment, which, in traversing the open and spacious walks of Literature, disdained to be led captive, either by the sorceries of a self-deluded Visionary (Warburton), or the decrees of a self-created Despot."—In 1777 Dr. Leland published "A Fast Sermon before the University of Dublin, December 13, 1776,"

which are added, Milton's Tractate on Education*," small 8vo.

1776," 4to.; and in 1779 "A Sermon preached in the Church of St. Anne, Dublin, February 10, 1779," 4to. "The Love of our Country, preached in the Church of St. Anne, Dublin, June 23, 1782," 8vo.; a Discourse answering its title; being not only *patriotic*, but *benevolent* in the largest extent of the word. The Doctor died in 1785, and in 1788 three volumes of his "Discourses" were published at Dublin, with a brief but well-written account of his Life and Writings; in which his Sermons are thus characterized: "The peculiar character which pervades and colours his Discourses, seems to be that of a strong earnestness, an intense effort to persuade and to impress conviction, suitable to a teacher of doctrines, and enforcer of precepts, the awful importance of which is equal to their truth and fitness. The reader will not find language or matter chosen to display the writer's taste and ingenuity; none of that trite or cold speculation, and meagre sentiment, disguised under an eternal affectation of delicacy of phrase, or flimsy ornament every where overspread; which may for a time gain the suffrage of the great vulgar and the small, but must cause every hearer or reader of plain common sense, to feel the want of nature and of simplicity. Sound sense, clear and solid reasoning, just representations of human life, and just observations on it, Christian argument and enforcement, and pathetic address, in a nervousness of expression, and a sonorousness and dignity of composition, which rather seem the result of habit, than of cautious and curious selection; these are what the reader may expect, and these never disgraced by vulgarity or littleness. In some instances the choice and manner of treating his subjects will shew with what judgment he adapted his topics and his diction to different auditories; and when we find him addressing the plainest in a manner perfectly levelled to their apprehensions, we find his reasonings dictated or directed by profound and accurate critical and philosophical knowledge."

* "These Remarks are a small part of a work lately given to the Publick, wherein occasion is incidentally taken to exhibit some instances of the manner in which Milton's character has been treated by some of his Biographers and others. About the time that specimen was closed, Dr. Johnson's new Narrative was thrown in the way of the Editors, and could not be overlooked without leaving some of the more candid and capable judges of Milton's Prose-writings to suffer by the illiberal reflections of certain (perhaps well-meaning) men, who may be led to think that truth, judgment, and impartiality, are small matters, when contrasted with what Dr. Johnson's admirers have though fit to call 'an inimitable elegance of style and composition.' Our countrymen are certainly interested, that wrong representations of the character of so capital a writer as John Milton should be corrected, and properly censured; and therefore,

"An Inquiry * into the legal Mode of suppressing Riots; with a Constitutional Plan of future Defence [by William Jones, Esq.]" 8vo.

"A Select Collection of Poems; with Notes, Biographical and Historical; by John Nichols †.

"Hymns to the Supreme Being; in Imitation of the Eastern Songs." [By Edward King ‡, Esq.]

fore, as the work from which the following Remarks are extracted may fall into the hands of very few of the numerous readers of Dr. Johnson's Prefaces, we hope the Publick will approve of our republishing these strictures on the Doctor's account of Milton, in a form to which may be had an easier and more general access." *Preface.* — The Work of which these *Remarks* formed a part was, the "Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq." published anonymously, but soon well known to have been the production of that respectable Writer, Archdeacon Blackburne; of whom see an account in vol. III. pp. 14—22; and of whom there are two engraved Portraits; one, small 4to, by James Fittler, after Cuit, a private Plate; the other prefixed to the complete edition of his Works published by Cadell and Davies.

* "It is impossible to say too much in praise of this concise Inquiry. It bespeaks the hand of a master, deep in legal knowledge, and the heart of a citizen truly virtuous. Within the compass of a few pages, it makes every reader a Lawyer upon the question under discussion; and it points out the means of preserving public peace and freedom with so much clearness, that it is not possible, as we conceive, for any reader to doubt of their efficiency, or to see any difficulty in carrying them into practice." *Monthly Review, vol. LXIII. p.* 142.

† "As a Postscript to Mr. Nichols's Preface, we may add, that his Collection contains many things that are curious, and on that account worth preserving, and some few others that are intrinsically valuable and ingenious.—The biographical notes and anecdotes, with which the different poems are illustrated, are entertaining and valuable, and do credit to the care and industry of this accurate and very intelligent Editor." *Ibid. p.* 151.

‡ This very learned and Philosophical Antiquary, a native of Norfolk, inherited from his uncle, Mr. Brown, of Exeter, a wholesale linen-draper, an ample fortune and a good collection of pictures. He was admitted a Fellow-commoner at Clare-hall, Cambridge; entered at Lincoln's-inn; elected F. R. S. 1767; F. S. A. 1770; and was also Recorder of Lynn. In 1767 he was the author of "An Essay on the English Government;" and in 1780 he published (but without his name, which on this occasion he studiously endeavoured to conceal, but was the first to betray his own secret) the above-noticed excellent volume, under the title of "Hymns to the Supreme Being;" of which a second edition was afterwards printed. His first communication to the Anti-

"An Historical Account of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, from their being settled by the

Antiquarian Society was "A Letter on the Grain discovered under the old Tower of the Church at Mold," accompanying his Friend Dr. Griffith's "Account of the Discovery of Wheat under a Roman Pavement at Colchester" (Archæologia, vol. II. p. 286). This was followed by "Remarks on the Abbey-church at Bury" (vol. III. p. 311), and on the Body of Thomas Duke of Exeter; "Observations on antient Castles, with Four Plates (vol. IV. p. 119);" "An Account of an old Piece of Ordnance, which some Fishermen dragged out of the Sea near the Goodwin Sands" (vol. V. p. 147); "An Account of Roman Antiquities discovered in Mersey Island, and near Colchester, in the County of Essex" (ibid. 229); and "A Sequel to his Observations on antient Castles" with XXXI Plates (vol. VI. p. 231).—In 1784, on the demise of Dr. Milles, he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries; and introduced a number of regulations, and the appointment of two regular Secretaries, and a Draughtsman, to attend constantly. On St. George's day next ensuing, notwithstanding his general solicitation, in an unprecedented contest for the chair, Mr. King was obliged to resign it in favour of George Lord De Ferrars (afterwards Earl of Leicester, and Marquis Townshend), by a majority of nearly two to one against him. His Lordship had also generously put Mr. King in his House-list of the Council, whereby he obtained his election; though he left out his Lordship and two of the Vice-Presidents in the printed lists which he circulated; and afterwards printed a letter in vindication of his conduct, reflecting on the noble Earl. From that period the Society was deprived of Mr. King's communications; and we find no more traces of him in the Archæologia. In 1784, he circulated, without his name, "Proposals for establishing, at Sea, a Marine School, or Seminary for Seamen, as a Means of improving the Plan of the Marine Society, and also of clearing the Streets of the Metropolis from Vagabond Youth, now sadly training up to Pilfering, Robbery, and Plunder; in a Letter addressed to John Frere, Esq. Vice-President of the Marine Society, in consequence of the Report made by Jonas Hanway, Esq. July 25, 1785, which was printed by order of the Society," 8vo. The proposal was, to fit up a man of war as a marine school (see Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 904). In 1788 he published a large quarto volume, intituled, "Morsels of Criticism, tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures upon Philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things."—Of this Volume the Writer of these "Anecdotes" can speak feelingly; having undertaken it *at his own risque;* Mr. King receiving nearly 60 copies of the impression *as presents,* and half of the small impression (of 500 copies) having been afterwards converted to waste paper.—"This work, after a peaceful slumber of some length, became, as it were, revived in the literary world, by the Author of

'The

English near a Century past, to their obtaining a Legislature of their own in the Year 1773; and the

'The Pursuits of Literature;' who held up to notice some very striking passages in it, almost foretelling, it should seem, the commotions which Europe has suffered since its publication. Yet, when we add, that the same work undertakes to prove that John the Baptist was an Angel from Heaven, the same who formerly appeared in the person of Elijah; that there will be a second appearance of Jesus Christ upon earth; that this globe is a kind of comet, which is continually tending towards the sun, and will at length approach so near as to be ignited by the solar rays upon the elementary fluid of fire; and that the place of punishment allotted for wicked men is the centre of the Earth, which is *the bottomless pit;* can we any longer address the Author in the words of the eloquent Father, Ανθρωπε τυ Θεῦ, &c.? Upon the whole, however (according to his own boasting) Mr. King's habit of *intense thinking* may have caused him to view many things in a light somewhat different from popular apprehensions and prejudices; however long and close an attention he may, for many years, have bestowed in the pursuit of philosophical enquiries, in the investigation of the most serious subjects, and in searching out the progress of arts and improvements in successive ages, we cannot say that his writings ever appeared to us to bespeak talents calculated to extend the boundaries of science and of arts, or that strength of judgment and comprehension of mind which can reflect new light and beauty on truths already obtained." (Literary Memoirs of Living Authors, I. 338.) A second volume of the "Morsels of Criticism" appeared in 1801.

In 1793, Mr. King published "An Imitation of the Prayer of Abel;" and in the same year "Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt, and on the present alarming Crisis; with a Plan of a Mode of Relief; and an Explanation of the solid inherent Grounds of great National Property that exist in this Country;" which holds forth a very pernicious doctrine, and which was ably answered by Mr. Acland. In 1796 he amused himself and the publick with "Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds both in these Days and in antient Times," the foundation of which was the surprising shower of stones said, on the testimony of several persons, to have fallen in Tuscany, June 16, 1796, and investigated in an extraordinary and full detail by Abbate Soldani, Professor of Mathematicks in the University of Sienna. His next publication was, "Vestiges of Oxford Castle; or, a small Fragment of a Work intended to be published speedily on the History of Antient Castles, and on the Progress of Architecture, 1796;" in a thin folio volume. The discoveries at Oxford castle are truly interesting, and the plans are well made by Mr. Harris's skill in architecture, united with Mr. King's reading; but whether the publication was intended for the benefit of the Castellan or his Friend, the preliminary

lawless State in which his Majesty's Subjects in those Islands have remained since that time to the present; by George Suckling, Esq.' 8vo.

minary advertisement left undecided. This was followed by "Remarks on the Signs of the Times, 1798;" in which, among other peculiarities, he asserts the genuineness of the Apocryphal second book of Esdras, 1798." Mr. King conceived himself insulted by the freedom of Mr. Gough's critique on this tract in the Gentleman's Magazine, as he had resented a former article, by the same Reviewer, on his "Morsels of Criticism," in a letter to the Printer, who had been a considerable loser by the "Morsels." Mr. King was not, however, discouraged from adding a "Supplement" to his "Remarks" in 1799. But he met with a more powerful antagonist, Dr. Horsley, (then Bishop of Rochester), in his "Critical Disquisitions on Isaiah xviii. in a Letter to Mr. King (Gent. Mag. LXIX. 496—503)." Mr. King's plan of researches into Antient Castles merged in a large History of Antient Castles and the Progress of Architecture, intituled, "Munimenta Antiqua" divided into British or Druidical Roman; British in imitation of Foreign Nations and Saxon; the first volume came out in 1799, the second in 1802, and the third in 1804. Mr. Dutens holding a different opinion about the antiquity of Arches, Mr. King anticipated his fourth volume in 21 sheets, price 5*s.*; *to be deducted from the price when the volume appears.* Mr. Dutens defended himself in a Supplement to his "Recherches sur les Voutes," &c. 1805; and the controversy remained in suspense; for we cannot suppose his antagonist would easily give it up. Of Mr. King's system of Castle-building, the Monthly Reviewers observe, that "he has undertaken to rebuild certain castles, and has executed this arduous attempt with an ingenuity which our ancestors knew little of. His favourite ideas were, the deception of concealed entrances, and the use of funnels in walls, for the conveyance of warlike machines"—Mortality closed upon Mr. King while he was engaged in this pursuit, and the relaxations of polite *converzationes*, in which he bore a principal part. His various lucubrations were the effect of assiduous reading; and, as himself expresses it, *intense thinking.* Whatever opinions he imbibed, were maintained with tenacity; and he would contend with equal zeal for the genuineness of the correspondence between St. Paul and Seneca, and of the apocryphal books, as for the Holy Scriptures.—In his attendance on the circuit, he defended a lady from a faithless lover, and successfully offered her his hand. Her niece, Miss Copson, an accomplished young lady with a large fortune, married, July 12, 1798, the Hon. Henry Windsor, at that time a Major in the Guards, third brother of Other-Lewis, fourth Earl of Plymouth, and has issue.—Mr. King's country-residence was at Clay-hill, Beckenham, Kent, to which he gave the name of the *Oakery;* and at London in Mansfield-street, to which he removed from John-street, Bedford-row. He died April 16, 1807, æt. 72, and was buried in the church-yard at Beckenham, with a handsome

"Account of a singular Stone, among the Rocks at West Hoadley, Sussex*; by Thomas Pownall†,

some monument of free-stone, on which is a sarcophagus. On the sides are marble tablets; on one of which, at the West end, is inscribed, "Sacred to the Memory of Edward King, Esq. who died April 16, 1807, aged 72. On the tablet at the East end the following quotation from Scripture is placed at his own request:

"All flesh is grass, and all the glory thereof as the flower of the field; but the word of the Lord endureth for ever."

* "In the parish of West Hoadley, about three or four miles South of East Grinsted, the ground in many places rises in high ridges with craggy cliffs. About half a mile West of West Hoadley church, there is a high narrow ridge covered with wood. The edge of this is a craggy cliff, composed of enormous blocks of sand-stone. The soil hath been entirely washed from off them, and in many places from the interstices by which they are divided." T. P.

† This active and intelligent Antiquary was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in 1745; Lieutenant-governor of New Jersey 1755, in the room of Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart. to whom he was Secretary; Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of Massachusett's Bay, *vice* William Shirley, 1757, where he was succeeded by Francis Bernard, Esq.; and Captain-general and Governor of South Carolina, *vice* Lyttelton, 1759. He was appointed Director-general, or Comptroller, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, in Germany, 1762, from which he retired in 1763. He was elected F. R. S. in 1765; and F. S. A. in 1772. He represented the Borough of Minehead in Parliament in 1776, where he spoke on the Bill for quieting the minds of his Majesty's subjects in America (Gent. Mag. vol. XLVI. p. 53); on a motion for an account of his Majesty's quit-rents there (ibid. 103); on the Nova Scotia petition (ibid. 151); on Mr. Fox's motion for the papers relative to the execution of powers for granting pardons, &c. in the Colonies (XLVIII. 55); on Mr. Fox's motion on the State of the Nation (ibid. 246); on a motion on the French war (ibid. 619); on the petition of the people (L. 603); on the motion for peace with America (ibid. 250); on the American war (LI. 60); on opening the port of New York (ibid. 213); on a bill in favour of the American merchants (ibid. 254, 255); on treating with America (ibid. 412, 457). When Secretary to the Board of Trade, he was much esteemed by Lord Halifax, who was first Lord of that Board. In those times, this board of office was the best school for young gentlemen to obtain a rudimental knowledge of the commerce, the politicks, and the interests of their country. Mr. Burke, however, by his Bill of Reform, in the year 1782, abolished this office. Mr. Thomas Pownall constantly paid a particular and sedulous attention to the affairs of the

Esq. F. S. A. and F. R. S.;" which was also published by the Society of Antiquaries in the Sixth Volume of their "Archæologia."

the Colonies. At the beginning of the seven years' war with France, which commenced in America in 1754 (two years before it broke out in Europe), a number of persons, who were styled commissioners, being deputed from each Colony, assembled at Albany, to consider of the best method they could devise to defend themselves against the French, who were making great and alarming encroachments on their back settlements. This assembly was called the Albany Congress; and was the first Congress held in America. The precedent of this Congress gave rise to the subsequent plan of a Congress Government, established at the Revolution in 1775. As soon as the intention of the Colonies to hold a Congress at Albany was known in England, Mr. Pownall immediately foresaw the danger to the Mother Country that this project of a general union would draw after it, if once permitted; and he presented a strong and impressive memorial to Lord Halifax on the subject. This was in the year 1754. The plan which the Congress had in view was, to form a great council of deputies from all the Colonies; with a Governor-general to be appointed by the Crown, and empowered to take measures for the common safety; and to raise money for the execution of their designs. The Ministry did not approve of this plan: but seeing that they could not prevent the Commissioners meeting, they resolved to take advantage of this distress of the Colonies, to turn the subject of deliberation to their own account. For this purpose they sent over a proposal, that the Congress should be assisted in their consideration by two of the King's council from each Colony, be empowered to erect forts, to levy troops, and to draw on the Treasury in London for the money wanted; and the Treasury to be reimbursed by a tax on the Colonies to be laid by the British Parliament. This proposal was peremptorily rejected, because it gave the British Parliament a power to tax the Colonies. This was the first idea of taxing the Colonies by the authority of Parliament. These facts are but little known. Although Mr. Pownall did not agree with the Ministry in the whole extent of their proposal, yet they thought him a gentleman so well acquainted with the affairs of the Colonies, that, in the year 1757, they appointed him Governor of Massachusett's bay, in the room of Mr. Shirley, removed. He did not give his confidence to Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Oliver, nor to any of their party; which they resented, by propagating a variety of slanders against him amongst the people, particularly amongst the Clergy, with a view of making his situation uncomfortable to him. He was a friend to liberty, and to the constitution; and therefore he countenanced no plots against either. Being exceedingly adverse to disputation, after two years' residence, he solicited to be recalled. In the year 1759, Mr. Bernard (afterwards Sir Francis)

"A Character of Lord Bristol;" by Lord Mulgrave; of which I regret that I have not preserved a copy.

Francis) was removed from New Jersey to Massachusett's bay, and Governor Pownall went to New Jersey in his room. He staid in New Jersey but a very short time, being, almost immediately, appointed Governor, Captain-general, and Vice-admiral of South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Lyttelton, now Lord Lyttelton. He staid in Carolina until the year 1761, when, at his own desire, he was recalled. Upon his arrival in London, he was appointed Director-general of the office of countroul, with the rank of Colonel in the Army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand, in Germany. While in this situation, having permitted some oats to pass from Bremen for the use of the army, Mr. John Guest, who had been appointed Inspector of the magazines in Germany, declared they were damaged, and unfit for use: and he sent a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury in London, charging Governor Pownall with misconduct in this matter. After some examination, the charge appeared to be unfounded, and, in consequence, Mr. Guest was dismissed from his employment. Guest came to London, and, in the spirit of revenge, sent a copy of his memorial to Mr. Wilkes, who caused it to be printed in the fortieth number of "The North Briton." At the end of the war, Governor Pownall returned to England. His accounts were examined, and passed with honour. At the general election 1768 he was chosen representative in Parliament for Tregony in Cornwall. At this time the hostile designs of the British Cabinet against America were become perfectly obvious. All America saw them, and every colony was seized with a general alarm. These designs, and the measures which were founded upon them, Governor Pownall strenuously and uniformly opposed in Parliament. His first essay was against the Bill for suspending the Legislature of New York. In the debate on that Bill he declared, with a warm and strong emphasis, "That it was a fact, of which the House ought to be apprized of in all its extent, that the people of America, universally, unitedly, and unalterably, are resolved not to submit to any internal tax imposed upon them by any Legislature in which they have not a share by representatives of their own election. At this time very few people in England believed that America would make any serious resistance; but, in a few years, Governor Pownall's words were found to be strictly true. His other speeches in Parliament, which are many in number, and very interesting, were all printed by Mr. Almon, in his Parliamentary Register, from Governor Pownall's own manuscripts. The Governor also assisted Mr. Almon very considerably in his American Remembrancer, twenty volumes; a work that is now become extremely scarce. At the general election in 1775 Governor Pownall was elected representative in Parliament for Minehead, in Somersetshire. Throughout this Parliament he continued to

oppose

"Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. No. I. Containing, 1. Queries for the better illustrating

oppose every measure that was inimical to America. He approved of Mr. Grenville as a Minister, but not of his American measures; which, he said, were suggested and recommended by those persons in America to whom he had refused to give his confidence; and who, he said, were the enemies of both countries. He highly esteemed the late Lords Chatham and Temple, whom he always considered to be the truly-disinterested friends of their country. With Dr. Franklin he was also upon terms of sincere friendship. And he was, with equal ardour, the opponent of that system of government which Mr. Burke so happily denominated "a double cabinet." At the general election in 1780 he retired from Parliament; but he preserved his connection and friendship with Mr. Almon. Some time after he quitted Richmond, and retired to Bedfordshire; but frequently visited London and Bath, at which latter place he died, Feb. 25, 1805, in his 85th year. In August 1765 Governor Pownall was married to Lady Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard Fawkener, who was many years Ambassador at the Porte; and who, while resident there, wrote a very elaborate description of Constantinople, more curious and entertaining than any in our books. It has never been printed. Her ladyship died in March 1777; to whose memory he erected a sarcophagus on the North side of the Lady chapel in Lincoln cathedral, with the following inscription:

"Here is entombed Dame HARRIET,
daughter of Lieut.-gen. Churchill;
wife, in her first marriage, to Sir Everard Fawkener, knt.;
in her second, to Governor Pownall.
She died Feb. 6, 1777, aged 51.

Her person was that of animating beauty, with a complexion of the most exquisite brilliancy, unfaded when she fell. Her understanding was of such quickness and reach of thought, that her knowledge, although she had learning, was instantaneous and original. Her heart, warmed with universal benevolence to the highest degree of sensibility, had a ready tear for pity, and glowed with friendship as with a sacred and inviolate fire. Her love, to those who were blessed with it, was happiness. Her sentiments were correct, refined, elevated. Her manners so chearful, elegant, amiable, and winning, that, while she was admired, she was beloved; and, while she enlightened and enlivened, she was the delight of the world in which she lived. She was formed for life; she was prepared for death; which being a gentle wafting to immortality, she lives where life is real."

The Governor was married to her at Chelsea, Aug. 3, 1765. He took to his second wife, Aug. 2, 1784, Mrs. Astell, of Everton-house in the county of Bedford. He left directions to be buried in Walcot church, Bath, and that he might be laid in an oaken coffin, without ornament or inscription; that eight men should carry him to the grave, without any pall; and that a

new

the Antiquities and Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland. 2. The History and Antiquities

new suit of cloaths should be given to them, of any colour they might like. He was to be attended only by his house-keeper and man-servant. His body was opened, and it was ascertained that his death was not occasioned by any decay of the system, but by a gangrene that had formed about the heart, which had stopped the circulation.—His writings on various subjects were, "The Administration of the Colonies;" first published by Walter, and afterwards by Almon; which went through several editions. "Observations" on his own Bread Bill: a few copies were given to his friends, but the tract was never published. "Of the Laws and Commission of Sewers," 4to. never published. "Considerations on the Indignity suffered by the Crown, and Dishonour brought upon the Nation, by the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland with an English Subject, 1772," 4to. (Ironical). A Pamphlet on the high Price of Bread, answered in a Letter to him, shewing, past a possibility of being refuted, whence the continued high Price of Bread in the Metropolis arises, and pointing out a Remedy, 1774, 8vo. "A Topographical Description of such Parts of North America as are contained in the annexed Map of the Middle British Colonies, &c. in North America, 1776," folio. The Map was Lewis Evans's Map, corrected, and continued to the year 1775. "A Letter from Governor Pownall to Adam Smith, LL. D. F. R. S." being an Examination of several Points of Doctrine laid down in his "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," 1776, 4to. A Memoir, intituled, "Drainage and Navigation but one united Work, 1776," 8vo. "A Treatise on the Study of Antiquities, 1782," 8vo. "A Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of America, 1781." "Two Memorials, with an Explanatory Preface, 1783." "Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of Europe, and the Atlantic, 1783." "Proposal for founding University Professorships for Architecture, Painting, and Sculpture, 1786 (see Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 199)." "Answer to a Letter on the Jutæ, or Viti (ibid. pp. 17, 199)." "Notices and Description of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphine. With Dissertations on the Subjects of which those are Exemplars; and an Appendix, describing the Roman Baths and Thermæ discovered, in 1784, at Badenweiler, 1787," 4to. (vol. LVII. 990.) "An Antiquarian Romance, endeavouring to mark a Line by which the most antient People, and the Processions of the earliest Inhabitancy of Europe, may be investigated. Some Remarks on Mr. Whitaker's Criticism are annexed, 1795," 8vo. (LXV. 139.) "Descriptions and Explanations of the Remains of some Roman Antiquities dug up in the City of Bath, 1790; with an Engraving from Drawings made on the Spot, 1795," 4to. (ibid. 495.) "Considerations on the Scarcity and high Prices of Bread Corn and Bread at the Markets, suggesting the Remedies; in a Series of

of Tunstall in Kent, by the late Mr. Edward Rowe Mores," 4to.

Letters, first published in the Cambridge Chronicle, and supposed to be written by Governor Pownall, 1796," 8vo. (Gent. Mag. LXVI. 145.) "Character of Sir Robert Walpole, written in 1783, printed among the Original Papers in Mr. Coxe's Memoirs of Lord Orford, and the late Lord Orford's two Letters* to him on it (vol. LXVIII. p. 1018, vol. LXIX. p. 8)."—His Papers in the "Archæologia" are, Vol. II. pp. 236—275, "Description of the Sepulchral Monument at New Grange, near Drogheda, in the County of Meath in Ireland." Vol. III. 96—100, "On the Boundary-stone of Croyland Abbey;" his interpretation of which was examined by Dr. Pegge, in vol. V. 101; his "Farther Observations," VI. 395—399. Vol. III. 303—309, his "Description of the Carn *Braich y Dinas*, on the Summit of Pen-maen-mawr in the County of Carnarvon;" and, 350—354, Further Observations, with a Plan. Ibid. 355—370, "Account of some Irish Antiquities." Vol. V. 282—290, "Of the Roman Earthen-ware fished up from the Pan Pudding Rock, within the mouth of the River Thames;" controverted, by Edward Jacob, Esq. and George Keate, Esq. Vol. VI. 121, 125; defended, 392—395. Vol. V. 318—324, "Observations arising from an Inquiry into the Nature of the Vases discovered on the Mosquito Shore, in South America." Vol. VI. 54—60, "Account of a singular Stone among the Rocks at West Hoadley, in the County of Sussex." Vol. VII. 149—157, "Observations on the Dundalk Ship-temple." Ibid. 164—169, "Further Observations on the early Irish Antiquities." Ibid. 179—198, "On a Crystal Vase in the Possession of the Earl of Besborough." Ibid. 269—275, "A Letter, inclosing one from Mr. Ledwich, on the Ship-temples in Ireland." Vol. VIII. 377—383, "Account of some Roman Pottery, discovered at Salndy, in the County of Bedford, and at Lincoln, together with a Roman *Speculum*." Vol. IX. 110—126, "Observations on the Origin and Progress of Gothic Architecture, and on the Corporation of Free Masons, supposed to be the Establishers of it as a regular Order." Ibid. 141—156, "Observations on Antient Painting in England." Ibid. 370, "Account of a Roman Vessel discovered in Lincoln Castle."—His brother, JOHN POWNALL, Esq. who was also an eminent Antiquary and intelligent Statesman, was for many years one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Lincoln, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Lincoln, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and the City and Liberty of Westminster. Feb. 17, 1761, he was appointed Secretary and Clerk of the Reports to the Board of Trade; and in January 1768, on the creation of the new office of Secretary of State for the American Colonies, was appointed Under Secretary to the Earl of Hillsborough; and in June 1771, Provost-marshal-general of the Leeward Islands. He was elected F. S. A. in 1773; in 1774 was appointed one of the Commissioners of

* These Letters may be seen in vol. IV. pp. 710—712.

Excise;

"New Letters of an English Traveller;" by the Rev. Martin Sherlock*, 4to.

Excise; and in 1785 one of the Commissioners of the Customs; which he resigned in 1788, on account of his declining health, and upon his son, John Lillingston Pownall, Esq. being appointed to the office of Accomptant of the Petty Receipts. His character for abilities, attention, integrity, and knowledge of business, was universally known, both by Government, and by all persons who had business to transact with him, or occasion to apply to the offices wherein he served; and after his retirement from public employments he continued his exertions as an active and useful magistrate. His "Account of a Roman Tile discovered at Reculver" is printed in the Archæologia, vol. VIII. p. 79; and "Some Sepulchral Antiquities discovered at Lincoln," vol. X. p. 345; and in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1794, vol. LXIV. p. 999, may be seen his "Admeasurements of the Keeps of Canterbury and Chilham Castles." He died July 17, 1795, in Great George-street, Westminster, aged 70; leaving a widow, the daughter of Lillingston Bowden Lillingston, Esq. of Ferryby in Yorkshire; and two sons and one daughter, Mary Pownall; his eldest son, John Lillingston Pownall, Esq. and the Hon. George Pownall, Secretary and one of the Hereditary Council of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

* Of this very eccentric, but truly original Writer, little more is known than what he himself has told us, or than can be gleaned from his Reviewers. The principal feature in the correspondence of this literary Phænomenon are, the reception which he met with at the principal Courts of Europe; and his having published a book at Rome in Italian, and two others in French at Paris; which received the highest commendations from the Journalists of France and Italy. The first volume of the "Letters from an English Traveller," translated by the Rev. John Duncombe, was published in this country in 1779, before the Author's return from the Continent, and before it was even known that he was in holy orders. It contains twenty-seven Letters, the quintessence of two hundred which this lively Traveller had written; originally published in French, that the connoisseurs on the Continent might not be deprived of the pleasure of perusing them; and dedicated to Frederick Augustus Earl of Bristol, Lord Bishop of Derry, in whom were united all the qualities and powers of an elegant and learned Mæcenas. The letters are dated in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, from Berlin, Dresden, Vienna, the Hague, Rome, Naples, the Alps, and Ferney; on all which places Mr. Sherlock added many new and pleasing lights to the many in which they had before so often been exhibited. He describes every object in a striking point of view, which gives an air of novelty to observations that would otherwise be familiar to many readers. The first five Letters were written from Berlin, and are principally employed in a panegyrical account of the great King of Prussia. The Traveller next

"Consiglio ad un giovanni Poeta;" by the Rev. Martin Sherlock, 8vo.

visited Saxony, the inhabitants of which, he remarks, would be too happy, had they not a hero for their neighbour. He observes, that if the Prussians be the Macedonians of Germany, the Saxons are its Athenians. He had scarcely seen a country where there is more taste, or more chearfulness and agreeable society. We are next presented with a general account of Vienna, and of some distinguished characters in that capital, among whom the Poet Metastasio bears a considerable rank. After a letter from the Hague, we find Mr. Sherlock at Rome, the letters from which city are extremely interesting. Men and manners, and particularly those of the Court, are excellently well developed; and these letters contain several strokes of elegant criticism, and a very good defence of Shakspeare against the sarcasms of some Frenchmen. The other places whence Mr. Sherlock dates his letters are Naples and Ferney, where his conversation with Voltaire is particularly interesting. The Author, passing through Potsdam, sent his book to the King; and was honoured with the following epistle: "Monsieur de Sherlock, Je vous remercie du livre que vous venez de M'adresser. Il a trouvé l'accueil qu'il mérite. Je desire même de revoir son auteur, & vous vous rendrez pour cet effet chez Moi, demain vers les onze heures avant-midi. Ce sera Mon Général Major Comte de Goërtz qui a ordre de vous y conduire, & de vous presenter; & sur ce Je prie Dieu qu'il vous ait, Monsieur de Sherlock, en sa sainte & digne garde. FREDERIC." [It has been observed, that, without this proof, few would have suspected that this Royal Author *ever prayed.*]—From the succeeding volume we learn that his Majesty received Mr. Sherlock very graciously; and "said to him things too flattering for him to repeat." This volume was republished, revised and corrected by the Author, in 1780; and was very soon followed by "New Letters of an English Traveller." The second collection contains Forty-four Letters, which were as well received in all the Foreign Journals, as the author seems to have been in all the Foreign Courts. Mr. Sherlock makes no scruple of acknowledging that he wrote only for fame; and he was ardently animated in the pursuit. This thirst of applause had been in some degree gratified. "I sought glory," says he, "and obtained it. My Letters had as much success on the Continent, as any prose work of the same size published within the century." Lord Bristol, in abilities *nulli secundus*, was his Mæcenas. In the praise of Italy, which occupies fifteen of these Letters, Mr. Sherlock expatiates with enthusiasm; celebrating its beauties, metrical, artificial, and historical; the delightful temperature of the climate, and its acknowledged superiority respecting the cultivation of the fine arts; the women, the chevalier servants, or *cicesbeos*. The other Letters are dated from Geneva, Lausanne, Strasburgh, Berlin, Germany, Senlis, and Paris.

"British Topography: or, an Historical Account of what has been done for illustrating the Topogra-

Paris. His dialogue with a young Russian, who had been fleeced at Paris, is truly original; and in some of the letters he defends his justly-admired Shakspeare from the attacks of M. de Voltaire, and promised, if this work succeeded, in his next to attack M. de la Harpe. These Letters evince the Author to be a man of taste, discernment, and vivacity; who pleased by communicating his ideas in a pointed and often an eccentric manner; and, as they were translated by himself, it may fairly be presumed that justice was done to the original. The fame of Mr. Sherlock was now extolled in this country almost as loudly as on the Continent; nor were his laurels in any degree blasted by the breath of obloquy. [Letters X. XI. XII. and XIII. and also Letters XXV.—XXXIV. containing Advice to a young French Poet, Mr. Sherlock thought would be less interesting in England; and therefore translated only the conclusion of one of them. These for the first time appeared in an English dress (having been translated by Mr. Nichols), in an elegant Edition of all Mr. Sherlock's Letters, collected into two octavo volumes, 1802; which is now among *the scarcest of scarce Books.*] At the beginning of 1781, he published a small volume of Thirty "Letters on several Subjects;" not a translation, but originally printed in England; which display a happy union of taste and erudition, and an intimate knowledge of men and books. In a Preface to this volume, Mr. Sherlock complains of Reviewers having aimed the shaft of criticism at his person, while his writings only ought to have been the subject of their remarks. The vanity of our Author was a tender point; and he supposed that Solomon was smarting under some such criticism when he uttered the exclamation, "O that my Enemy would publish a book!" a small mistake, by the bye; as *Job*, not *Solomon*, was the Author of this exclamation, "O that mine Adversary had written a book!" xxxi. 35. In like manner, quoting no doubt from memory, he makes Othello style a Turk "th' uncircumcised dog." The chief subjects of this little volume are, the King of Prussia, Genius, Wit, Taste, Judgment, Delicacy, Voltaire, Shakspeare, Richardson (to whose Clarissa, he asserts, there is not an equal in the universe for wit, sentiment, and sense), the French, Women, the pious Æneas, and MR. SHERLOCK. The Bristol Family share, as usual, our Author's panegyric; and to the Countess the work is dedicated. This volume was followed in a few months by a second, dedicated to the Earl of Bristol; and containing Thirty-nine Letters, in which he harangues, with his wonted spirit, on the King and Queen of England, London, Love, Shakspeare, Taste, Music, Lord Chesterfield's Letters, Lord Lucan, and Mr. and Mrs. Vesey, the English and French, the Vapours, French and English Women, MR. SHERLOCK, and Travelling.

phical Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland;" [by Richard Gough, Esq.] 2 vols. 4to.

Travelling.' Whether our Author formed his literary taste by the study of Nature, or derived great acquisition in elegant criticism from the admired writers of Antiquity, his opinions in general coincide with classical authorities, which he frequently cites; and he supplies from his own fund an ingenuity of observation, and a vivacity of sentiment, which afford a pleasing gratification to the Reader. However poignantly Mr. Sherlock may have felt the raillery of Reviewers, he had little occasion to complain of their severity. Even in the respectable Journal to which he more immediately alludes, he is thus complimented: "We wish to check Mr. Sherlock's confidence. He is too flippant; too dogmatical. And we equally wish to encourage his excellences; for he hath excellences, and those too of the highest kind. His sentiments are often very striking and beautiful; and his language concise and elegant. *Tulit punctum*—and that too with an address and felicity peculiar to himself. As a specimen of his abilities, as a sprightly, ingenious, and sensible writer, we present our Readers with a few extracts from each volume; assuring them at the same time that, in spite of our remarks, they will find themselves well recompensed by purchasing the whole. .... We now take leave of this sprightly, sensible, and entertaining Writer. We have often been informed; but more frequently amused; and, though somewhat disgusted with his vanity, he has never fatigued us by dullness."—I have purposely reserved till the last the mention of "Consiglio ad un giovano Poeta," the first foundation of Mr. Sherlock's fame; and which, though little known in this country, passed through three editions on the Continent; the profits of which were directed by the Author to be distributed to poor distressed widows, the Marquis of Maccarini undertaking the receipt and distribution; a trait of humanity, which speaks as strongly in favour of the Author's heart as the work does of his talents. Of this volume a fourth edition was printed at London in 1780; of which very few copies were sold. "My French Letters," he jocularly says, "have not had the smallest success *here*. I have been obliged to give two shillings a volume to get some of them off my hands. I mean, that I have been forced to get them elegantly bound; and, even in their fine binding, there were people who almost refused to accept them, so universally have they heard them decried. My Italian book—*Tread lightly o'er the ashes of the Dead*—it is fairly departed this life. *But one copy of it* has sold *here* in the space of ten months. Binding itself could not get that disposed of for me. The sale of these books would have broke my heart, I believe, if there had not been 600 of the French Letters sold in France in four weeks; and if I had not seen, in the Critical Review, that there was a new answer come out to the

" Medals, Coins, Great Seals, Impressions from the elaborate Works of Thomas Simon, Chief

the Italian book at Paris*. That was *the fourth*. There were *three* published in Italy before. The substance, meantime, of the Italian book was given to the publick, under the title of " Fragments sur Shakspeare, tiré du Conseil à un jeune Poëte, par M. Sherlock; traduit de l'Italien par M. D. R. 1780;" which found its way into an English dress, from the pen of Mr. Duncombe, in 1786.—In 1781, Mr. Sherlock had many literary projects in contemplation; and that he had also a strong inclination to re-visit the Continent, the following article, which was inserted in a respectable Journal of the time, and was known to have been written by himself, will demonstrate: " It is now very generally supposed, that whoever may be honoured with the negotiation at Vienna, Mr. Sherlock, the celebrated English Traveller, and Chaplain to the Earl of Bristol, will be appointed Secretary to the Embassy. His great literary and political abilities, and his polite accomplishments, are in high estimation throughout the Continent; and he is, perhaps, the only Englishman who can boast of having familiarly conversed with the several high Potentates whose alliance at this important juncture it would be desirable to obtain. His being in Orders is an objection which will vanish, when it is recollected that the very same important office was, in 1708, intended for Dr. Swift; a name which, however deservedly revered in Great Britain and Ireland, must, in every other kingdom of Europe, give precedence to those of Sherlock, Rousseau, and Sterne, the luminaries of the present century."

Though this celebrated Traveller was disappointed in his expectations of a diplomatic engagement, his merits were in some degree rewarded in his native country. His feelings on this occasion were thus characteristically expressed:

" DEAR SIR, *Limerick, June* 13, 1781.

" I am sure you will be pleased when I inform you, my Lord Bishop of Killala has given me a living of 200*l.* a year. I think it may be of use to our sale to let the world know it in the newspapers; and I am persuaded that *doubling the value of the living* will make the books sell better. The World is very apt (God bless it!) to value a man's writings according to his rank and fortune. I am sure they will think more highly of my Letters,

* " Observations sur les Poëtes Italiens, par M. Bassi; ou, Réponse aux Remarques sur les mêmes Poësies, du Voyageur Anglois M. Sherlock." This Author, a Professor of the Italian and English language at Paris, defends the poetical characters of Dante, Tasso, Ariosto, Petrarca, Chiabrera, Marini, &c. against Mr. Sherlock's sentiments; and examines the reasons why the Italians have had no tragic poets comparable to those of other nations, as the Romans had none comparable to those of the Greeks; and shews, by quoting a very great number of Italian Poets eminent in various species of poetry, that his countrymen have by no means been deficient in point of poetical genius.

if

Engraver of the Mint to King Charles the First, to the Commonwealth, to the Lord Protector Crom-

if they believe I have 400*l.* a year, than if they think I have only two. Pope, you know, says something like this:

'A Saint in crape is twice a Saint in lawn.'

Will you then be so good as to have this Paragraph put into the *Morning Herald*, the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Morning Post*, and any other *fourth* Paper you chuse? 'We hear that the Rev. Martin Sherlock, A.M. Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Bristol, is collated, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Killala, to the united vicarages of Castleconnor and Kilglass, worth 400*l.* a year.'—Is there any news of me in London? Am I abused or well spoken of in print? Are the Writers as uneasy as they used to be about my vanity? Keep all printed things, Reviews, Newspapers, &c. about me, till I have an opportunity of sending for them. I think I shall have something for you by next year; but keep that a secret. I wish for *your* sake I was a Bishop; for then, I will answer for it, my works would sell well.

"I do not well know where I shall be till about the beginning of August; so do not write to me till then. Direct to me then, under cover, *To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Killala, at Killala;* and believe me to be, &c. MARTIN SHERLOCK."

"DEAR SIR, *October* 20, 1781.

"I am very uneasy about you. I found you always so rigid a performer of your promises, that I am unable to account for my not hearing from you the beginning of August, as you told me in London I should. I sent you a commission, and my address. You executed the commission, for which I am obliged to you, but I have not heard a tittle from you yet. Perhaps you wrote, and your letter miscarried. I assure you I never received a line. I have expected post after post, till my patience is worn out. I request you will let me hear from you by return of post, and that you will believe me to be, &c. MARTIN SHERLOCK.

"Direct to me always, *under cover*, "To the Lord Bishop of Killala, at the Right Hon. the Speaker's, Sackville-street, Dublin."

Highly as the Letters of Mr. Sherlock were spoken of on the Continent, their sale in London was far from being extensive. That he looked forward, however, with confidence to many successive editions, is evident from the two following Letters.

"DEAR SIR, *Nov.* 24, 1781.

"I expected *liberality* and *fairness* in an *English Trader*. *You* have not disappointed me. If I publish any more Letters, which it is my intention at present to do, the difference between England, Italy, and France, *in this point*, shall be the subject of one. When I had read the Quarto book, I asked you about the sale of it, You said, 'you had cleared your expences, and that you had a great many copies remaining.' I told you, 'if you would destroy all those copies, I should revise the work, you should publish it at your own expence, and we should divide the profits.'

You

well, and in the Reign of Charles the Second to MDCLXV; by George Vertue;" first published in

You complied with this so readily, and in so liberal a manner, that it gave me the highest opinion of your character, an opinion which I have never since had reason to alter.—When the second Volume of the Translation was ready for the Press, I considered it in a very different light from what I did the former. So did you. The original French second Volume was not, *in my judgment*, a *better*, but it was a more *popular* book than the first; it had, as I told you, much more success at Paris, and sold the first. It was translated by the Author, and no other Translation had appeared, consequently not a copy sold: but, as I considered you had run some risk with the first, I should let you have this second Volume upon the same terms you had the other. I meant this as a compliment. You seemed to consider it as such. I thought I *owed* it to you.—When we came to talk upon the two last Volumes, you must allow that it was a very different case. I need not dwell upon the circumstances of the difference; they are obvious. You mentioned at first something of having them on the same terms you had the first. *That I positively refused.* Few men, I believe, would have acted as I then did. I had foretold the precise degree of fortune that would happen to *every* book I had written before it came from the press. I had foretold *to you* what *has happened* about the two translated Volumes; and I was *confident* of the success which these two last Volumes *have had.* I shall venture to add now, that before very long my works will be much more highly considered than they are at present. This is the *eighth* prophecy I have made about my writings: seven of them have proved true. I told you then, Sir, 'that I was *sure* of the success of these Volumes; that, if I was not, I must be an idiot to publish them.' I was not to gain money by them; for it cost me above 300*l.* staying a year in London to publish them; and I was ruining a certain, and I will say a very extensive reputation, which I had already acquired. Few men in England know *how* great my reputation is. Some do. I shall venture to name Lord Bristol for one. *Sure* then of *success*, and *sure* of *you*, I left my profits entirely to yourself. My word is sacred. I never changed it. I *do* leave them to yourself. I believe you will allow, that I have acted upon most liberal principles with you from the beginning to the end—however, *not to the end*, I hope; for I do not think my brain is yet quite exhausted; and in future dealings in this line, I should prefer an *Englishman* to a man of any other country, and *you* to any Englishman I know.—Now to the second edition*: I should wish to have the Four Volumes printed the small size, same paper, same every thing with the last. I should wish the number to be *five hundred and fifty*; fifty for my friends here; for, thank God, I have a great many. The five hundred I should request *Mrs. Nichols* to accept. Will you be so good as to give

* This *projected* Second Edition never took place. But see p. 69.

my

1753; a new Edition, much improved, with additional Plates by Basire; and an Appendix of

my compliments to her, and tell her, I beg she will accept this small mark of my esteem, not upon account of her elegance of character, or amiableness of disposition, but because she has brought *you* a fine boy? Every future edition is *my own sole property;* and if I do not, in *less than five years,* make those 4 volumes go through *four other editions,* I either do not know the world, or I shall have lost my understanding.

"I am, dear Sir, with true regard, &c. MARTIN SHERLOCK.

"P. S. My Living turns out *better* than 200*l.* a year. Since I wrote to you, I am appointed Surrogate to the united Dioceses of Killala and Achonry."

"DEAR SIR, *Ballina, Jan.* 21, 1782.

"I am really sorry for the indisposition of your son. I believe he is your only one; and, if any thing happened to him, it would greatly distress a most worthy couple, for whom I have conceived a real esteem. I sincerely hope that he is by this time recovered. Your entire dealings with me have been so very liberal, that I should be distressed you were not most perfectly satisfied with me. You are content, then, to pay ——— *guineas;* but, you say, you would not pay them *cheerfully;* ——— *pounds* you will pay with *cheerfulness.* Cheerfully then, Sir, you shall pay; and ——— *pounds* shall be the sum. I would not have you dissatisfied with me for *fifty pounds,* much less for ——— That there was a loss on the Italian book, I am persuaded of. Do not despair of that book yet. There are but two persons in the world to whom I may, without an imputation of vanity, boast of my talents. Those persons are *you* and my Bookseller at *Paris.* You two know the precise degree of my success. I assure you then, Sir, that I wrote both at Paris and London under very unfavourable circumstances; and that I wrote a great deal too quick. If I had had time, I should have given the world very different productions. But I was forced to get a great deal of fame in a very short time; and that was severe upon me. I could write very successful books; and what very few men can do (what no man ever has done except myself), I could write books in French that would succeed in France; and books in English that would succeed in England. One circumstance about me is particular; I could write for England *only* in London; and for France *only* in Paris. This may be odd; but so it is. *Here* I could not write a successful book, if it was to get me a Bishoprick. I have the greatest wish and desire to write; but my fortune will not let me. Living, Surrogacy, and all, make only a trifle above 200*l.* a year; and for that I am forced to residence. If happier days arrive, I think you shall see whether I shall fulfil all these threats; whether I shall make a book that shall carry itself and all its elder brothers through a *number* of editions.

"The

original Matter, by Mr. Gough, Mr. Astle, and Dr. Combe. Of this Edition, now become very rare,

"The Booksellers in London *have given*, and to my knowledge *do give*, very considerable annual sums to men of talents to write for them. I think I could write as well as most men who have written in prose within the century. One great advantage I have over almost all of them, not excepting Dean Swift or Dr. Johnson; I mean, a superior education. You may enquire among the Booksellers, and see if they would make it worth my while *to labour* for them. I write to you, Sir, as a gentleman in whom I have the greatest confidence; and beg you will believe me to be, dear Sir, yours very sincerely, MARTIN SHERLOCK."

From this period Mr. Sherlock was in a manner secluded from the world. In a letter dated March 17, 1783, he says, "I believe you are in my debt a letter. That is unkind of you: for you may have matter for an hundred letters for me, though it is almost impossible I can find matter here to fill a single page. Sterility is the characteristic of the world I now inhabit. It was a pity to send me to it the moment my brain was so very active and prolific. It has stopped its motions most effectually. If ever I emerge from this abyss, I hope I shall again be able to produce something worthy of my age and posterity. I should imagine the Peace would help off a number of my books; both by their being carried to the Continent by Travellers, to whom I know they might be useful; and by going to the Western world, which, I am told, is fond of reading. I wish their success most heartily and sincerely; and, I assure you with great truth, more on your account than my own. My eyes are very weak, and I scarce ever read a newspaper; so that I know no more of what is going on in your part of the world than if I was buried. If you have nothing else to tell me, tell me at least that you and Mrs. Nichols are well, which, I promise you, will always give me pleasure. Be so good as to give my best compliments to her, and tell her I still live in hopes of eating a shoulder of mutton and drinking a bottle of port with her before I die. I am, dear Sir, with very great esteem, &c. MARTIN SHERLOCK."

Mr. Sherlock was collated, by Dr. John Law (then Bishop of Killala, &c. and afterwards Bishop of Elphin), March 24, 1788, to the rectory and vicarage of Skreen, and soon afterward to the Archdeaconry of Killala; and died in or about 1797.

His character may very fairly be summed up in his own words: "It is impertinent either for me, or any body else, to trouble the publick with the private character of an obscure individual. If any man should have a reason to ask to be informed of my merits, he may learn them from the Earl of Bristol; from Mr. Perry, Speaker of the House of Commons in Ireland; and from his brother the Bishop of Killala. These are known to be as virtuous characters as any in the King's dominions. They all *know* me, and *patronize* me; not for any paltry talent I may possess, but for the qualities of my heart."

In

only 250 Copies were printed. The Plates, which were the joint property of Mr. Gough and Mr. Nichols, have been presented to the Bodleian Library.

"Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America*; to which are added, the Conquest of Siberia, and the History of the Transactions and Commerce between Russia and China. By William Coxe, A. M. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge," 4to.

"Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. With occasional Remarks on the different Modes of Punishment in those

In a Letter with which I was favoured some time after by a late venerable and most respectable Prelate, in answer to some enquiries respecting Mr. Sherlock's manuscripts, his Lordship says, "He very often told the late Bishop of Elphin, his last Patron, 'that he had drawers full of Letters, many of which he esteemed much better than any which he had published; and that he would select 100, or 150, which should be to him *merum sal*, and he would be the town-talk once more.' In these, there were to have been several anecdotes of Voltaire, and some sharp strictures on his infidelity; and they were to have been printed, with a new edition, at the same time, of all his former Works. His Letters, Sermons, and Papers of every kind, together with the main of his fortune, fell into the hands of a person with whom he had little acquaintance, and none at all before he went to Skreen. Commodore Trunnion's antipathy to an Attorney was not greater than Sherlock's; and, were he to come into the world again, he *would die a second time* with grief and rage, at knowing the fate of his papers."

* This is the earliest of the many publications which have placed their Author in the foremost rank of Historical Tourists. The time is not yet arrived when the merits of Mr. Coxe may faithfully be noticed. If I were to mention them with half the degree of respect I really entertain, it might be imputed to the partiality of private friendship; but they will be duly recorded by some future Biographer. Nor shall I attempt to enumerate his Works. He was admitted a Scholar at Eton in 1764, and was afterwards Fellow of King's College; B. A. 1769; M. A. 1772; F. S. A. 1788; travelled abroad with the Earl of Pembroke and Mr. Whitbread; was Chaplain to the Duke of Marlborough, and afterwards to Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury; vicar of Kingston on Thames, and of Willey, Wilts; which he exchanged for the rectory of Bemerton; was some time Prebendary, and is now Archdeacon of Salisbury. See vol. II. p. 719; vol. V. pp. 343, 699.

Countries;

Countries. By William Coxe, M. A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge*, &c." 8vo.

"The Candidate†, a Poetical Epistle to the Authors of the Monthly Review;" 4to.

"A Widow and no Widow‡, a Dramatic Piece, by Richard Paul Joddrell, Esq. acted at the Haymarket in 1779," 8vo.

"A complete Treatise on Perspective, in Theory and Practice; on the true Principles of Dr. Brook Taylor§, made clear, in Theory, by various moveable Schemes and Diagrams; and reduced to Practice in the most familiar and intelligent manner. In Four Books. Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece, and Forty-six Plates, containing Diagrams, Views, and original Designs in Architecture; by Thomas Malton." The second Edition||, considerably enlarged, folio.

"The Messiah; being the Prophecies concerning him methodized, with their Accomplishment¶."

"Memoirs of Thomas Hollis**, Esq. F. R. and A. SS." 2 vols. 4to.

* "This is an useful appendage to the Account of Foreign Prisons by the benevolent Mr. Howard, to whose hints and suggestions this owes its rise, and to whom it is inscribed."
Gent. Mag. vol. L. p. 577.

† This is not, as might be expected from the title, an Appeal to the Publick from any decision of the Reviewer; but an unaffected and modest Epistle from an aspirant after that fair fame which the Writer has since most deservedly acquired. It is, in fact, the earliest production of a celebrated Poet, whom I shall have occasion to notice, under the year 1781, as Author of "The Library."

‡ "The late Mr. Foote was unrivalled in the art of introducing known characters, and applying temporary allusions, in his dramas. Mr. Joddrell has taken the same road; and the present specimen of his art affords expectations of future entertainment." *Biographia Dramatica, ed. Jones, vol. III. p. 404.*

§ Of whom see vol. I. p. 172.

|| The First Edition was published in 1776.

¶ By Thomas Barker, Esq.; of whom see vol. III. p. 112.

** "A noble monument this to the memory of one of the most liberal-minded, public-spirited men, this age has produced. Honour is here given where honour is due; and honour is also acquired by the writers and artists who have compiled and embellished

"An Inquiry into the legal Mode of suppressing Riots, with a constitutional Plan of future Defence*; by Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Jones."

"A Speech intended to have been delivered at Hackney, at a Meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex, Sept. 9, 1780, by Mr. Jones†," 12mo.

"Ad Libertatem Carmen;" a celebrated Ode by Mr. Jones‡, 4to.

bellished this work. Of the writers all that we learn from the preface is, that 'the materials were furnished chiefly from Mr. Hollis's own papers; but by certain accidents, for which it is not necessary to account in this place, were put together by different hands, at a considerable distance from each other.' Of the artists we need only say, that for most of the prints, part of Mr. Hollis's collection, we are indebted to the pencil of Cipriani, and the burin of Bartolozzi. A miniature of this "citizen of the world" is all that we can give, and this we will attempt by exhibiting some of his most striking features, and inserting occasionally a few extracts from the work." *Gent. Mag. vol. L.* 425.

This *miniature*, somewhat enlarged, may be seen in the Third Volume of these "Anecdotes," p. 61.—Of the excellent "Index" to those Memoirs, by Dr. Disney, see vol. III. p. 21; and to the same very worthy and benevolent Divine the publick have since been indebted for a Memoir of his more immediate Friend and Benefactor, Thomas Brand Hollis, Esq. of the Hyde; who bequeathed the principal part of his valuable property to his grateful Biographer.

* "The subject was suggested by the unfortunate necessity of calling in military assistance to suppress the riots which, in 1780, desolated the Capital. The *principle* proposed in this pamphlet, has been since advantageously adopted." *Life of Sir W. Jones.*

† "On the 9th of September Mr. Jones met the Freeholders of Middlesex, assembled to nominate two Representatives. Circumstances did not require the exercise of his eloquence: but he amused himself with sketching an Address on the State of the Nation, which he would have delivered *viva voce* had an opportunity occurred. In this Speech he condemned the American war, and the Parliament which had supported it. On the State of the Nation he expresses his opinion, without reserve, in the strong language of the County Petitions and Parliamentary Debates of 1780. He glances at the Slave Trade, to pass upon it a decided censure." *Ibid.*

‡ "With respect to the American War, Sir William Jones early adopted sentiments unfavourable to the justice of the British cause:—the protracted contest he lamented with the feelings of a patriot and philanthropist; and under these impressions he composed, in Latin, his classical *Ode to Liberty*." *Ibid.*

1781.

" Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth *; and a Catalogue of his Works, chronologically arranged; with occasional Remarks, by Mr. Nichols and Mr. Steevens;" 8vo.

" Political Conferences between several Great Men in the last and present Century; with Notes by the Editor, Thomas Tyers †, Esq. of the Inner

* " When a man hath distinguished himself by any extraordinary efforts of genius, and gained the summit of popular fame, we naturally wish to be acquainted with the most interesting circumstances of his life and character: and even those circumstances which may be trifling in themselves, and which by no means would bear to be recorded did they refer to persons of little fame, yet, when connected with a character that hath excited our admiration, or with works that we have contemplated with delight, they derive a kind of adventitious consequence from their relation, and are sought after with infinitely more avidity than greater matters of lesser men. No writer seems more desirous (and we know few more capable) of gratifying the curiosity of the Publick in this line of enquiry, than the ingenious and industrious Author of these 'Biographical Anecdotes.' Mr. Nichols accommodates himself to various classes of readers; and there are many who are entertained with what affords no amusement to others; and who would think the Author deficient in his plan, by omitting what those who consult nothing but their own particular taste would pronounce tedious and redundant.—We have thus given the curious Reader a *taste*, and *only* a taste, of what he may expect from the perusal of the narrative itself, which, notwithstanding a few mistakes wherein the Writer must have been misled by wrong information, may be regarded as a proof of the united diligence, good sense, and ingenuity of the Author." *Monthly Review, vol. LXV. p.* 452.

† This gentleman was one of the two sons of the famous Jonathan Tyers, Esq. the original embellisher of Vauxhall Gardens ‡; and was a joint-proprietor of that delightful spot till the end of the season of 1785, when he sold his share to his brother's family. Many of the poetical trifles which were exhibited in these Gardens (several of which were printed in the Gentleman's Magazine) were the production of his pen; and the satisfactory description of Vauxhall, in the " History of Lambeth Parish," was originally drawn up by Mr. Tyers. Bred to the profession of the Law, he resided for a considerable time in the Tem-

‡ Mr. Tyers, after having rented these unrivalled Gardens about 20 years, purchased one moiety of them, in 1752, of George Doddington, Esq. for 3800*l.*; and a few years afterwards bought the remainder.

Lysons, p. 324.

ple;

Temple The second Edition, with Additions," 8vo. [The first Edition was published in 1780.]

ple; but, inheriting from his father an easy fortune, and from nature an inclination to indulge in learned leisure, he was happily enabled,

"To see what friends, and read what books, he pleas'd."

He was, indeed, if any man could be said to be so, most perfectly master of his own time, which he divided in a very pleasant manner between his villa at Ashted*, near Epsom, and his apartments in Southampton-street, Covent-garden. From one to the other of these places his carriage conveyed him in so short a space, that he could perpetually diversify his amusements. Indefatigable in reading the newest publications, either of belles lettres or politicks, and blest with a peculiarly retentive memory, he was every where a welcome guest; and, having the agreeable faculty of always repeating the good-natured side of a story, the anecdotes he retailed pretty copiously were rarely found either tedious or disagreeable. In the country, he was considered by the surrounding gentry as a man of profound learning, who had some little peculiarities in his manners, which were amply atoned for by a thousand good qualities both of head and heart. In London, he was in habits of intimacy with many whom the world have agreed to call both great and good. Dr. Johnson loved him, Lord Hardwicke esteemed him, and even the mitred Lowth respected him. The Literati in general had more regard for him than Authors usually have for each other; as Mr. Tyers, though known for many years to have been a writer, was rather considered by them as an *amateur* than a professor of the art. His earliest avowed publication (though without his name) was the first Edition of the above-noticed "Political Conferences;" republished with the Author's name in 1781.—His "Rhapsody on Pope" was published in 1781, and reprinted in 1782, each Edition being confined to 250 copies. His "Historical Essay on Addison," of which only 50 copies were at first printed in 1782, was reprinted in 1783, only 100 copies. In 1782 he also printed, but I believe never dispersed, 50 copies of a small volume of about 130 octavo pages, under the title of "Dramatic Dialogues;" since enlarged in "Conversations Political and Familiar, 1784," of which no more than 25 copies were printed, and which he sparingly distributed among his friends, with this note: "It is requested that this pamphlet may not be lent. A very few copies are printed, for the perusal of a very few friends. It is to be published next year, with corrections—enlargement—a decoration —and an inscription. As these sheets are past through the press, they are welcome to the reading-closets of old and new

* Which, in 1781, he thus described, in an imitation of Ausonius:

"My Cot's not far from Town, nor yet too near,
To let in crowds, or keep my friends away;
Just as the humour hits, I'm there or here,
And in and out of London every day."

acquaint-

"Miscellanies; by the Honourable Daines Barrington," 4to.

acquaintance. If they deserve their approbation, and can honestly obtain their *imprimatur*, they may hereafter be made a book of, and have the decoration of an engraving for the title-page, for which a drawing is made. While this Writer had Fenelon's Dialogues in his hand, a particular event, and it was of an interesting nature, suggested the subject for a conversation-piece. The Archbishop's volume was laid upon the table; and a trial was made of executing it in his manner. Admiration naturally begets imitation. This has made the Author, in good time, 'the fruitful parent of an hundred more.' The composition was conveyed to The Public Advertiser, that it might be observed how it looked in print. It had the stale denomination of 'A Dialogue of the Dead.' The Writer was found out; and became afterwards suspected of writing frequently, and indeed almost all that appeared with that title. It was time to withdraw his pen, and conceal his productions in the privacy of his desk."

So far back as 1759 the literary qualifications of Mr. Tyers had been thus pleasantly described in "The Idler," N° 48; a circumstance pointed out to me by Dr. Johnson himself. "Learning is generally confessed to be desirable, and there are some who fancy themselves always busy in acquiring it. Of these Ambulatory Students, one of the most busy is my friend *Tom Restless*. *Tom* has long had a mind to be a man of knowledge: but he does not care to spend much time among Authors; for he is of opinion that few books deserve the labour of perusal; that they give the mind an unfashionable cast, and destroy that freedom of thought, and easiness of manners, indispensably requisite to acceptance in the world. Tom has therefore found another way to wisdom. When he rises, he goes into a Coffee-house, where he creeps so near to men whom he takes to be reasoners, as to hear their discourse; and endeavours to remember something, which, when it has been strained through *Tom's* head, is so near to nothing, that what it once was cannot be discovered. This he carries round from friend to friend through a circle of visits, till, hearing what each says upon the question, he becomes able at dinner to say a little himself, and, as every great Genius relaxes himself among his inferiors, meets with some who wonder how so young a man can talk so wisely. At night he has a new feast prepared for his intellects; he always runs to a Disputing Society, or a Speaking Club, where he half hears what he would but half understand; goes home pleased with the consciousness of a day well spent; lies down full of ideas, and rises in the morning empty as before."

Dr. Johnson died Dec. 13, 1784; aud his remains were scarcely deposited in the grave before a well-written "Biographical Sketch" of him, warm from the heart, was communicated by Mr. Tyers to the Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. pp. 899, 982.

"Sermons, preached at Lincoln's Inn, between the Years 1765 and 1776; Vols. II. and III. By

In August 1785 Mr. Tyers drew up a very remarkable "Set of Resolutions," which deserve to be perpetuated: "To live and to die in the public profession of the Religion in which one was born and bred. To avoid all prophane talk, an dintricate debates on sacred topics. To endeavour to get the better of the intrusions of indolence of mind and body, those certain harbingers of enfeebling age. Rather to wear out, than to rust out. To rise early; and, as often as possible, to go to bed before midnight. Not to nod in company, nor to indulge repose too frequently on the couch in the day. To waste as little of life in sleep as may be, for we shall have enough in the grave. Not to give up walking; nor to ride on horseback to fatigue. Experience, and a late medical opinion, determine me to ride five miles every day; nothing contributes so much to the preservation of appetite and the prolongation of life. Cheyne's direction, to make exercise a part of one's Religion, to be religiously observed. To continue the practice of reading—pursued for more than fifty years, in books on all subjects; for variety is the salt of the mind, as well as of life. Other people's thoughts, like the best conversation of one's companions, are generally better and more agreeable than one's own. Frequently to think over the virtues of one's acquaintance, old and new. To admit every cheerful ray of sunshine on the imagination. To avoid retrospection on a past friendship, which had much of love in it; for Memory often comes when he is not invited. To try to think more of the living, and less of the dead; for the dead belong to a world of their own. To live within one's income, be it large or little. Not to let passion of any sort run away with the understanding. Not to encourage romantic hopes nor fears. Not to drive away Hope, the sovereign balm of life, though she is the greatest of all flatterers. Not to be under the dominion of superstition or enthusiasm. Not wilfully to undertake any thing for which the nerves of the mind or the body are not strong enough. Not to run the race of competition, or to be in another's way. To avoid being jostled too much in the street, being overcome by the noise of the carriages; and not to be carried, even by curiosity itself, into a large crowd. To strive to embody that dignified sentiment—'to write injuries in dust, but kindnesses in marble.' Not to give the reins to constitutional impatience, for it is apt to hurry on the first expressions into the indecency of swearing. To recollect, that he who can keep his own temper may be master of another's. If one cannot be a Stoic, in bearing and forbearing on every trying occasion, yet it may not be impossible to pull the check-string against the moroseness of spleen, or the impetuosity of peevishness. Anger is a short madness. Not to fall in love on the precipice of threescore, nor to expect to be fallen in love with. A connexion between Summer and Winter is an improper one. Love, like fire, is a good servant,

Richard Hurd, D. D. Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and late Preacher at Lincoln's Inn," 8vo.

vant, but a bad master. Love is death, when the animal spirits are gone. To contrive to have as few vacant hours upon one's hands as possible, that idleness, the mother of crimes and vices, may not prolong its visit. To be always doing of something, and to have something to do. To fill up one's time, and to have a good deal to fill up, for time is the material that life is made of. If one is not able by situation, or through the necessity of raising the supplies within the year, or by habit (for virtue itself is but habit), to do much ostentatious good, yet do as little harm as possible. To make the best and the most of every thing. Not to indulge too much in the luxury of the table, nor yet to underlive the constitution. The gout, rheumatism, and dropsy, in the language of the Spectator, seem to be hovering over the dishes. Wine, the great purveyor of pleasure, and the second in rank among the senses, offers his service when Love takes his leave. It is natural to catch hold of every help when the spirits begin to droop. Love and wine are good cordials, but are not proper for the beverage of common use. Resolve, not to go to bed on a full meal. A light supper, and a good conscience, are the best receipts for a good night's rest; and the parents of undisturbing dreams. Not to be enfeebled by the flatulency of tea. Let the second or third morning's thought be, to consider of the employment for the day; and one of the last at night to inquire what has been done in the course of it. Not to let one's tongue run at the expence of truth. Not to be too communicative, nor unreserved. A close tongue, with an open countenance, are the safest passports through the journey of the world. To correct the error of too much talking, and restrain the loquacity of the approaching climacteric. To take the good-natured side in conversation—however, not to praise every body, for that is to praise nobody. Not to be too inquisitive, and eager to know secrets, nor be thought to have a head full of other people's affairs. Not to make an enemy, nor lose a friend. To aim at the esteem of the publick, and to leave a good name behind. Not to be singular in dress, in behaviour, in notions, nor expressions of one's thoughts. Never to give bad advice, and to strive not to set a bad example. Seldom to give advice till asked, for it appears like giving something that is superfluous to one's self. Not to like or dislike too much at first sight. Not to wonder (for all wonder is ignorance) that possession falls short of expectation. The longing of twenty years may be disappointed in the unanswered gratification of a single hour. While we are wishing, we see the best side; after we have got possession, the worst. Resolve to attend to the arguments on an important subject in every view, and to hear every one against every one. The mind ought not to be made up but upon the best evidence. To be affectionate to relations, which is a kind of self-love, in preference to all other acquaint-

"Letters on several Subjects. By the Reverend Martin Sherlock, A. M. Chaplain to the Earl of Bristol." 2 vols. small 8vo.

ance; but not to omit paying the commanding respect to merit, which is superior to all the accidental chains of kindred. Not to debilitate the mind by new and future compositions—like the spider, it may spin itself to death. The thinking power, like the field, must have its fallow season. The leisure of the pen has created honourable acquaintance, and pleased all it has wished to please. To resolve not to be too free of promises, for performances are sometimes very difficult things. Not to be too much alone, nor to read, nor meditate or talk too much on points that may awaken tender sensations, and be too pathetic for the soul. To enjoy the present, not to be made too unhappy by reflection on the past, nor to be oppressed by invincible gloom on the future. To give and receive comfort, those necessary alms to a distressed mind. To be constantly thankful to Providence for the plenty hitherto possessed, which has preserved one from the dependence on party, persons, and opinions, and kept one out of debt. The appearance of a happy situation, and opportunities of tasting many worldly felicities (for content has seldom perverted itself into discontent), has induced many to conclude, that one must be pleased with one's lot in life; and it occasions many to look with the eye of innocent envy. To resolve more than ever to shun every public station and responsibility of conduct. To be satisfied with being master of one's self, one's habits, now a second nature, and one's time. Determined not to solicit, unless trampled upon by Fortune, to live and die in the harness of trade, or a profession. To take care that pity (humanity is not here meant) does not find one out in the endurance of any calamity. When pity is within call, contempt is not far off. Not to wish to have a greater hold of life, nor to quit that hold. The possible tenure of existence is of too short possession for the long night that is to succeed: therefore not a moment to be lost. Not to lose sight, even for a single day, of those good and proverbial Doctors—*Diet*, *Merryman*, and *Quiet*. Lastly, not to put oneself too much in the power of the elements, those great enemies to the human frame; namely—the sun—the wind—the rain—and the night-air."

One part of Mr. Tyers's knowledge he would have been happier had he not possessed. He had a turn for the study of medicine, and its operations on the human frame, which gave him somewhat of a propensity to hypochondriacism, and often led him from imaginary to real ailments. Hence the least variation of the atmosphere had not unfrequently an effect both on his mind and body. The last year or two of his life were also embittered by the death of several near and dear friends, whose loss made a deep impression on his sensibility—particularly that of a very amiable lady, to whom some of his "Resolutions" very pointedly allude; and, soon after, of an only

"New Letters from an English Traveller. Written originally in French; by the Rev. Martin Sher-

only sister, whom he most tenderly loved, and whose character he pathetically pourtrayed in Mr. Urban's Obituary*. Many similar articles might be recollected in a cursory glance through the several volumes of the Magazine; but it may be sufficient at pre-

* "On the 2d of October 1786, departed this life, which had been a life of care and anxiety, in St. Michael's-square, Southampton, Mrs. Margaret Rogers, the wife of George Rogers, Esq. a gentleman much esteemed, and resident in that place. She passed her last twenty years amidst the sociable and amusing scenes (the cheerfulness of which she helped to increase by her domestic parties) in that hospitable and pleasurable spot. She was married very early, and might have seen her children's children: but, as that was not the happiness of her destiny, she had the more leisure to wait on the interests and welfare of her near and numerous relations, of whose prosperity she never lost sight, living or dying. Fifty years rather increased than diminished the ardour of her attachment. She performed all the duties belonging to her station—of a daughter—of a wife (during six and forty years)—of a sister—affectionate to all, of near or remote kindred—and in the rank of her friends. Her conscience never upbraided her with doing too little.—'Who knew her, knew; who lov'd her, tell.'—She had a countenance full of suavity, except when she put on the frown of disapprobation. It was a pity it could not be concealed; for it looked like momentary ill-nature without being it. She was not the slave of dress, of fashion, or opinion. 'What a fine woman must she have been when she was young!' observed a judge of merit, personal and intellectual, in that neighbourhood. There was great meaning and expression in her face—not of beauty, but perhaps of something better. She was above the middle size, and rather corpulent than thin. Her manners were engaging. She had a ready and natural elocution, with an understanding improved by reading the best authors, and by keeping good company. She had an easy turn, and an useful one it is, for epistolary correspondence, and could write a sheet full of good sense and information without taking the pen off the paper. No one, perhaps, who once partook of her conversation, but wished a repetition of it. Those of her acquaintance who thought they wanted advice, consulted her, and seldom repented abiding by her opinion. She gained an ascendancy over others, that amounted almost to fascination: and, in her turn, was apt to be captivated by liking too much at first sight: for in most people sensibility takes place before the judgment. She was thought by some old acquaintances to be fond of new faces: but Friendship has not the privilege of Love, to keep the object to itself. Her management and authority over young minds was very remarkable. She had qualities and qualifications that would have made her have been submitted to and respected any where and every where. She gained also a little importance from her state of independence (that procures respect from all who surround it), which, if it sometimes produces envy, is sure to prevent every degree of contempt. She was thankful to the Lord of Life for existence; and took incessant pains, during a long and helpless illness (when life generally becomes a disease), to prolong it to the last drop; for she was not grown weary of the world, any more than the world was weary of her. She breathed her last, overcome by the jaundice and dropsy, at the age of sixty-four, without a single groan. 'May my latter end be like hers!' wishes the writer, and perhaps the reader of this sketch. But she has left amongst her surviving relations and intimates a remembrance and example that no time can obliterate, and no vicissitude of things can efface." *Mr. Tyers, in Gent. Mag. LVI.* 909.

sent

lock, A. M. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl

sent to exhibit another specimen or two of his manner of embalming his friends*; and the rather, as an ingenious Correspondent sent the following character, supposed to be drawn up by Mr. Tyers himself, and annexed to a printed Review of several of his own publications: "It being very natural, says the Spectator, for the Reader to wish to know whether his Author is tall or short, a married man or a batchelor, or otherwise, we are obliged to comply with this expectation, however undesirous the gentleman may be to be exhibited a prominent figure on our biographical canvass. We have a right to him as a public man, which we hope we shall not abuse, nor give him any material offence. The Author, or Editor as he calls himself, of the 'Political Conferences' (his greatest performances are richly bound in Morocco, and presented to the King's Library), was sent so very early to the University, that he was animadverted upon as the Boy Batchelor, and not in the strain of compliment

* "About the 10th of August, 1786, after a few days illness, at his sister's, near London, unmarried, beyond his 60th year, William Allen, Esq. one of the Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen. He was born and bred at Richmond in Yorkshire, where he had some family property, which commended and recommended him to a Parliamentary candidate for that town. Promotion not coming soon enough from that quarter, he came up to London, to make or to find new patrons. By the kindness of Lord Bute he obtained a pension, which he continued to receive till, on the establishment being settled for the Queen, he was nominated a Gentleman Usher. He was not wanting in endeavours to raise himself still higher: for who does not want and wish to advance himself, and to grow plumper by preferment? He had his eye upon sundry vacancies and reversions, to increase his income, which, it is supposed, was not equal to his necessary expences; and his place was, perhaps, more honourable than lucrative. The silver beams of the Moon are not so warm as the golden rays of the Sun. But his application did nothing for him. Neither did he win a young and rich matrimonial prize, though a competitor; nor was so lucky (pardon, reader, jocularity in an Obituary) as 'to take his stand—upon a Widow's jointured land.' They who knew him intimately, thought they observed him dissatisfied with his narrow accommodations; but he was too proud, though angry enough, to complain; and that they contemplated in him an instance of the malignant wish towards an enemy, 'Let attendance and dependence be his fate!' He thought that, if a dissolution had not unexpectedly taken place, he might have procured a seat in Parliament (an Englishman wants no better friend) whence he hoped to have forced his way into more appointments. He had a projecting and fertile brain ('a head to contrive, and a tongue to persuade'); and is supposed to have furnished hints and expedients to men in power towards *ways and means*. He was of an obliging disposition, and lived in all the habits of politeness. His station and situation gave him frequent opportunities of granting little civilities, which cost him nothing (though he performed some occasional and useful services out of the line of his department); and made every body glad of having such a friend at Court. His patience on expectation seemed to be much worn, though hope never quite forsook him, for he thought his long service deserved a quicker provision. A Court had not spoiled him for a Commissioner, or a Comptroller, or a Sinecure. But Fortune did not second Merit on this occasion. He was a Captain, in the last war, in the

of Bristol. Now translated into English by the Author," 8vo.

as was passed upon Cardinal Wolsey, on taking his first degree in arts. In the year 1753 he was admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, and became, after he had kept his Terms, a Barrister in that house. His father hoped he would apply to the Law, attend, take notes, and make a figure in Westminster-hall. But he never undertook any causes, nor went a single Circuit. He loved his ease too much, to acquire a character in that or any other profession. It should have been mentioned in the former part of this paragraph, that he wrote and published two Pastorals before he went to the Temple, that were printed for Dodsley. One was called 'Lucy,' inscribed to Lord Chesterfield; the other 'Rosalind,' to Earl Granville: never much inquired after by the world, and only in the hands of a few of his acquaintance; and perhaps now forgotten by himself. We just remember, they were Theocritus, Spenser, Phillips, Pope, and Drayton, over again, and at second-hand. If we are

the Middlesex Militia; but a momentary commission does not fill the pocket. He served for honour, as long as that service lasted. He did not want presence of mind, of which he gave a proof in fifty-one, on an insult offered him; or shew any deficiency of public or private spirit. The recorder of this character, one of the oldest of his intimates, and whose associates fade like the leaves in Autumn, wishes he had lived longer; and who could be desirous of losing him? for Death is sure to arrive soon enough to take every companionable comfort from us!"

Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 715.

"Sept. 10, 1786, at Blackpool, near Manchester, where he first set out in the world as a manufacturer, Mr. Henry Fielden. He was afterwards appointed (but was obliged to give way to superseding recommendations) Agent to the Manchester Volunteers, who so honourably and cheerfully left England to perform military service at Gibraltar. He possessed a place in the Custom-house, where he dispatched every body's business with all possible celerity, being a stranger to the insolence of office. He was enjoying a leave of absence amongst his convivial friends, and preparing for the entertainment of a well-spread table (though not more hospitable than his own at Chelsea), where Disease is sure to be hovering over the dishes, when Death, without warning by terror or surprize, took him off by an apoplexy. He breathed his last in the arms of his son by an early marriage, now grown up to man's estate, and heir to a good fortune, who was his associate in this tour. The suddenness of his departure did not astonish any one who knew him. He was forty-eight years of age, of a very sanguine habit of body, and may be truly said to have died from too much health. Though he was very bulky, he was very active, and was among the very few who had a love for Archery, or had great skill or practice in that masculine amusement. The society call themselves *Toxophilites*. He had a strong arm and a judicious eye for this once-fashionable instrument of war. No man seemed to have more happiness from the feast of life, or to have less reason to wish to retire from it. His jovial temper and good nature were visible in his countenance. 'He was a sleek-headed man, and such as sleep a-nights.' He will be long remembered in the circle of his friends, and enemies perhaps he never had the ill fortune to make; and his companions will hardly have done talking, till themselves shall be dropping into the grave, of honest Harry Fielden." *Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p.* 814.

not

"Whispers to the Ear of the [Rev. Spencer Madan] Author of *Thelyphthora*, in Favour of Reason

not misinformed, very light studies became the choice digestion of his mind. Perhaps we might insinuate, a line of Pope,

'He penn'd a stanza, when he should engross.'

We are assured he was the Author of a great deal of vocal poetry, or, in other words, of sing-song; part of which might be owing to the inspiration of Love. Perhaps he was not, in his heart,

——'A foe to the Syrens of his father's grove:'

for he gave a great many of his hours, in his younger days, to Vauxhall Gardens, of which his father was sole proprietor and manager. When he had, without drinking deeply, tasted enough of the Pierian spring, and given up the invocation of the Muses, he addicted himself to the reading of History, and made inquiries into public affairs. For this gratification he went, for several Sessions, to hear the Debates in both Houses of Parliament. His leisure enabled him to run over a great number of English books. He has never been out of the kingdom (though he has travelled all over it); yet he has been all his life talking of doing it. He has been heard to declare, that he has not been, for these forty years, a single day, when in health, without a book or a pen in his hand—'*nulla dies sine lineâ*.' He has out-lived a great deal of shyness, that by no means became a liberal man. He always was, and still continues, a frequent visitor of Dr. Johnson. That great man has acknowledged, behind his back, that 'Tyers always tells him something he did not know before.' He attended, for twenty years, the literary levee of the communicative and good-tempered Dr. Campbell, in Queen-square; and values himself on having had his curiosity gratified in being acquainted with Authors, as well as with their works. Having an affluent income, he affects to be ashamed of the imputation of being an Author, and, the old case of Voltaire and Congreve over again, chooses to be considered only as a Writer. If he is above ranking with Authors by profession, they may place him among 'the Mob of gentlemen who write with ease.' He is now obliged to pay a good deal of attention to his health. He purchased a snug box at Epsom, many years ago, for this purpose. He has been met with so often on the turnpike road, that he is supposed to pass a great part of his life upon it. He is inquisitive, talkative, full of notions and quotations, and, which is the praise of a purling stream, of no great depth. His principal care seems to be, to prolong his life (of which he appears to know the use, at least the enjoyment) by exercise and cheerfulness. He seems to choose to pass for a valetudinarian. He never was capable of severe application. What he performs with his pen, he does without much labour.—'Who know him, know.'—Johnson has told him, he would do better if he was not content with his first thoughts. He is by no means original in his compositions. His last two pamphlets he has only printed, and not published, to give to his friends, in imitation, perhaps, of his great acquaintance

and Religion, aspersed in that Work. By Edward Burnaby-Greene*, Esq." 8vo.

quaintance Lord Hardwicke. He has been at the expence of a signature of Memory, which he has had drawn and engraved, to adorn the title-page of all his pieces. He presents to his friends a head of himself, a very good likeness, drawn by Taylor, and engraved by Hall, who executed the portrait of Mr. Gibbon. He aims only at amusement to his Readers, and not without success. In his person, he is two inches under six feet — 'seen him we have' — of a brown complexion, that threatens to receive a yellowish tint; wears what is not quite either a wig or his own hair; is neither heavy nor large, has a remarkably good appetite, was never married, and is fifty-eight years of age. We are well informed he has a good moral character, which we wish him to preserve as long as he lives.—All this we believe to be truth, and nothing but truth." Thus far from his own pen; and from personal knowledge I can vouch for its veracity. He died, at his house at Ashted, Surrey, after a lingering illness, Feb. 1, 1787, in his 61st year.—He was certainly among the "Gentlemen who wrote with ease;" witness his Rhapsodies on Pope and Addison; his "Biographical Sketch of Dr. Johnson;" and his spirited vindication of Mr. St. André from the violent attack of Mr. Steevens, highly creditable to the goodness of his heart. (See the "Anecdotes" of Hogarth, 1809, vol. I. p. 464.)—The "Political Conferences," however, will place him in a higher point of view: in that production much ingenuity and sound political knowledge are displayed; and the work has received the plaudits it so well deserved.

* This ingenious Writer was brother to Admiral Sir William Burnaby, who distinguished himself in the war of 1756, and to the wife of Alexander Bennett, Esq. sworn Clerk of the Exchequer; and half-brother to the late venerable Dr. Burnaby, of Greenwich, and Archdeacon of Leicester. He was nephew of Mr. Greene, an eminent brewer in Westminster, for whose fortune he changed his name, in addition to his own; but, from various events in the management of the business, to which he had never been brought up, he had contracted, in 1779, a very large debt, for which his stock and property was sold, and he retired to a lodging. His valuable library was sold by Christie. He had been admitted of Bene't College, Cambridge, 1755, under the private tuition of Dr. Sharpe. He was well known in the regions of Parnassus, by "An Imitation of the Tenth Epistle of the First Book of Horace, 1756;" "A Translation of Anacreon, 1768;" "Critical Essay, 1770," 8vo; a volume of "Poetical Essays (of which the greater part had been published before separately), 1772," small 8vo; "A Translation of Pindar, 1778;" "Satires of Persius paraphrastically imitated, 1779," 8vo; "Substance of Political Debates on his Majesty's Speech on the Address and Amendment, Nov. 25, 1779," 8vo; "Ode inscribed to Leonard Smelt, Esq. 1780," 4to; a turgid Translation of "Apollonius Rhodius, 1781;" his tract on "Madan's Thelyphthora, 1781," 8vo;

"Hardyknute, an Heroic Ballad*, now first published complete: with the other more approved Scottish Ballads, and some not hitherto made public, in the Tragic Style. To which are prefixed Two Dissertations: I. On the Oral Tradition of Poetry. II. On the Tragic Ballad; small 8vo.

"The Library, a Poem;" 4to.; published anonymously, but since avowed by Mr. Crabbe†.

8vo; "Strictures on the Cursory Observations on Rowley's Poems, 1782;" an "Ode to the Humane Society, 1784;" and many single poems and essays in the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1761, he married Miss Cartwright, of Kensington, a lady of merit and fortune, who died before him, leaving him three children, Anne, Pitt, and Emma; and died at Northlands, near Kensington, after a severe illness, March 12, 1788.

* For a particular account of this curious volume, for which the publick were indebted to the ingenuity and the good taste of John Pinkerton, Esq. see Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 279.

† This elegant and sensible Poem was the foundation of the Author's fame and fortune.—Speaking of it at the distance of 26 years, Mr. Crabbe says, "While composing this Poem, the Author was honoured with the notice, and assisted by the advice, of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. Part of it was written in his presence, and the whole submitted to his judgment; receiving, in its progress, the benefit of his correction. I hope, therefore, to obtain pardon of the Reader, if I eagerly seize the occasion, and, after so long a silence, endeavour to express a grateful sense of the benefits I have received from this gentleman, who was solicitous for my more essential interests, as well as benevolently anxious for my credit as a Writer. I will not enter upon the subject of his extraordinary abilities; it would be vanity, it would be weakness in me to believe that I could make them better known or more admired than they now are; but of his private worth, of his wishes to do good, of his affability and condescension; his readiness to lend assistance when he knew it was wanted, and his delight to give praise where he thought it was deserved; of these I may write with some propriety. All know that his powers were vast, his acquirements various; and I take leave to add, that he applied them, with unremitted attention, to those objects which he believed tended to the honour and welfare of his country. But it may not be so generally understood, that he was ever assiduous in the more private duties of a benevolent nature; that he delighted to give encouragement to any promise of ability, and assistance to any appearance of desert. To what purposes he employed his pen, and with what eloquence he spake in the Senate, will be told by many, who may yet be ignorant of the solid instruction as well as the fascinating pleasantry found in his common con-

"Thoughts in Prison*, in Five Parts; *viz.* the Imprisonment, the Retrospect, public Punishment,

conversation, among his friends; and his affectionate manners, amiable disposition, and zeal for their happiness, which he manifested in the hours of retirement with his family. To this gentleman I was indebted for my knowledge of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was as well known to his friends for his perpetual fund of good humour, and his unceasing wishes to oblige, as he was to the publick for the extraordinary productions of his pencil and his pen. By him I was favoured with an introduction to Dr. Johnson, who honoured me with his notice, and assisted me, as Mr. Boswell (afterwards Lord Auchinleck) has told, with Remarks and Emendations for a Poem I was about to publish. The Doctor had been often wearied by applications, and did not readily comply with requests, for his opinion; not from any unwillingness to oblige, but from a painful contention in his mind, between a desire of giving pleasure and a determination to speak truth. No man can, I think, publish a work without some expectation of satisfying those who are to judge of its merit; but I can, with the utmost regard to veracity, speak my fears, as predominating over every pre-indulged thought of a more favourable nature, when I was told that a judge so discerning had consented to read and give his opinion of 'The Village,' the poem I had prepared for publication. The time of suspense was not long protracted; I was soon favoured with a few words from Sir Joshua Reynolds, who observed, 'If I knew how cautious Dr. Johnson was in giving commendation, I should be well satisfied with the portion dealt to me in his letter.' Of that letter the following is a copy: 'Sir, I have sent you back Mr. Crabbe's Poem, which I read with great delight. It is original, vigorous, and elegant. The alterations which I have made I do not require him to adopt; for my lines are, perhaps, not often better than his own: but he may take mine and his own together, and perhaps, between them, produce something better than either. He is not to think his copy wantonly defaced; a wet sponge will wash all the red lines away, and leave the pages clean. His Dedication will be least liked; it were better to contract it into a short sprightly Address. I do not doubt of Mr. Crabbe's success. I am, Sir, your most humble servant, Sam. Johnson. *March* 4, 1783.'—That I was fully satisfied, my Readers will do me the justice to believe; and I hope they will pardon me if there should appear to them any impropriety in publishing the favourable opinion expressed in a private letter; they will judge, and truly, that, by so doing, I wish to bespeak their good opinion, but have no design of extorting their applause. I would not hazard an appearance so ostentatious to gratify my vanity; but I venture to do it in compliance with my fears."—Of "The Village," see hereafter, under the year 1783.

* For a full account of the first Edition of this (all circumstances

the Trial, Futurity. By William Dodd, LL. D.; with an Account of the Author, and a List of his Works. To which are added, his Speech in Court before Sentence was pronounced upon him; his last Prayer, written the Night before his Death; the Convict's Address to his unhappy Brethren, and other Miscellaneous Pieces, some of which were written for him by Dr. Johnson*." [This volume was edited by Isaac Reed, Esq.]

"Homer's Hymn to Ceres, translated into Verse. By Richard Hole†, LL. B." 8vo.

stances considered) wonderful performance, see Gent. Mag. vol. XLVII. p. 485; and for some corrections of the "Memoirs," and additions to the "List," see vol. LI. p. 234.

* Prefixed to the MS. is the ensuing note by himself: "April 23, 1777. I began these thoughts merely from the impression of my mind, without plan, purpose, or motive, more than the situation and state of my soul. I continued them on a thoughtful and regular plan: and I have been enabled wonderfully — in a state, which in better days I should have supposed would have destroyed all power of reflection—to bring them nearly to a conclusion. I dedicate them to God, and to the *reflecting serious* amongst my fellow-creatures; and I bless the Almighty for the ability to go through them, amidst the terrors of this dire place, and the bitter anguish of my disconsolate mind.—The thinking will easily pardon all inaccuracies, as I am neither *able* nor *willing* to read over these melancholy lines with a *curious* and *critical* eye. They are imperfect, but the language of the heart; and, had I time and inclination, might and should be improved. But—— W. D."

† Mr. Hole, a native of Exeter, was admitted of Exeter College, Oxford, where he proceeded B. C. L. 1771. He was presented to the rectory of Farringdon in Devonshire in 1792, on the resignation of Mr. Massey, by the Bishop of Exeter; and took a dispensation to hold the vicarage of Buckerell, in the deanery of Plymtree, with it, and afterwards to the rectory of Inwardleigh, in the patronage of the Rev. Mr. Moore. To the most amiable simplicity of manners he united extensive learning, an elegant taste, the strictest integrity, and the most cheerful, unaffected piety. Mr. Hole was the author of many valuable works. When the admiration of the poetry of Ossian was general, and no hesitation respecting its early æra was entertained, he published a poetical translation of Fingal, laboured with no common care, in lines scarcely less flowing and elegant than those of Pope. The suspicions of Mr. Macpherson's conduct, in at least the compilation, prevented, perhaps, that version from being so generally read and warmly admired

"A Sermon preached before the House of Lords, in Westminster Abbey, Jan. 30, 1781; by the

mired as it deserves; but the "Ode to Imagination," subjoined, claimed the most general and eager applause, as highly animated and poetical. Some years afterwards he published the above translation of Homer's Hymn, of which there is a rival, but a much inferior version, by Mr. Lucas. This Poem, if not Homer's, is certainly of very high antiquity, and is translated by Mr. Hole with his usual spirit and elegance. At no great distance the epic romance of Arthur followed; of which the wildness approaches nearer the school of Ariosto than of Homer, though no one was a more ardent admirer of the correcter and more chastened beauties of the antient Epics than Mr. Hole. The Poem itself displays a warm imagination, and the lines are less monotonous, the measure more varied in its pauses, than those of his former poetical works. The notes, though short, are valuable, and display a correct knowledge of the Northern Mythology. When Mr. Polwhele projected his publication of the Devonshire and Cornwall Poets, Mr. Hole could not be overlooked in his numerous applications; and some of the most highly-finished poems in that collection are from his pen. I cannot enumerate each; but would particularly notice the Odes to Terror and to Melancholy, as little, if at all, inferior to those of Gray, Mason, or Akenside. They seem, however, to have been the production of an earlier period. When the Literary Society at Exeter was formed, Mr. Hole was one of its first members; and his later exertions were chiefly communications to that institution. To this Society he addressed the "Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, in which the Origin of Sinbad's Voyages, and other Oriental Fictions, is particularly considered," published separately, 1797, 12mo; in which he endeavours to shew that the marvellous events in those Voyages were believed in the East, and not so extravagantly inconsistent, with what the observation of later Travellers have supplied, as has been generally supposed. In the published volumes of Essays, though no names are affixed, an humourous Poem on the origin of Clubs, and the ironical vindications of the characters of Shylock and Iago, are attributed to his pen. The irony of the vindications is so well preserved, that many attacks have been made on these articles, on the supposition of their being serious; as Swift's advice to the Irish peasantry, to eat their children, was, at first, from the grave manner in which it was proposed, mistaken in the same way. Some other communications to that Society have been spoken of with applause; but whether they are intended for publication in another volume of Essays, or in a separate form, together with some other works which he has left, is not known. He died at Exmouth, May 28, 1803. His heart and his talents were equally unexceptionable; and the deep regret of his numerous friends bore the amplest testimony of their excellence; but

whilst

Right Rev. Dr. John Warren, Lord Bishop of St. David's*," 4to.

"A Sermon preached before the House of Lords, on the General Fast, Feb. 21, 1781; by the Right Rev. Dr. John Moore†, Lord Bishop of Bangor," 4to.

whilst deploring the loss of talents so varied, so pleasing and extensive, they had still more feelingly to regret, that, in him, his family lost a most excellent husband and parent; Religion a most excellent votary; and the world an example of a most amiable man.

* Afterwards Bishop of Bangor. See an account of him hereafter, in the present volume, p. 430.

† This amiable Prelate was a native of the city of Gloucester, where his father was a butcher, and in circumstances that would not permit him to give his son that liberal education which he desired and deserved. He was therefore brought up at the free-school of his native city; and, on account of the docility of his behaviour, and promising talents, some friends procured him an humble situation at Pembroke College, Oxford, whence he some time afterwards removed to Christ Church in that University. He took the degree of M. A. 1751; B. D. and D. D. 1763. By some lucky circumstances, wholly without request or the least expectation of his own, he was recommended to the Duke of Marlborough, as a private tutor to the Marquis of Blandford. But this appointment was not without humiliation. The pride of the Duchess would not yield to Mr. Moore's filling a seat at the first table; and, in consequence, he was degraded to the second. But this mortification did not continue long, as this haughty Dame, when she became a widow, actually courted the very same Tutor to receive her hand! Mr. Moore, from a strong principle of honour, declined the advantage of the connexion; and, so sensible was the Duke of the generosity of his conduct, that, as the first token of his gratitude, he settled an annuity of 400*l.* upon him, and rapidly obtained for him very valuable church preferment. In 1766 he was made a Prebendary of Durham; in 1771, Dean of Canterbury; and in 1775, Bishop of Bangor; which occasioned the following *jeu d'esprit.*

"*A Word of Comfort from* BANGOR *to* CANTERBURY, *on the Loss of her* DEAN.

"Cease, Canterbury, to deplore
The loss of your accomplish'd Moore,
Repining at my gain;
I soon may have most cause to mourn:
To *you* he 'll probably return,
With *me* will scarce remain. BANGOR."

Which was thus answered:

"To *me*, you prophecy, our mitred Moore
Revolving years may probably restore,
And thus in vain attempt my tears to dry:

I scarcely

"An Historical Rhapsody on Mr. Pope. By [Mr. Tyers], the Editor of the Political Conferences,"

I scarcely know my Masters but by name,
Triennial visits, and the voice of fame,
For, ah! my Palaces in ruins lie.
CANTERBURY."

On the death of Dr. Cornwallis, in 1783, the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury was offered to Bishops Hurd and Lowth. The former declined it, from advancing years, and love of lettered ease; the latter, from affection to his Diocese. And it was reported at the time, that his Majesty, upon this, desired each of these great men to recommend one of the Bishops to him, as the fittest in their judgment to fill the Metropolitan chair; and that they both, without any previous concert of opinion, mentioned Dr. Moore; who was elevated, in consequence, to the important station of Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate and Metropolitan of all England.

"Bangor's Word of Comfort to Canterbury no Prophecy," which appeared after this high promotion, shall here be given;

"An impartial and competent judge of desert
At such a conclusion must have needs been expert:
And to baffle detraction I 'll venture thus far—
If MOORE rose like a *meteor*, he 'll shine a *true star!*"

Concomitant with the Primacy, the new Archbishop became a Lord of Trade and Plantations, President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charter-house, Visitor of All Souls and Merton Colleges, Oxford, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. Whilst occupying the first station in the Church, Archbishop Moore avoided all other activity but that of Christian piety and spiritual duty. He scarcely took any part in political disputes; neither did he adopt any steps to inflame the minds of the Dissenters on the one hand, nor to alarm the friends of Orthodoxy on the other. He only printed two sermons: one preached before the Lords on the 30th of January 1771, and the other on the Fast day in 1781. He died Jan. 18, 1805, in his 74th year; and was buried on the 25th, with great solemnity, in Lambeth church, attended by many noble and respectable friends. The procession closed with about 30 of his Grace's domesticks in mourning, and a number of female domesticks in mourning. Lambeth church was greatly thronged by people of respectability at so early an hour as 10 in the forenoon. The Duke of Cambridge was there, to see the last of his friend. The pulpit, curate's-desk, reading-desk, with the Communion-table and the rails round it, were hung with black superfine cloth, and silk escutcheons, crests, and mitres. The funeral service was performed by Dr. Vyse. The event of his Grace's death was also observed in the Metropolitan church of Canterbury on Sunday, Jan. 27, with every due solemnity.

8vo.; of which "a Second Edition, corrected and enlarged," was published in 1782*.

lemnity. After the morning service, Dr. Powis, the Dean, delivered a discourse suitable to the occasion to a very crowded congregation.

The Archbishop's first wife was the sister of the late Sir James Wright, Resident at Venice. He married, secondly, Miss Eden, a sister of Sir John Eden and the present Lord Auckland, a very celebrated beauty. His surviving children are, the Rev. George Moore, M. A. rector of Wrotham in Kent (who and his brothers Charles Moore, Esq. and the Rev. Robert Moore, M. A. enjoy the offices of Registrars of the Prerogative Court); Charles Moore, Esq. M. P. for Woodstock (and now Registrar of the Faculty Office); the Rev. Robert Moore, rector of Latchingdon, in Essex; John Moore, Esq.; and William Moore, Esq. Joint Registrars of the Vicar General's Office. Two of his Grace's daughters died of consumption. His relict retired from Lambeth palace to the house of her son Robert, at Hunton, Kent. The greatest amount of the revenue in any one year, during the time Dr. Moore was Archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have been 13,000*l.*; the general average 11,000*l.* The first-fruits to the Crown, and fees of office to be paid by the new Archbishop of Canterbury, amounted to 12,000*l.*

* As a very small number of either of these Editions was printed, I shall present to my Readers Mr. Tyers's "Advertisement" to the Second: "The Rhapsodist is glad of the opportunity of sending abroad another Edition, with correction and enlargement. He has at last done with his *Hero*, with whom he was more likely to tire the reader than himself. Thanks to Voltaire, who pulled the check-string! for he denounces 'woe to him who says all he knows upon any subject!' If this collection of anecdotes and quotations has been without a number of Admirers, it has not wanted Readers, who have fairly confessed that they have received entertainment from the perusal. It is the greatest praise of a composition, that it can interest the eye or the ear from the beginning to the end. There is no charge against this pamphlet for being the offspring of Party, that discolours every thing; or of Want, that puts the pen into the hand. A production of this sort, as Pope says of Poetry and Criticism, 'is the affair of idle men who write in their closets, and of idle men who read there.' The hope, whatever became of the expectation, which was indulged of pleasing every body, has not vanished in pleasing nobody. Though the Summer melted the pen in the hand of the Essayist, the Winter has not frozen his ink nor his inclination to prepare a second impression for a reperusal, and to preserve some traditionary circumstances that were going down the stream of Time into the lake of Oblivion. Some weeks ago, the second volume of Dr. Warton made its appearance, as foretold in this publication. It is a work calculated

"A Speech delivered to the Society of Anti-

culated for the entertainment of Scholars, and will have all for its admirers who are able to become its Readers. *This* is intended to convey a popular account of the Man and the Poet; the *other* is a description of his Genius, and contains judicious remarks on his performances. *This* is an historical Rhapsody, the *other* a critical one. *One* is for the English and unlearned Readers, of both sexes; the *other* for the skilful in the languages."

A few detached Anecdotes from this interesting little volume may not be unentertaining.—"Pope, whilst living with his father at Chiswick, before he went to Binfield, took great delight in cock-fighting; and laid out all his school-boy money, and little perhaps it was, in buying fighting-cocks. From this passion, but surely not the play of a child, his mother had the dexterity to wean him."—"This writer had an opportunity of viewing Pope's garden and grotto, and should have seen the Poet himself if he had been at home; for our Sibyl through his Elysian fields would have introduced us. An acquaintance, whom this Rhapsody converted into a friend, undertook to authenticate a trifling circumstance of Pope's being surprized by some Patrician company, whom he neither desired nor expected to see, and who broke in upon his privacy. To avoid them, he fled to his gardener, whom he directed to take him up in his arms, and convey him over his boundary, which he did, and escaped by this help from his intruding visitors; as Anchises did, by the strength of Æneas, from the flames of Troy."—"I was formerly told by a respectable intelligencer (who had the opinion from the noble Lord himself) that Lord Peterborough did not think his friend Pope so good nor so great a Poet as Dryden."—"At the desire of Queen Caroline, Pope kept back the long prose Letter of Lord Hervey, now inserted in his Works; for she became apprehensive it might make her Counsellor (so he is described—'Now at the ear of Eve, familiar toad'—) insignificant in the public esteem, and at last in her own."—"As Sir C. H. Williams, a great wit and a great courtier, was coming down the Thames, with a well-known literary gentleman who lives upon its poetical banks, he pointed to Pope's house, where the Bard was lying in his shroud, and cried out, in the words of Falstaff,

'I am afraid of the gunpowder Percy, though he be dead.'

"Pope set himself a poetical task, to translate, on an average, so many lines a day—like the Navigator, who reckons his vessel will complete her voyage at a set time, if she continues to sail at so many knots an hour, unobstructed by storms or calms."

"Lyttelton (as yet without a title) asked Pope one morning, how he had slept during the night. 'I have not had a wink of sleep,' says our Poet; 'but I have fared as well, for I have translated forty lines of Homer.' Lyttelton (now ennobled) thinks the translation performed, not so much in the *manner* of Homer, nor agreeable to the *sense*, in all places, as might perhaps be desired."

quaries, on Thursday, January 11, 1781, upon their

"Mr. Spence's Dialogues on the Odyssey recommended him to Mr. Pope, and the amiableness of his disposition continued him in his intimacy to his death. His name is to his Will in 1743. He was at this time Professor of History, and had been Professor of Poetry, in Oxford; and he had travelled abroad with Lord Middlesex, and brought home with him materials for his Polymetis. He was so high in patronage, that it is pretty certain he might have obtained a Mitre, if his ambition had prompted him to solicit one. . . . Spence was content with his income of about 900*l.* a year, of which he directed a part to benevolence. In a state of personal debility, he fell into a piece of water in his garden at Byfleet, where he was drowned. . . . In criticism Mr. Spence took the candid side. He was an Addison, not a Zoilus or a Dennis. Mr. Pope admitted him into such familiarity of communication, that he prepared a large collection of literary anecdotes and remarks from his conversation. . . . Spence intended these papers for the press after his death; and conditionally parted with them to his Bookseller in Pall Mall. But his executors, armed with a discretionary power, consulted the posthumous honour of the Editor (for possibly the collection was not worthy of the great name their Friend bore in the world, whose last work ought not to have been his least), and continue it in manuscript, to be consulted, like the Sibylline papers of old Rome, only upon extraordinary occasions. . . . Christopher Pitt, the Translator of Virgil, (is it assuming too much to assert, his best Translator?) the contemporary of Spence at New College, writes of him in this handsome manner in 1728: 'Mr. Spence is the completest Scholar, either in solid or polite learning, for his years, that I ever knew. Besides, he is the sweetest-tempered gentleman breathing.' How much richer in knowledge must he have been! (for Learning, like money and snow, accumulates very fast); for he lived to 1768."—"No man ever had so many enemies as Pope, nor was so well able to defend himself against them. . . . What the Dunces wrote against him he collected; and, if I am not misinformed, they were intended to have been preserved in bundles in the Museum. Whether they are to be found, or why they are not there, let the curious in such researches examine *. . . . Cleland and Savage were called upon (by Dedications and Prefaces) to appear for Pope, when he did not care to record his own appearance, and served in the double capacity of Friends and of Spies. Savage collected together all the anecdotes of the Heroes of the Dunciad, that make them ridiculous in the notes. His high birth, his distresses, and his merit, made Pope his benefactor for life; and he contributed an annuity of 20*l.* a-year towards his support; but Savage irrecoverably lost the good opinion of Pope by his un-

* They were given, I believe, by Bishop Warburton, to Bishop Hurd; and are most probably preserved in the Library at Hartlebury. J. N.

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Removal to the Apartments assigned to them in

conquerable arrogance, and he had the art of chilling the liberality of his warmest patrons. His behaviour became so offensive to our Poet, and so injurious to his spirits (for Hawkesworth told me it preyed upon his health) that he was heartily glad when he withdrew from London. . . . Savage would have been forgot (for characters of ingratitude are not worth a memorial), if his Friend, almost the only person he had not alienated himself from, and who (as Archbishop Laud says of himself), 'never deserts till he is first forsaken,' had not embalmed his memory in a master-piece of Biography."—"A new glaring meteor now began to shoot up its head above the literary horizon. The name of this Giant was *Warburton*. The appellation of *Colossus* is not to be given any longer, it having made ill-blood between Dr. Brown and our late eminent Oxford Professor. This extraordinary man rose, from being a practising Attorney at Newark, where his father was Town-clerk, to be Lord Bishop of Gloucester. Before he shook off the Lay-habit, he surveyed all the arguments for and against Revelation with great labour and impartiality, and wrote afterwards with sovereign contempt of Free-thinkers and their cause; and yet, at one time, by the Orthodox he was reckoned Heterodox. He offered to enlist himself into the service of Pope, and was taken at his word. He introduced himself at Twickenham, with a 'Vindication of the Essay on Man' in his hand, which Poem was known all over Europe by French translations. His attempt was, to defend the system, and confute Crousaz, a Professor in Switzerland. Crousaz, it was said, made it tremble to its centre; but this Defender of Pope's ethical faith endeavoured to prop it up. Dr. Middleton desires Warburton to advise Pope to be content with his explanation, and defend it with the arguments he has found out. The more this metaphysical Poem was surveyed, till the new Commentator appeared, the more unsolid was its foundation thought to be. If Warburton had not come at the right hour, the system would never have been half so well understood. It could not have resisted the shock of time, and the fashion of new opinions. This Champion preserved Pope from the sentence of condemnation. Warburton became master of the spirit of Pope, and the director of his opinions, as long as he lived. He trusted him with writing Notes on his Works, of which he gave him the profits, and the custody of his fame. It became the wish of both, that they might go down hand in hand to posterity. What is a little singular, Warburton, amongst his earliest friends, who were Pope's enemies, had roughly and roundly asserted, that the Essay was collected 'from the worst passages of the worst Authors.' This was either unknown to Pope, or forgot, or forgiven. . . . Richardson says, that he was privy to this Essay, from the first scratches, to the last laboured manuscript in printed

Somerset-house. By the Rev. Jeremiah Milles,

characters, which Pope gave him, on account of his trouble in collation. But the Commentary made the Poem considered as pious and philosophical. Poetical, at least enough so, it had been generally allowed. Had the great Warburton changed his opinion, or was it altered by interest? No matter; perhaps he was right at last.... The Bishop of Carlisle [Dr. Law], in a preface to his late new edition of his translation of Abp. King's "Origin of Evil" (in opposition to Warburton, who, while on a visit at Cambridge, was ready to quarrel on the subject) asserts, that Bolingbroke extracted the scheme of *the best*, from the book of the Archbishop (whose manuscript Diary of his own life is said to be extant); and that Lord Bathurst told him, he had seen these collected notions in the hand-writing of that Lord, lying by the side of Pope, when he was writing the Essay on Man.... Pope refused a degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Oxford, during a visit there, because they would not confer the same honour on his *new* Favourite, who, it must be confessed, was to them a *new man*."—"I have seen it lately in print, that there have been several who have versified as well as Pope. If this is to be taken for granted, Mr. Hayley must be admitted of that small number. His last Poem of the 'Triumphs of Temper,' amongst its many happy incidents, contains an enlargement of Pope's 'Cave of Spleen,' and is full of energy and excellent poetry. He has augmented the number of rhymes, the paucity of which, in all Pope's Poetry, is astonishing."—"It was expected that Warburton would have written his Life, for he promised it; and that his executors would have published some of his posthumous pieces*.—What could give rise to the expectation of finding a satirical Life of Dean Swift, in manuscript, by Pope, is not yet, perhaps, too late to inquire into; for two of his noble executors are still living†. The last letters that pass between our Poet and the Dean express the most serious and solemn veneration for each other."—"Warburton was entangled by late friendships, *et recentibus odiis*. His prospect of elevation in the Church, where he was afterwards recompensed with a Mitre by the interest of Lord Chatham, made him every day too great for his subject. He did nothing on this occasion; but, thirty years afterwards, he assisted Ruffhead with some biographical materials; and revised the Life, as written by his *Locumtenens*, sheet by sheet."—"Pope's income, in the last flourishing years of his life, amounted to about 800*l.* a-year; a part of which he appropriated to charity. *Res parta labore, non relicta.*"

"Mr. Lockman, whose laborious application obtained for him the *languages*, and who was a Translator for half a century, had once thoughts, as he said, of composing a treatise on *Literary*

* Many of these are now, by the bequest of the Earl of Marchmont, in the possession of the Right Hon. George Rose.

† This was written in 1781. They are both since dead.

Thefts.

D. D. Dean of Exeter, President. Printed by

Thefts. If this offspring of the pen had not been one of the *post nati*, too much of this unoriginal Rhapsody must have found a place there. Lockman, though not praised by Pope, had a portion of his esteem. He dedicated a Translation of a Latin Oration, written by Porée the Jesuit, in praise of dramatic poetry, to him. Though Lockman was by no means the best Poet in England, *he was something more, and better*; he was one of the honestest men in it. Though called *the Lamb* among his first literary friends, he had the spirit to reply to a person who spoke rudely of his poetry, and who had a mark set upon him by Pope, 'Thank God! my name is not at full length in the Dunciad!' It were pity that he who composed so many Lives in the 'General Dictionary,' should not have one in the 'Biographia.' Thus much is due to one of the first acquaintances this Writer was blessed with."—"On reciting, in my younger days, the Universal Prayer before *Tacitus* Gordon (a person formerly much known and much talked of, but whose name will be hardly revived till it appears alphabetically in the new edition of the 'Biographia'), I remember I made a pause after these lines,

'That mercy I to others shew,
That mercy shew to me!'

'It would have been well,' says he, 'if Pope had observed that conduct to others. Can he lay his hand upon his heart, and say that he has?' He used to say of Pope, 'that he was a good Poet, but a weak Reasoner.'—The publick applied the character in the last book of the Dunciad to that gentleman;

'Where Tindal dictates, and Silenus snores.'

If Gordon took this to himself, it accounted for what he said of Pope; for no man can talk of a foe as he does of a friend."

"Though Pope turned all he wrote into wit and into gold, yet it may be questioned whether Churchill, that able and intrepid Satirist (who, as somebody spoke of him, 'had the courage to write what others had not courage to think') did not demand and obtain more money from the Booksellers. Churchill tried with his political friend [Wilkes], the popular Author of the North Briton, 'how far the liberty of the press would carry him.' His Satires were as much read (the first day of publication was almost the sale of an edition), and he had as extensive a field to range in for sport, as Pope. His intention was, to fetch blood at every stroke; but his weapon was not so sharp as Pope's. His pen, like the sword of Michael the Archangel in Milton, mowed down whole ranks at a time, and inflicted wounds that never closed. The pen of Churchill wakened every character from repose, or that was basking in the sunshine of the Court, as Ithuriel did Satan by the touch of his spear. He consulted his companion (who for so many years *rode on the air of whirlwind*) on one of his pieces; who assured him, in alliterative epithets, that

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Order of the Society*," 4to.

"Biographical Memoirs of William Ged†; including a particular Account of his Progress in the Art of Block-Printing," 8vo.

"Illustrations of Euripides‡, on the Ion and the

that it must succeed, for it was *personal, political,* and *poetical.*'—'This Writer does not care,' says a wounded friend, with one of the Satires in his hand, 'how wretched he makes some people for life, for the wanton gratification of a few hours!' Churchill's performances are superior to Whitehead's (though of his *Manners* Paul printed four thousand copies); but are not comparable to *London,* or to *The Vanity of Human Wishes.* Pope was alive to praise the merits of the first, and Churchill commended them both. The *Prophecy of Famine,* written with the furious spirit of Tyrtæus, might, at a former time, have set the two Nations, now good friends, together by the ears. But it was written at the only moment when it could find readers."—"Pope's 'Philosopher and Guide,' says Hurd, 'tis well known, stuck close to him, till another and brighter star (Warburton) had got the ascendant.' Lord Bolingbroke never forgave Pope, for leaving him, and becoming the pupil of Warburton. Pope afforded a handle, which his old Patron seized, to cast a revengeful dishonour upon his memory."

* "The learned President, in the beginning of his Speech, pays a just tribute of gratitude to the Royal and munificent Patron of the two learned Societies, of the Academies of Science, and of the Schools of Art, all now happily united under the same roof, introducing a compliment to the taste displayed by Mr. Bacon in the bust of his Majesty, and by Sir William Chambers in that magnificent and noble structure."

Rev. John Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 89.

† "We have here 'some authentic documents of an ingenious, though unsuccessful invention; and some fugitive memoirs of the inventor and his family.' Mr. Ged's scheme for block-printing, with his execution of the specimens which he produced, were certainly curious; but, had his invention been found in all respects superior to the method of printing by single types, we cannot suppose that it would have proved 'unsuccessful.' Sufficient trial was made; and though, perhaps, some unfair practices were chargeable on certain persons who were interested in opposing or undermining Mr. Ged's undertaking, yet both our Universities and private Printers seem to have been 'nothing loth' in consigning not only the artist, but his performances, to that oblivion, from which these Memoirs are designed to rescue them." *Monthly Review, vol. LXVI. p.* 148.

‡ "Mr. Jodrell has prefixed to his 'Dramatic Illustrations of the Bacchæ' a 'Preliminary Essay,' in which he has arranged his observations under the articles of the 'parentage, person, cha-

Bacchæ. By Richard Paul Jodrell, Esq. F. R. S." In Two Volumes 8vo.

"Collections for the History of Worcestershire. By Treadway-Russell Nash*, D. D. F. A. S. Vol.

character, orgies, votaries, and dress,' of Bacchus. A like Preliminary Essay on 'the history, mythology, &c. of the play' precedes the Ion, in which he remarks on the 'site, ornaments, votaries, priestess, subordinate prophets, and oracular responses of the temple of Delphi;' and the notes on each play are followed by 'Final Essays' on the several beauties and defects of the old dramas, under the 'constituent parts of their plots, characters, sentiments, and language.' The whole abounds with learning—and with reading."

Rev. John Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 376.

* This respectable Antiquary and learned Divine was of Worcester College, in Oxford; M.A. 1746; B. and D.D. 1758. He was the venerable Father of the Magistracy of the County of Worcester; of which he was an upright and judicious member nearly fifty years; and a gentleman of profound erudition and critical knowledge in the several branches of Literature: particularly the History of his native County, of which he was very fond, and which he illustrated with a considerable degree of labour and expence. It has long been before the publick, and is rising in reputation daily. Of this "History" it may not be unpleasant to my Readers to peruse the Author's own account. The First Volume was dedicated, in 1781, "to the Nobility and Gentry of the County, in grateful acknowledgment of the Friendship and rational Society he had for many years enjoyed amongst them; and with a hearty wish, and sincere prayer, that they may be blessed with all possible happiness; and, by a prudent and wise conduct, together with their Estates, transmit to their Posterity laudable Examples of religious and virtuous Behaviour, both in public and in private." If the good Doctor (as I know to have been the case) grew tired at last both of the labour and the expence of editing a County History, his own account of his motives for undertaking it will in some degree plead his excuse: "Above 20 years ago, coming into possession of a considerable real estate in this my native County, I determined, as far as was consistent with a proper attention to my own affairs, to serve my countrymen and neighbours by every means in my power. Thus I became a mere Provincial man, confining my ambition within the antient Province of Wiccia, now commonly known by the name of Worcestershire. I had oftentimes wished that some one would write the History and Antiquities of the County. I proposed the undertaking to several persons, offering them all the assistance in my power. I invited the Society of Antiquaries to choose a proper person, promising to open a subscription with three or four hundred pounds. Failing in success in all my applications,

I. — Of this Work no more than 50 copies were printed on Royal paper, and 700 on Medium paper.

plications, I offered my own shoulders, however unequal to the burden; reflecting, that though very little had been published, yet this work was in some degree made easy, because materials had been collecting for near 200 years." The original Collectors (of whom Dr. Nash gives several particulars) were Thomas Habingdon and his son William; and the MSS. of both, augmented by those of Dr. Thomas, and of Bishop Lyttelton, having been bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries, Dr. Nash was indulged, in 1774, with the unreserved use of them, for the purpose of publication. "When I first undertook this Work," he says, "it did not appear so troublesome or expensive as I afterwards found it; but, having once begun, I determined to persevere. It has been my amusement, and I hope the Reader's expectation will not be absolutely disappointed. I was the better enabled to go through with it, as I lived within my income, and, by inclination, as well as profession, was restrained from elections, gaming, horce-racing, fox-hunting, and such other pleasures as are too frequently the ruin of country gentlemen. Many alterations were to be made, and much was to be added to the materials already collected, as well to supply defects, as to bring the Work down to the present time. Many errors must inevitably occur in a book of this kind, which the Editor wishes earnestly to correct. If, therefore, any gentleman more intimately acquainted than himself with any Parish here described, would be so obliging as to communicate his corrections or additions, either to himself at Bevere near Worcester, or inclosed to any of the Booksellers mentioned in the title-page, they shall be printed on separate sheets, and given to the Purchasers of this Work; as it is not probable a book of this kind should ever require a second edition. I should be very ungrateful if I did not acknowledge the favours already received from many learned friends: Mr. Gough, Mr. Manning, Mr. Rose, Mr. Pennant, Dr. Percy Dean of Carlisle, Mr. Farley, Mr. Brooke, Mr. Astle, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Lightfoot, &c.; not to mention the communications of many Gentlemen of this County.—Some may be displeased with the manner in which these Collections are disposed, and may think they should have been arranged by Hundreds, or according to the course of Rivers: but whoever is acquainted with the irregular shape of the County, with the disjointed manner in which the Parishes lie that compose the several Hundreds, must know that it is almost impossible to throw them into any other form, especially as I do not presume to call this account an History, but only *Parochial Collections* for an History; and it is hoped that in some future day, an able hand will select from all the Provincial Histories what is really useful or curious, and add it by way of notes to a new edition of 'Camden's Britannia.' Much of what is here written may to indifferent persons appear trifling

"ΠΕΡΙ ΛΙΘΩΝ, de Lapidibus, Poema Orpheo

trifling and uninteresting; but to such as have property or connexions in the County, the same things may be amusing, if not useful and instructive: and it must always be remembered that a County Historian is, by profession, a dealer in small ware."

The second volume appeared in 1784, without a Preface, but thus inscribed: "To the rising Generation of his Countrymen, the Heirs and Hopes of many antient and noble Families in the County of Worcester, this Volume is respectfully addressed by the Compiler; and with it his most ardent and affectionate wishes, that principles of prudence, virtue, and religion, early imbibed and resolutely retained, may form them to a steadiness and consistency of conduct: that, by a provident management of their revenues, equally distant from avarice and vain expence, they may secure the influence due to their birth and fortune; an influence never yet acquired by profusion, and by vice unavoidably forfeited. May a careful cultivation of their talents, and confirmed habits of self-government, render them superior to false pleasures or imaginary wants, and qualify them to dignify a public station; to become active and impartial Magistrates; useful and unbiassed Senators; or, in the tranquillity of humbler privacy, to be kind landlords, hospitable neighbours, and worthy country gentlemen. May they contemplate the pattern displayed by him whom the unanimous voice of the Province hath called to preside at their judicial proceedings*! may they copy his domestic and his public virtues: may they be wise, honoured, and happy! From attention to so shining an example, many amiable characters are hoped for in the next age; and the Editor of this Book with pleasing expectation looks forward to that period of his wishes, which will be the delight of his declining years, and still further endear to him his native County."—"It is needless," Dr. Nash adds, in his vol. II. p. clv. "to say much of the Church of Worcester, its history having been wrote, and the monuments described, by Dr. Thomas, and Mr. Valentine Green."

In 1793 Dr. Nash published a splendid edition of "Hudibras," with Notes, in three volumes 4to; a work which reflects great honour on his learning and his taste; though of the Notes he has himself too modestly said, that "they were intended to render Hudibras more intelligible to persons of the Commentator's level, *men of middling capacity and limited information.*—Some apology," observes the worthy Editor, "may be necessary, when a person advanced in years, and without the proper qualifications, shall undertake to publish and comment upon one of the most ingenious Writers in our language."—"Granted," observe the Monthly Reviewers; "but neither '*the itch of picture in the front*,' nor the Notes which follow, will justify the extension of

* R. Lygon, Esq. then Chairman of the Quarter Sessions; created a Peer, in February 1806, by the title of Lord Beauchamp of Maddersfield, Worcestershire.

this

à quibusdam adscriptum, Græcè et Latinè, ex edi-

this remark to himself. With whatever modesty and concealment of name he may bring forward his edition of Hudibras, his Portrait has none of the wrinkles of age; nor do his Annotations evince that he has undertaken a task to which he was unequal. He appears well acquainted with what was requisite to elucidate and do justice to his Author.—On the whole, whatever little errors may be found in this work, it unquestionably does credit to the taste, learning, and judgment of the Editor. Whether we consider Hudibras, with Dr. Grey, as 'an infallible cure for enthusiasm and hypocrisy,'—or, with Dr. Nash, as containing 'every ingredient of wit and humour,'—we are happy in seeing the work thus honoured; and we must deem the labour bestowed on its elucidation entitled to literary and general applause." *Monthly Review, N. S. vol. XV. pp.* 172, 177.

Another intelligent Reviewer very properly observes, "The Editor has indulged a little innocent vanity, by prefixing his own Portrait, as well as that of his House, to the volume of Notes, which, however, he has himself ridiculed in the words of Butler subjoined, '*and itch of picture in the front.*' Nor has he suffered us to be entirely ignorant of his Family; for, in a note upon a note, occasioned by the name of Tom Nash the Author, he thus details some particulars relating to that subject: 'This Tom Nash should not be confounded with Thomas Nash, barrister, of the Inner Temple, who is buried in that church, and has the following inscription: 'Depositum Thomæ Nash generosi, honestâ orti familiâ in agro Vigorniensi, viri, charitate, humilitate, eximii, et mirè mansueti; Græcè, Latinè, Gallicè, et Italicè, apprimè docti, plurium (quos scripsit, transtulit, elucidavit, edidit) librorum authoris jure amplectendi: Interioris Templi annos circiter 30 repagularis, non solidi minus quam synceri. Tho. Nash obiit 25° Augusti 1648.' I have never seen any of his works; but am informed that the 'School of Potentates,' translated from the Latin, with observations, in octavo, 1648, was his, and that he probably wrote the 'Four-fold Discourse' in quarto, 1632. He was a zealous Loyalist, contrary to the sentiments of his two brothers. The eldest, a country gentleman in Worcestershire, of considerable estate, from whom the Editor is descended, was very active in supporting the Parliament cause, and the government of Cromwell. The younger brother commanded a troop of horse in the Parliament service, was Member of Parliament for the City of Worcester, and an active Justice of Peace under the Protector. The family quarrel on political accounts, which was carried on with the greatest animosity and most earnest desire to ruin each other, together with the decline of the King's affairs, and particularly the execution of his person, so affected the spirits of Mr. Thomas Nash, that he determined not long to survive it.—The Editor hopes the Reader will excuse this periautology and account of his great grandfather, and his two

younger

tione Jo. Matthæi Gesneri. Recensuit, notasque

younger brothers: he at this day feels the effects of their family quarrels and party zeal." (Note, p. 302.)—"Such notes," continues the Reviewer, "with a little circumstance of putting the names of the Painter and Engraver under the portrait, as witnesses to the likeness, with a '*sciant præsentes et futuri*' superscribed, convey more notion of character than a long dissertation on the subject. We could not, therefore, refrain from taking from the Editor's hand the picture he has given of himself, for the more extensive gratification of the publick."

British Critic, vol. II. p. 52.

In 1799 Dr. Nash closed his literary labours, by a this volume, of 104 pages, under the title of "Supplement to the Collections for the History of Worcestershire;" in which he thus notices his preceding Work: "A good edition of Hudibras was very much wanted, and vainly attempted by Dr. Nash in 1793. A *superficial* reader will easily observe frequent flashes of exquisite and brilliant wit and humour throughout the poem, sufficient to afford him ample pleasure and entertainment in the perusal; but he that shall attempt to develope and illustrate all points of History, Chemistry, Astronomy, Astrology, &c. therein alluded or referred to, must have a capacity, and a depth, variety, and extent of knowledge and learning, nearly equal to [that possessed by] the Author himself, and which few or none of the present age, I think, will have the vanity to pretend to: it is Ulysses's bow, which will not bend to the feeble efforts of the wooers of these days. Notwithstanding this, his high admiration of the poems, and being owner of the parish so greatly honoured by the Poet's birth, tempted the Editor to proceed: and, if he has not succeeded, yet *magnis excidit ausis*."

Of his "Worcestershire," Dr. Nash says, "The Additions to the Appendix have been very much shortened by the publication of 'Green's Survey of Worcester,' in which are some things intended to have been noticed; such as the charter of James I.; account of the battle of Worcester, 1651; life of Facio; the present King's visit to Worcester, 1788; continuation of the list of Mayors, Deans, Prebendaries, Chancellors, Archdeacons, &c. All these were prepared for the press; but, as they are now printed, it seemed needless to repeat them. I do not love to poach in other people's manors, or intrude upon their sports. What I have farther to add will be very short; and *shall reserve my account of the Worcestershire noblemen and gentlemen, with their alliances and connexions, to a future day;* for, while life continues, I can never be unmindful of my native County; and my maxim shall be, *Amicus Plato, amicus Aristoteles* [*Socrates*]; *sed magis amica Veritas*."

The late Dr. Loveday, in a Letter to Mr. Urban, observes, "The worthy Historian of Worcestershire appears to be too squeamish; in depriving his valuable work of what he had 'prepared for

adjecit, Thomas Tyrwhitt. Simul prodit Auctarium Dissertationis de Babrio*," 8vo.

"A Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages in the Dioceses of Canterbury and Rochester. By Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL. D. F. R. and A. SS. Commissary of the City and Diocese of Canterbury†," 8vo.

for the press,' merely because 'some things intended to have been noticed' have been forestalled in another publication (of which no favourable character is exhibited in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXVII. pp. 138, 139.) It is hoped that Dr. Nash may be prevailed upon to subjoin these necessary additions to his 'Supplement,' and not permit his volumes to remain imperfect from the omission of them. He might with equal reason have omitted the account of the circumstances relative to King John's Tomb; as from the same volume of the Gent. Mag. p. 745, col. 2, it appears that Mr. Green has described them in the publication referred to.—The Doctor would also do an acceptable service, by re-publishing his edition of Hudibras in *octavo*, with any improvements, which might be printed separately for the benefit of the possessors of his truly superb *quartos.—Verbum sapienti†*." *Gent. Mag. vol. LXXII. p.* 488.

That this venerable and worthy Scholar was gratified by the article just quoted will appear by the following note: "Dr. Russell Nash presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols; thanks him for the civil things he says of him in his Magazine. Is an Octavo Edition of his Hudibras wished for? Be pleased to let him know by a line. *Bevere, near Worcester, Aug.* 16, 1802."

Dr. Nash died at his seat at Bevere, Jan. 26, 1811, in his 86th year; and on the 4th of February his remains were interred in the family vault at St. Peter's, Droitwich, of which rectory himself and his ancestors had been patrons a long series of years.

Margaret, his sole daughter and heir, was married, in 1785, to the Hon. John Somers Cocks, who, on the death of his father in 1806, succeeded to the title of Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham, and has had several children. The eldest, the Hon. John Somers Cocks, a Captain in the second regiment of Dragoon Guards, and M. P. for Ryegate, was unfortunately killed at the Siege of Burgos, 1812; the second, Philip, is a Captain in the sixteenth Regiment of Light Dragoons.

* See vol. III. p. 149.

† "This Repertory is a second edition of a work printed in 4to in 1763. It is now much enlarged and improved, by many discoveries made since that time in the Records, Registers, &c. of the See of Canterbury, and those of the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral. The Account of the Endowments of Vicarages in the Diocese of Rochester is also an acceptable addition.

The

"Letters of the late Ignatius Sancho, an African. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life*." Two volumes small 8vo.

The Doctor's good intentions deserve the acknowledgments of the Clergy; but if his researches should conduce, *movere quieta*, and involve them in contentions with their parishioners, none will be ultimately benefited—but the Lawyers."

Rev. John Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p 29.

* The amiable Negro, whose posthumous Letters are here collected, was first known to the publick by an humane and sensible epistle which he wrote to the late Mr. Sterne, of facetious memory, and which was published with some of his pieces. Mr. Sancho was born (as his Memoirs inform us) in 1729, on board a ship in the Slave-trade, soon after it had quitted the Coast of Guinea; and at Carthagena he was baptised by the Bishop, and christened *Ignatius*. His mother soon fell a sacrifice to the climate, and his father to suicide. At two years old he was brought by his master to England, and presented to three maiden sisters at Greenwich, who, warped by prejudice, would not enlarge his mind, for fear of emancipating his person, and, petulant in disposition, foolishly named him *Sancho*, from a fancied resemblance to that waggish Squire. Patronized, however, by the late Duke of Montague, who lived on Blackheath, at an early age he received from his Grace presents of books, and other encouragements; but, after the Duke's death, having abandoned the maiden family, and the Duchess-dowager refusing him an asylum, he procured, in despair, an old pistol, for a familiar and hereditary purpose. This, by the way, and some other ignominious blots in his escutcheon, might, we think, have been permitted, like Falstaff's, to "sleep with him in his grave, and need not have been "remembered in his epitaph." The Duchess, however, at length consented to receive him as her butler, and as such he continued in her family till her death, when, by her Grace's bequest and his own œconomy, he was possessed of 70*l.* in money, and an annuity of 30*l.* Over his subsequent dissipation we throw a veil. Poverty reducing him again to service, he first lived with the Chaplain at Montagu-house, and soon after with the succeeding Duke, where he married a deserving young woman of West Indian origin. Gout and corpulence rendering him, in 1773, incapable of being further useful as a domestic, he was enabled, by the munificence of his friends, and his own frugality, to settle in a shop of grocery in Charles-street, Westminster, where, by his industry, he decently maintained a numerous family of children, till a complication of disorders terminated his life on the 14th of December, 1780.—A son of his was for some little time a Bookseller in the famous old shop at the corner of the Mews Gate, formerly the residence of *honest Tom Payne;* but is now dead.

"Supple-

"Supplement to the Origin of Printing*," 8vo.

"An Essay on the Law of Bailments; by William Jones†," Esq.

1782.

"A Treatise on the Study of Antiquities‡; as the Commentary to Historical Learning; sketching out

* "This Supplement, for which we are indebted to Mr. Nichols, the successor of Mr. Bowyer, contains a number of particulars relative to the earlier Printers in this country, that will gratify the curiosity of the Antiquary, and others whose taste may lead them to researches into the history and progress of the arts. Some pieces, written by the late Mr. Meerman, and Dr. Ducarel, are inserted in this Appendix. The Editor has, with his usual industry and attention, added notes and remarks, by way of anecdote, or illustration of the subjects under inquiry."
Monthly Review, vol. LXVI. p. 151.

† "Sir, *Univ. Coll.* 10 *June*, 1781.

"Lest my little Work should be at a stand for want of copy, I send you in franks 21 pages (pp. 116—136), and beg you will acknowledge the receipt of them by to-morrow night's post; for I shall be very uneasy, if you do not receive them, having no other transcript. On *Wednesday* afternoon I leave Oxford, and shall be in my chambers on *Thursday* evening; so that you need not send any thing to Oxford by *Tuesday's* post. I have been sadly interrupted here, but hope to finish the tract entirely to-morrow. Believe me to be, &c. W. Jones."

‡ "The Author of this curious system (for a system it is, notwithstanding he so much abuses system as "an upstart fungus poisoning the mind," and the load of learned terms in which it is conveyed) sets out with expostulating with the Society of Antiquaries, *under their own seal*, for not exerting, to the utmost extent, the powers conferred on them, in their *corporate* capacity. 'I suppose,' says he, 'this Society to have been, in its institution, something beyond that of a mere *Repertory*. I look to some plastic principle, some tendency to assort as well as to collect; some recognizing principle, which may reform as well as revive some of the multitude of materials which are every day brought to the mass of our discoveries, with a view to the restoring from its ruins and re-edifying that antient structure of which our numberless collections are but the reliques and dispersed fragments.' It is a melancholy truth, that all literary Societies are but Repertories; bodies without souls, too numerous to concert, too dissonant, or too complaisant to execute one grand design. Inventions and discoveries are recommended to them, and they recommend them again; new facts are pointed out to them, and they believe them; new arguments are submitted to them, and they print them; and contradictory facts

a general Line of Research; also marking and explaining some of the Desiderata: with an Appendix. By T. Pownall. Printed for J. Dodsley *," 8vo.

facts and arguments are not unfrequently printed—not from a zeal for truth, but *par politesse*. If any one doubts this strange assertion, let them read the avowal of one of our learned Societies, that declines making itself answerable for what it publishes, and of another, not to encourage any literary work in its corporate capacity. But to return to the Society of Antiquaries: Whoever turns over their voluminous minute-books will find them filled with ample matter, more of research than discussion, and their six volumes of Archæologia afford but two treatises that have the smallest pretence to be called *systematic*. Our readers will easily distinguish Dr. Woodward and Mr. King in the crowd.—The Essay on antient Ships, by Gen. Melville, is new and informing. That on antient Chariots, by Governor Pownall, he declined giving to the Archæologia (though read to the Society), because pre-engaged to Mr. Berenger. We most earnestly wish Mr. Astle may proceed with his fac-similes of alphabets. He cannot need a caution against the involuntary fallacy of copiers of inscriptions." *Mr. Gough, Gent. Mag. LIII.* 241.

* "Mr. Dodsley, *June* 30, 1782.

"The person who corrects the press is so perfect a scholar, and so accurate in his attentions, that I not only think myself obliged to him, but shall take it as a particular favour, if, where he sees any *inaccuracy in the orthography* or *stopping*, or any intricacy in the *diction* of the sentences, he will be so good as to put, at least, his mark against such; or even correct them.

T. Pownall."

"Mr. Nichols, *June* 30, 1782.

"Your business, in the department of Printer and Corrector, is conducted by men perfect masters of their business; and well done. We shall, I see, perfectly understand one another. I return both the proofs; that which was *under correction*, and that which has been printed off *corrected*. T. Pownall."

See some memoirs of Governor Pownall in p. 61.—With an anxiety not uncommon, the worthy Author, addressed the following Letter to me, soon after the appearance of his learned volume on the "Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul:"

"Sir, *Bath, Feb.* 8, 1788.

"As I know how much your extensive business, your occupation as a Member of the Corporation, and how much your humane and benevolent engagements with respect to the general happiness and care of your fellow creatures, must demand every hour of your time, I do not care to trouble you with letters: Yet, as you may suppose I am not totally insensible to the reception which my late thing, published by you, meets with; first with the class of readers for whom it is calculated; and secondly with the world at large: and as I know you can best judge, and will

"A short History of the Brown-Tail Moth, the Caterpillars of which are at present uncommonly numerous and destructive in the Vicinity of the Metropolis. Illustrated by a Copper Plate, coloured from Nature. By W. Curtis*."

"A Vindication of the Appendix to the Poems called Rowley's, in Reply to the Answers of the Dean of Exeter, Jacob Bryant, Esq. and a third anonymous Writer. With some further Observations upon those Poems, and an Examination of the

will not out of any flattery deceive me, I could wish to hear from you. As far as I can judge, it seems to be *still-born*. I indeed never read Newspapers, so could not see it advertised. But I have been asked by the Bookseller here, and by some friends who saw it announced in an advertisement, when it would be published. The Reviewers announced it amongst their list of things published in November, but no other notice (now three months past) has been taken. I apprehend, unless the usual compliment of sending a copy to each, *i. e.* to the Monthly, Critical, and English Reviewers, be paid them, there will be no notice taken; or, perhaps, some angry criticisms, arising from a feeling of their being neglected, and of importance injured. Both those cases happened to two things of mine. First, between 1700 and 1800 copies of my Map and Topographical Description of North America were sold before it was noticed by the Reviewers, and then but slightly. Secondly, my Memorial to the Sovereigns of America, the best thing I ever wrote, and of which the impression was soon sold off, was registered by the Reviewers as not worth notice—I dare say, not being sent to them, as a thing which they had not read. I should really be glad of a line from you on these two points. T. Pownall."

* The design of this Pamphlet was, to allay the alarm which had been excited in the country round the Metropolis, by an extraordinary abundance of the caterpillars of this Moth, and which was so great, that the parish officers offered rewards for collecting these caterpillars, and attended in form to see them burnt by bushels at a time. It was one of those popular alarms which every now and then arise among the ignorant multitude, and which vanish before the first ray of common sense. When the natural history of the insect was inquired into, and compared with that of others, no cause for any great apprehension could be discerned; and indeed the subsequent years were not more abundant in this species than usual.—This ingenious Naturalist died July 27, 1799, and was buried at Battersea.—An excellent account of him may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. pp. 628—635; which has since been improved by Mr. Chalmers, in the Eleventh volume of the Biographical Dictionary.

Evidence

Evidence which has been produced in support of their Authenticity. By Thomas Tyrwhitt*," 8vo.

"An Archæological Epistle† to the Reverend and

* "SIR, *Welbeck Street, July* 21, 1782.

"I send now all that I have to send; and I shall be obliged to you if you will use as much dispatch as you can conveniently, as I want to go out of town. The engraving, which is to face page 207, is finished by Mr. Strutt; and you may have it whenever you will send to him for it, in Charlton-street, near Great Marybone-street. Can you undertake to convey a copy for me to the Author of the *Archæological Epistle*? I shall make very few presents; but I think he has a claim of right to one, if I can find out a method of conveying it to him. T. T."

"Mr. Tyrwhitt presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols; and acquaints him, that *the Horse*, &c. by Lydgate, has been printed by Caxton, and since by Wynken de Worde. The other two treatises mentioned have never been printed, as Mr. T. believes. *The Complaint of Christe*, he supposes, is cited by Tanner, v. Lydgate, under the title of *Lamentatio Christi de passione sua*, as extant in the Bodleian library. *The Stacyons of Rome*, Mr. T. believes, are to be found in a MS. of the Cotton Library, but without the name of Lydgate, as he recollects.—Mr. Nichols need not have made any apology for his enquiry, as Mr. Tyrwhitt will always be glad to give him any information in his power."

† "DEAR SIR, *Hampstead Heath, March* 18, 1782.

"I beg you will make my best compliments to the Author of the *Epistelle*, &c. with many thanks for the uncommon entertainment his production has afforded me. I have sent Hayley's copy by the Chichester coach this morning. Your house seems to be the forge from which Anti-Rowleian thunders of every kind are to be issued. This last bolt was the work of a Master-Cyclop. I shall send copies of the *Epistelle* both to Farmer and Cole, if you have not already sent them; and shall desire *Thomas* to insert the nine last stanzas in the St. James's as soon as room for them can be found.

"I am, dear Sir, yours, in great haste, G. STEEVENS."

This admirable Poem, very generally ascribed at the time to Mr. Mason, was written by John Baynes, Esq. and handed to the press by his intimate friend John Watson Reed, Esq.—Mr. Baynes was born in April 1758, and was the only child of William Baynes, Esq.; formerly of Middleham, but afterwards of Embsay-kirk, in Craven, Yorkshire. He was educated under the Rev. Anthony Temple, master of the grammar-school at Richmond in the same county; and afterwards removed, in 1773, at the early age of 15 years, to Trinity College, Cambridge. In January 1777 (before he was 19), he took the degree of B. A. with great reputation; was honoured with one of the two annual prizes left by the late Dr. Smith to the best proficient in Philosophy; and also obtained the first of the two gold medals given for the encouragement of classical learning.

Worshipful Jeremiah Milles, D. D. Dean of Exeter, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and Editor of a superb Edition of the Poems of Thomas Rowing.

He was a pupil of the late Dr. John Jebb when that excellent person left the University; and a short account of his Tutor's general manner of lecturing, written by Mr. Baynes, is published in the Memoirs of Dr. Jebb's Life, pp. 13—16. Being intended for the profession of the Law, he was admitted of Gray's Inn; where he was a pupil of Mr. Chambré; but, in September or October 1778, was elected into a Fellowship of his College, which he retained to the time of his death; and took the degree of M. A. in 1780. He was an active and useful member of the Yorkshire Association, and of the Constitutional Society in London. His love of Liberty, civil and religious, was founded in philanthropy, in the most disinterested regard to the welfare of mankind. Previous to the general election in 1784, he was one of those who recommended Mr. Wilberforce as a proper person to represent the County of York in Parliament; and, at the time of nomination, he supported that recommendation in a speech of considerable length, and of great ability, objecting to every plea for the then ever memorable Coalition in the strongest terms.—On occasion of some irregularities in the election of the Fellows of Trinity College, which were considered by several persons to have been conducted contrary to the direction of the College Statutes, Mr. Baynes, in 1786, greatly promoted the Memorial, which was signed by himself and nine other junior Fellows, and presented to the Master and eight senior Fellows of that Society (which see in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 1138). In consequence of the presentation of this Memorial, instead of the grievance being removed, of which the junior Fellows so respectfully complained, the Memorialists were convened before the said Master and eight senior Fellows, and were reprimanded and admonished to behave with greater modesty and respect for the future. This reprimand and admonition were generally thought a very ungracious and undeserved return for the respectful and temperate language in which the Memorial was expressed; and Mr. Baynes and another of the Memorialists, not choosing to abide by the injustice, as they conceived, which had been done to them by the Master and eight senior Fellows, presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying a review of the proceedings, and that the censure might be cancelled from the books of the College. The question was to have been heard in Lincoln's-inn Hall, on Saturday the 21st of July; but was postponed till after the Vacation, at the instance of a very respectable Gentleman of the Bar, who was of Counsel for the Master and eight senior Fellows.—Mr. Baynes's practice as a Special Pleader was considerable; and it was the cool judgment of many discerning characters, that he would probably have risen to the first honours of his profession. His learning was extensive; his abilities great;

ley, Priest. To which is added, a Glossary, extracted from that of the learned Dean *," 4to.

great; his application unwearied; his integrity unimpeached. In religious principles he was an Unitarian-Christian, and Protestant; in political principles, the friend of the civil liberties of mankind, and the genuine constitution of his country. He died August 4, 1787; and was buried on the 9th in Bunhill-fields burying-ground, near to the grave of Dr. Jebb.—He had collected some materials for a History of Skipton, preparatory to a more extensive work; and left his books to Mr. Romillie.

Dr. Whitaker, in his elegant "History of Craven," (after describing Embsay Kirk, the site of an antient Priory, on which an excellent house has been erected by William Baynes, Esq.) adds, "I cannot take leave of Embsay without a tribute of respect to the memory of John Baynes, Esq. son of the former, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; who, after receiving the highest honours in the University, and aspiring, with the fairest expectations, to those of the Bar, was cut off, by a premature death, at the age of 28. The following Epitaph, by the classical hand of Dr. Parr, is the more interesting because it has never been inscribed; and I have only to add to this short account, that, had the subject of it survived a few years longer, the publick would have seen a very different History of Craven from that which is now submitted to their candour. But his collections were merely begun at the time of his decease.

P

"JOANNI BAYNES, A. M.
Collegii S. Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienses Socio,
Juveni diserto et sine maledictis faceto;
vi ingenii ad excogitandum acuta
et firma ad memoriam mirificè prædito;
Græcis et Latinis literis penitùs imbuto;
Legum Anglicarum interiori
et reconditâ disciplinâ erudito;
Libertatis conservandæ perstudioso;
Patriæ bonorumque Civium amantissimo;
simplici, justo, et propositi
animosè et fortiter tenaci:
qui vixit ann. XXVIII; mens. III; dies XXVIII;
decessit Londini pridie non. August.
anno sacro MDCCLXXXVII.
Gulielmus Baynes,
contra votum superstes,
filio bene merenti
H. M. P."

* "The reverend and worshipful Editor of Rowley hath laid himself so open to the shafts of Wit, that, if he had escaped, it would have been almost as wonderful as the Cause he hath under-

"The Mahomedan Law of Succession to the Property of Intestates, in Arabic: Engraved on Copper-plates from an antient Manuscript; with a verbal Translation, and explanatory Notes. By William Jones*, Esq. of the Middle Temple," 4to.

"A Select Collection of Poems†, with Notes, &c. By J. Nichols, volumes V—VIII." small 8vo.

"The Nineteen Tragedies and Fragments of Euripides: Translated by Michael Wodhull‡, Esq." 4 vols. 8vo.

taken to defend. Unluckily for the Dean, his Opponents cannot be repulsed by the *same* weapons with which they have assaulted him. . . . From the spirit and style of this little piece we should be inclined to attribute it to the Author of the Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers. It discovers the same freedom of political principles; the same acute and spirited irony; and may in some respects vie with that admired Poem in pointedness of expression, and facility of numbers."

Monthly Review, vol. LXVI. pp. 294, 298.

* "The reputation of Mr. Jones in Eastern learning is deservedly eminent; and, on the present occasion, he has exerted his great knowledge in this department, with the view of promoting the exercise of justice in India." *Ibid. p.* 442.

† Of the Four former Volumes of this Miscellany, see p. 74.—"This industrious Collector, who seems to think that whatever has been printed, or even prepared for the press, ought never to be lost, has bestowed no small pains to rescue many a forgotten Bard from oblivion. The taste of modern times is much too fastidious to relish even the Minor Poets; how then can it be expected that the *Poetæ minimi* can afford it gratification? These volumes, nevertheless, contain, as was observed of the former ones, some things that are curious, and others that are intrinsically valuable. The Biographical Notes of the Editor are not the least amusing part of this publication. They furnish instruction also as well as amusement. The literary adventurer, who expects to get a subsistence by his pen, will do well to read the anecdotes of *Samuel Boyse*: and he whose hopes of a comfortable independence are built on the possession of genius, learning, and virtue, may find an useful lesson in the life of the late Dr. *Gloster Ridley*; a man who, though he lived in the most intimate friendship with those who had it in their power to serve him, does not seem to have been indebted to their kindness, till it was so late in life as to lose a great part of its value. His book against the Confessional procured him from Archbishop Secker, a few years before he died, a Prebend of Salisbury. At his death he was indebted to his friend the Bishop of London for a very elegant epitaph." *Monthly Review, vol. LXVIII. p.* 49.

‡ See vol. II. p. 306; vol. III. pp. 128, 497.

"Biogra-

"Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth: with a Catalogue of his Works chronologically arranged, and occasional Remarks. The Second Edition, enlarged and corrected*," 8vo.

"*Biographia Dramatica*, or, A Companion to the Playhouse: containing Historical and Critical Memoirs, and Original Anecdotes, of British and Irish Dramatic Writers, from the Commencement of Theatrical Exhibitions; amongst whom are some of the most celebrated Actors. Also, an Alphabetical Account of their Works, the Dates when printed, and occasional Observations on their Merits. Together with an Introductory View of the Rise and Progress of the British Stage. By David Erskine Baker, Esq. A New Edition†: carefully corrected, greatly enlarged, and continued from 1764 to 1782," 2 vols. 8vo.

"Albion triumphant; or Admiral Rodney's Victory over the French Fleet. By John Newell Puddicombe‡, M. A." 4to.

* "To this improved Edition is added a *general Index*, in which the ingenious Author has acquitted himself with his usual accuracy and precision; and which will be peculiarly acceptable to those who wish to procure information with respect to any particular Plate of Hogarth, or who are desirous of making a general Collection of his Works.—N. B. With regard to certain points in altercation between the Compiler of this Work and the Monthly Reviewers, relative to some of the Anecdotes animadverted on in our account of the First Edition, we have neither leisure nor inclination for any farther contest about them. Our Biographical Hero is, therefore, heartily welcome to parade the ground alone, and to plume himself with the triumphant conclusion, that his Antagonists dare not enter the lists with him a second time." *Monthly Review, vol. LXVIII. p.* 527.

† "Though modestly styled *A New Edition*, this is almost a new work; many of the Lives being new written, others much enlarged, and the titles of above a thousand dramas added. The former Edition, 'the least exceptionable and most generally approved work on the subject extant in the English language,' was the compilation of the eldest son of the philosophical Mr. Baker, by a daughter of the celebrated Daniel De Foe." *Rev. J. Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p.* 77.—These volumes were edited by Mr. Isaac Reed, assisted very largely by Mr. George Steevens; and the whole work, considerably enlarged and improved, was re-published, in 1812, by Mr. Stephen Jones.

‡ Of whom see hereafter, p. 130.

"The

"The British Hero in Captivity. A Poem. Dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales*," 4to. [By Mr. Puddicombe.]

"*Curialia*: or an Historical Account of some Branches of the Royal Household†, &c. &c. Part I. Consisting of Two Dissertations, addressed to the President of the Society of Antiquaries, London: *viz.* I. On the Obsolete Office of the Esquires of the King's Body. II. On the Original Nature, Duty, &c. of the Gentlemen of the King's Most Honourable Privy Chamber. By Samuel Pegge, Esq." 4to.

* The *Hero in Captivity* is Lord Cornwallis, whose unfortunate surrender in Virginia, with the horrors of the American war, the perfidy of France, and the praises of Major André, General Arnold, and Prince William,

"distinguish'd with whate'er can sooth
"A Nation's hope, and win a Nation's love,"

are the principal subjects of the Poem.

† This was a work peculiarly adapted to the talents and to the inclination of Mr. Pegge, who was a member of the corps; and to a most accurate knowledge of the *minutiæ* of Court etiquette, superadded the patience of investigation so essential to a profound Antiquary. In 1784 he published a Second Part, containing, "A Memoir regarding the King's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, from its Establishment to the present Time;" and a Third in 1791, "respecting the King's Body-Guard of Yeomen of his Guard, from its Institution, A. D. 1488."—Two other Parts were posthumously published in 1806; IV. "A succinct History of Somerset House, from the Commencement of its Erection in 1549;" and, V. "A Dissertation on the antient Establishment and Function of the Serjeant at Arms;" with the following Advertisement by the Editor:

"The publication of these Collections is strictly conformable to the testamentary wishes of their worthy Author, who consigned them for that express purpose to their Editor. Long and intimately acquainted both with the accuracy and the diffidence of Mr. Pegge, I might have hesitated in offering his posthumous Essays to the Publick, if the plan of them had not been clearly defined, and if even such of them as are not actually completed were not sufficiently outlined, to be creditable to the reputation he had already acquired by the former Parts of his 'Curialia,' and by his 'Anecdotes of the English Language;' a reputation which had descended to him by *hereditary right*. The History of Somerset House was with him a favourité subject; and to this, with the exception of the two concluding pages, he had put the finishing hand.—The Plans and Description of Denmark House (as this Palace was for some time called) and the

"*Melampus*, or the Religious Groves; a Poem, in Four Books, with Notes. By the late Gloster Ridley*, D. D." 4to.

"Rosina, a Comic Opera, by Mrs. Brooke†;" of which several Editions were speedily printed.

"Two Dissertations: I. On the Grecian Mythology: II. An Examination of Sir Isaac Newton's Objections to the Chronology of the Olympiads. By the late Samuel Musgrave‡, M. D. F. R. S." Published by Subscription, for the Benefit of the surviving Family§, 8vo.

the Catalogue of the Pictures and Curiosities of King Charles the First, have been communicated by Mr. Gough.

"The Dissertation on the Office of Serjeant at Arms was announced by the Author in his Introduction to the History of the Gentlemen Pensioners; and was by himself nearly prepared for the Press. That these Collections may not be extended to any unreasonable length, they shall be completed, at the utmost, in three succeeding Parts. J. N."

The intended publication of Three more Numbers was put aside by the fatal accident which has occasioned the former Parts (particularly Parts IV. and V.) to be ranked among the scarcest ornaments of an Antiquarian Library. See vol. VI. 259.

* Of whom see vol. I. pp. 647, 649. † See vol. II. p. 346.

‡ Dr. Musgrave was a very learned Grecian; and published at Leyden "Exercitationes in Euripidem, libri 2, 1762," 8vo. The discoveries which the Doctor boasted he could make relative to the conducting of the Peace of 1761, and his threats to involve some of the first personages in an Impeachment on that subject in an Address to the Freeholders of Devonshire, (noticed in Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIX. p. 429; answered by the Chevalier D'Eon, p. 431; examined and discredited, p. 585; and, after a full hearing in the House of Commons, voted in the highest degree frivolous and unworthy of credit, XL. 93) may be still in the recollection of some persons. He died July 3, 1782, greatly reduced in circumstances. The University of Oxford purchased his notes and collections on Euripides for 200*l.* which were incorporated into the splendid edition of that Poet, in four volumes 4to, 1778, under the direction of Mr. Holmes of New College.

§ "The name of the late Dr. Musgrave, prefixed to Discourses on Subjects of Grecian Literature, cannot fail to excite the curiosity of every lover of classical antiquity: and though this curiosity may suffer some check from a reasonable prejudice against all posthumous publications for the benefit of a surviving family, yet, when the Publick is apprized that these Dissertations owe their appearance to the friendly benevolence of the learned and judicious Mr. Tyrwhitt, no one, we imagine, will be under any appre-

The Rev. Paul-Henry Maty's "New Review*;" which began in 1782, and ended in 1784.

"De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii. Auctore Clifton Wintringham, Baronetto, M. D. Colleg. Medic. Londinens. & Parisiens. Socio, Societatis Regiæ Soladi, & Medico Regio†," 8vo.

"An Account of some Thermometrical Experiments, &c. relating to the Cold produced by the Evaporation of various Fluids;—the Expansion of Mercury;—and a Description of a Thermometrical Barometer. By Tiberius Cavallo‡, F. R. S. &c.

apprehension lest the work before us should discredit the memory of the Author." *Monthly Review, vol. LXVII. p.* 57.

* Of whom see vol. III. 259. † See vol. II. 34; III. 144, 503.

‡ Mr. Cavallo was born in Naples, March 30, 1749. His father, who was an eminent Physician, died when Tiberius was scarcely eleven years of age. His relations continued to give him a liberal education: they intended him for a commercial life, and for that purpose sent him to England. He arrived in London in September 1771, and remained in this country till his death. The study of Nature displaying superior charms, seduced him from the dull routine of the accompting-house to the leisure of a philosophical retreat; and he pursued his scientific studies, the rudiments of which he had received at the University of Naples. In March 1799, he was elected Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Naples; and in December in the same year he was elected Home Member of the Royal Society of London. He highly distinguished himself by the following Works, all written in the English language, and printed in London; "A Treatise on Electricity, in Theory and Practice," published in 1777, the fourth edition in 1795. "Mineralogical Tables," 1786. "An Essay on Medical Electricity," 1780, the second edition in 1781. "A Treatise on Magnetism," 1787, the third edition 1800. "A Treatise on Air, and other permanently elastic Fluids," 1781. "The History and Practice of Aërostation," 1785. "An Essay on the Medicinal Properties of Factitious Airs," 1798. "The Elements of Natural and Experimental Philosophy," 1803. Also several Papers in the Philosophical Transactions, &c. Mr. Cavallo's Treatises on popular and interesting Branches of Physicks may be justly esteemed the best elementary works which are extant in our language. They possess every requisite of such performances—perspicuity of style, proper selection of materials, and clear arrangement. He died Dec. 26, 1809: and his remains were interred in St. Pancras church-yard, in a vault constructed for the purpose, close to the monument of his intimate friend General Paoli. The funeral was attended by a number of

"A short Historical Narrative of the Rise and rapid Advancement of the Mahratta State, to the present Strength and Consequence it has acquired in the East. Written originally in Persian; and translated into English by an Officer in the East India Company's Service," 8vo.

"Nummorum Veterum Populorum et Urbium qui in Musæo Gulielmi Hunter* asservantur Descriptio, Figuris illustrata. Operâ et Studio Caroli Combe†, S. R. et S. A. Londini Socio‡," 4to.

of his philosophical friends, among whom were Dr. Pearson, Messrs. Prothero, Gloster, Wilson, Prince Hoare, Rackett, and Impey. There is a good portrait of him from the faithful pencil of his friend, and every good man's friend, George Dance, Esq.

* Dr. Hunter died July 30, 1783; and bequeathed his invaluable Museum to the University of Glasgow. His memory was embalmed, in "An Account of the Life and Writings of the late William Hunter, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A. &c. &c.; read on the 6th of August 1783, at a General Meeting of the Society of Physicians, of which he was President, and published at their Request. By Samuel Foart Simmons, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. 1783;" an elegant little publication, which, at the time, was thus characterized: "The commemoration of a person who deserved highly of a profession in which he attained so eminent a rank, will, we doubt not, be received with pleasure by the Publick. The ingenious Writer seems to have taken due pains to procure correct information relative to his subject; and he has shewn much judgment in proportioning the strictly biographical, to the critical and scientific part of his narration, according to the degree of consequence of each. The piece is (what the memoirs of a professional man should be) no less a sketch of what the recorded person did for the advancement of his peculiar Art or Science, than of what he was as a private character. It is written in an elegant, unaffected style; and incidental matters are occasionally interspersed, which convey curious or instructive information." *Monthly Review, LXX.* 155.

† Of whom see vol. III. p. 162; vol. VI. p. 359.

‡ "This Work contains accurate descriptions, and good engravings, of a vast number of medals, collected with much industry, and at a great expence, by the late Dr. Hunter. The Medals are arranged in alphabetical order, according to the names of the Nations and Cities to which they belong.—The descriptive part, short as it is, takes up 354 pages; and is followed by the engravings, which are very well executed by Mr. Charles Taylor, and exact copies of the originals.—Mr. Combe, in his Preface to this Work, gives an account of the nature of it, of the rise and progress of Dr. Hunter's Museum, together with the

"Ode from Callistratus;" by William Jones, Esq. 4to.

"Translated Specimens of Welsh Poetry in English Verse. With some original Pieces and Notes. By John Walters*, B. A. Scholar of Jesus College, Oxford," 8vo.

"Two Dithyrambic Odes: I. On Enthusiasm. II. To Laughter. By the Author of Rimes" [John Pinkerton, Esq.] 4to.

"Propertii MONOBIBΛOΣ; or that Book of the Elegies of Propertius intituled Cynthia, translated into English Verse; with Classical Notes," 8vo.

1783.

"The Village: A Poem†. In Two Books. By the Rev. George Crabbe, Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, &c." 4to.

the names of those gentlemen whose donations contributed to enrich it." *Monthly Review, vol. LXVIII. p.* 436.

* M. A. in 1784. He died in 1791.

† By this and a preceding Poem (see p. 90) Mr. Crabbe obtained more than "empty praise." Content, however, with the literary credit he had acquired, unlike the general race of youthful Bards, he published only one other Poem, "The Newspaper, 1785;" which at the time was highly commended. Being Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, who died in 1787 whilst Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Crabbe published, "A Funeral Sermon, read in the Chapel at Belvoir, 1788;" and in 1789, on the recommendation of the Duchess Dowager, was presented by Lord Thurlow to the Rectories of Muston in Leicestershire, and West Allington in Lincolnshire. From that period till the year 1807 Mr. Crabbe committed nothing to the press, except "The Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir;" which he communicated, in 1790, to the Historian of Leicestershire; having resigned himself wholly to the pastoral duties of a Parish Priest, and the delightful task of superintending the improvement of a numerous young family; his courtship to the Muses having been only at occasional intervals, of which the ripened fruits are since before the Publick. "I have, for many years," says Mr. Crabbe in the Preface to his collected volume, "intended a re-publication of these Poems, as soon as I should be able to join with them such others of later date as might not deprive me of the little credit the former had obtained. Long, indeed, has this purpose been procrastinated; and if the duties of a Profession, not before pressing upon me; if the claims of a situation, at that time, untried; if diffidence of my own judgment, and the loss

"The Epistolary Correspondence, Visitation Charges, Speeches, and Miscellanies, of the Right Reverend Francis Atterbury, D.D. Lord Bishop of Rochester. With Historical Notes," 2 vols. 8vo.

loss of my earliest friends, will not sufficiently account for my delay; I must rely upon the good-nature of my Reader, that he will let them avail as far as he can, and find an additional apology in my fears of his censure. These fears being so prevalent with me, I determined not to publish any thing more, unless I could first obtain the sanction of such opinion as I might with some confidence rely upon. I looked for a friend, who, having the discerning taste of Mr. Burke, and the critical sagacity of Dr. Johnson, would bestow upon my MS. the attention requisite to form his opinion, and would then favour me with the result of his observations: and it was my singular good fortune to gain such assistance; the opinion of a Critick so qualified, and a Friend so disposed to favour me. I had been honoured by an introduction to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, some years before, at the seat of Mr. Burke; and being again with him, I received a promise that he would peruse any work I might send to him, previous to its publication, and would give me his opinion. At that time I did not think myself sufficiently prepared; and when, afterwards, I had collected some Poems for his inspection, I found my Right Honourable Friend engaged by the affairs of a great Empire, and struggling with the inveteracy of a fatal disease. At such time, upon such a mind, ever disposed to oblige as that mind was, I could not obtrude the petty business of criticising verses; but he remembered the promise he had kindly given, and repeated an offer, which, though I had not presumed to expect, I was happy to receive. A copy of the Poems now first published was immediately sent to him, and (as I have the information from Lord Holland, and his Lordship's permission to inform my Readers) the Poem which I have named 'The Parish Register' was heard by Mr. Fox; and it excited interest enough, by some of its parts, to gain for me the benefit of his judgment upon the whole. Whatever he approved, the Reader will readily believe, I have carefully retained; the parts he disliked are totally expunged; and others are substituted, which I hope resemble those more conformable to the taste of so admirable a judge. Nor can I deny myself the melancholy satisfaction of adding, that this Poem (and more especially the story of Phœbe Dawson, with some parts of the second book) were the last compositions of their kind that engaged and amused the capacious, the candid, the benevolent mind of this great man. The above information I owe to the favour of the Right Honourable Lord Holland; nor this only: but to his Lordship I am indebted for some excellent remarks upon other parts of my MS. It was not, indeed, my good fortune then to know that my verses were in the hands of a Noble-

man

"Novum Testamentum Græcum, ad Fidem Græcorum solùm Codicum MSS. expressum, adstipulante Joanne Jacobo Wetstenio: juxta Sectiones Jo. Alberti Bengelii divisum; et novâ Interpunctione sæpius illustratum." [by Mr. Bowyer*.] 4to.

"An Historical Essay† on Mr. Addison," [by Mr. Tyers,] 8vo; of which only 50 copies were printed.

man who had given proof of his accurate judgment as a Critick, and his elegance as a Writer, by favouring the Publick with an easy and spirited translation of some interesting scenes of a Dramatic Poet not often read in this kingdom. The life of Lope de Vega was then unknown to me; I had, in common with many English Readers, heard of him; but could not judge whether his far-extended reputation was caused by the sublime efforts of a mighty genius, or the unequalled facility of a rapid composer, aided by peculiar and fortunate circumstances. That any part of my MS. was honoured by the remarks of Lord Holland, yields me a high degree of satisfaction; and his Lordship will perceive the use I have made of them; but I must feel some regret when I know to what small portion they were limited; and discerning, as I do, the taste and judgment bestowed upon the verses of Lope de Vega, I must perceive how much my own needed the assistance afforded to one who cannot be sensible of the benefit he has received!"

* "The first impression of this valuable book, originally published in 1763, in two volumes 12mo, was sold with great rapidity; and met with such general approbation, that several copies of it have at auctions produced more than double the original price. An edition in quarto, on a bold legible type, unincumbered with ligatures, and not interrupted by the usual breaking-off of the verses, was a darling project of the very learned and excellent Publisher; and the preparation for it employed no small portion of his declining years. The fruit of his labours is now presented to the publick by a grateful Successor, inscribed to his and Mr. Bowyer's common Friend the reverend and very learned Dr. Owen, whose generous attention to Sacred Literature induced him to assist Mr. Nichols in the laborious task of revising this edition, which, we understand, is now faithfully printed from Mr. Bowyer's corrected copy." *Rev. John Duncombe.*

† "The Writer of this Essay does not publicly avow himself the Author. He does not think himself amenable at the Oyer and Terminer of Apollo, in Boccalini's Court of Parnassus. Such a judgment as Sherlock the Traveller passes on Lord Chesterfield's Letters, in the Courts below, is enough to terrify a Writer from giving his name to a Reader. This Censurer pronounces of these patrician performances, that 'what in them is new, is not good; and what is good, is not new.'—The materials for this

"*Vox Oculis Subjecta:* a Dissertation on the most curious and important art of imparting Speech, and the Knowledge of Language, to the naturally Deaf, and (consequently) Dumb. With a particular Account of the Academy of Messrs. Braidwood, of Edinburgh; and a Proposal to perpetuate and extend the Benefits thereof. By F. Green," 8vo.

"The principal Additions and Corrections in the Third Edition of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets; collected to complete the Second Edition*."

this composition are in every body's hands, and have been often used. There are not above three or four facts that are not already collected respecting Addison. This piece is rather a Rhapsody than an History, and perhaps is more singular in the manner, than interesting in its matter. It would have been better, undoubtedly, if the Essay had not been written at all, or never found its way out of the book-room into the printing-press; for Dr. Johnson, the last and best Historian and Critic, has told all that is worth knowing about Addison, and in his best manner. His Biographical Preface is pure gold; this is only gold-leaf.

"This Essay is not for the world at large; but only for the little world of the Writer's acquaintance. To them he has committed himself before. This is probably for the last time. These few printed sheets he presents, as he would a manuscript, not fit nor safe to be trusted out of their sight, or out of their hands —lest they should fall into the hands of Criticism. This Writer is ashamed of producing an historical effusion, that may not contain information to the ignorant, nor yet give satisfaction to the well-informed. He readily condemns the general practice of writing one book from another; and yet is certainly guilty of that fault, if it is not a crime, himself. 'I cull,' says Montaigne, 'here and there, out of several books, such sentences as please me; not to keep them in my *memory*, but to transplant them into this work; where, to say the truth, they are no more mine, than they were in the places from whence I took them.' Let this pass for a confession, and an apology. Such a subject as that of Addison is old to almost every Reader. Each precursory account of him stands in the way of every succeeding pen. But Addison and his writings have been the favourites of the youth and the advanced age of this Dealer in Anecdotes, the small-ware of History:

'Grew with his growth, and strengthen'd with his strength.'

He has *given his days and nights to Addison;* and now shall think himself well off, if this private *exhibition* is not thought totally unworthy of the Addisonian School." *Author's Advertisement.*

* To the honour of the Booksellers, these Additions, which fill 28 pages in octavo, were given *gratis* to the purchasers of the

"Musical and Poetical Relicks of the Welsh Bards: preserved by Tradition and authentic Manuscripts from remote Antiquity: never before published. To the Tunes are added, Variations for the Harp, Harpsichord, Violin, or Flute. With a choice Collection of the Pennillion, Epigrammatic Stanzas, or native Pastoral Sonnets of Wales; with English Translations. Likewise, a History of the Bards, from the earliest Period to the present Time; and an Account of their Music, Poetry, and Musical Instruments, with a Delineation of the latter. Dedicated, by Permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. By Edward Jones, of Henblas Llanddersel, Merionethshire," folio.

"A Reply to the *Defence of the Earl of Shelburne;* in which the Falsehood, Calumny, and Malevolence of that Pamphlet are exposed and refuted," 8vo.

"*Russia;* or, A Complete Historical Account of all the Nations which compose that extensive Empire. Vol. IV."* 8vo.

the former edition.—A few of them shall here be noticed: "From the willingness with which MILTON has perpetuated the memory of his exile [from College], its cause was such as gave him no shame."—"POPE, who lived near enough to be well informed, relates, in *Spence's Memorials,* that OTWAY died of a fever caught by violent pursuit of a thief that had robbed one of his friends; but that indigence, and its concomitants, sorrow and despondency, pressed hard upon him, has never been denied, whatever immediate cause might bring him to the grave."—"Henley, in one of his Advertisements, had mentioned *Pope's Treatment of* SAVAGE. This was supposed by Pope to be the consequence of a complaint made by Savage to Henley, and was therefore mentioned by him with much resentment."—"POPE left the care of his papers to his Executors, first to Lord Bolingbroke, and if he should not be living, to the Earl of Marchmont, undoubtedly expecting them to be proud of the trust."—In Pope's latter productions the diction is sometimes vitiated by French idioms, with which Bolingbroke had perhaps infected him."—"MALLET sold 'Agamemnon' to Vaillant for 120*l.*"—"AKENSIDE's diction is certainly poetical as it is not prosaic, and elegant as it is not vulgar."

* This and the Three former Volumes of an interesting Work (in 1780 and 1781) were published by the Rev. William Tooke, F.R.S.; and were printed during his residence at St. Petersburg, where

"Conjecturæ* in Strabonem; Edit. Amstel. MDCVII." By Mr. Tyrwhitt. 8vo.

"London's Gratitude†: or, An Account of such Pieces of Sculpture and Painting as have been placed in Guildhall at the Expence of the City of London. To which is added, A List of those distinguished Persons to whom the Freedom of the City has been presented since the Year MDCCLVIII. With Engravings of the Sculptures, &c." small 8vo.

"A Sequel to the Observations on Antient Castles; by Edward King, Esq. F. R. and A. S. S." 4to.

"Considerations on the Law of Insolvency, with a Proposal for a Reform. By James-Bland Burges‡, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn," 8vo.

where he was for many years the highly-respected Chaplain to the British Factory. His subsequent publications on the subject of the Russian Empire and their celebrated Empress Catharine III. are among the most valuable Historical Works in the English language; and his Translations of the Sermons of Zollikofer are at once a demonstration of his industry, his talents, and his zeal for Sacred Literature.—I have great satisfaction in bearing this testimony to the merits of an old Schoolfellow, with whom I have for more than sixty years enjoyed an uninterrupted friendship.

* "The learned Reader will have reason to expect much critical acumen from these 'Conjectures' (as they are modestly styled) when he knows that he is indebted for them to the study and attention of Mr. Tyrwhitt. Strabo indeed is an Author who well deserves them; and the Oxford Editor [Mr. Falconer], for whose use they are intended, will no doubt avail himself of them, in the new edition of that Writer now preparing for the press. They are addressed to the Rev. George Jubb, D. D. Canon of Christ Church, &c." *Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p.* 1036.

† For this neat and judicious little volume the public were indebted to Edmund Turnor, Esq. of Stoke Rochford, F. S. A.

‡ This gentleman was the only son of George Burges, Esq. by his wife, the Hon. Anne Wichnoure Somerville, daughter of Lord Somerville. He was born June 8, 1752, at Gibraltar, where his father, who had been aid-de-camp and private secretary to General Bland in Scotland, was appointed Secretary and Receiver-general of that Garrison on General Bland's becoming the Governor of Gibraltar, and was afterwards Comptroller-general of the Customs of Scotland. Mr. J. B. Burges was about seven years under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, author of "The History of the Reign of Queen Anne," &c.; during which he attended, for the space of two years, the University of Edinburgh. He was then placed at Westminster school, where he continued till Christ-

mas

"A Letter to the Earl of Effingham, on his lately proposed Act of Insolvency. By James-Bland Burges, Esq."

mas 1769; when he was removed to University College, Oxford, and placed under the tuition of Sir William (then Dr.) Scott, brother of Lord Eldon, and now Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, &c. At College he remained till 1773; when he made the tour of France, Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. On his return, he attended the Courts in Westminster Hall; and in Easter Term, 1777, was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. On the 19th of June, in the same year, he was married to the Hon. Elizabeth Noel, second daughter of Edward Lord Viscount Wentworth, who died in 1779, without issue. In December 1780, he married a second wife, Anne, daughter of Lieut.-col. Lewis-Charles Montolieu, Baron of St. Hyolite; by whom he has a numerous family. In 1787, he was elected M. P. for Helston in Cornwall, and was re-chosen for the same place in 1790. In August 1789, he was appointed one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department; and in July 1794, a Joint-Commissioner with Evan Nepean and Stephen Cotterell, Esquires, for holding the Privy Seal. He resigned the latter of those places in the November following. On resigning, in October 1795, his office of Under Secretary of State, his Majesty created him a Baronet; and he had also the honour of being appointed Marshal of his Majesty's Household for life. Sir James has obtained considerable celebrity as a Poet; particularly by "The Birth and Triumph of Love, 1796," composed on a plan taken from a series of Plates published by Mr. Tomkins in Bond-street; the beautiful designs of which originated from the elegant fancy of an illustrious and all-accomplished Daughter of our revered and venerable Monarch. "The intimate union of the graphic and poetic arts was never more delightfully exemplified. The truly elegant and original devices of a fair Royal Artist, on the birth and progress of Love, produced at a time of domestic celebration, might well be expected to attract, as they well deserved, a very general applause; but it was beyond the reach of calculation, that they should give rise to a finished Allegorical Poem, rich in poetical imagery, highly wrought in harmony and force of language, and fit in all respects to take its place among the most celebrated compositions of the kind. Such, however, is the Poem of Sir James-Bland Burges, which accompanies the beautiful designs of the Princess Elizabeth; and, with some trivial deductions from so much singular merit, we recommend it to the attention of all who are sensible to the delight of reading a work of real genius." *British Critic, vol. VII. pp.* 475, 480.

Sir James is also the author of "An Address to the Country Gentlemen of England and Wales, on the enormous Abuses attendant on the County Courts, 1789," 8vo. "Richard the First,"

an

"ΜΕΤΡΙΚΑ ΤΙΝΑ ΜΟΝΟΣΤΡΟΦΙΚΑ*. METRICA QUÆDAM MONOSTROPHICA. Auctore

an Heroic Poem, in eighteen books, 1801; and "The Exodiad," a Poem (written in conjunction with Mr. Cumberland) 1807. To this accomplished Baronet the Dramatic World are also indebted for an alteration of Massinger's "City Madam," under the title of "Riches;" and he has since been supposed to be the author of "Tricks upon Travellers," a Comic Opera, not printed.

* As these admirable Monostrophics confirmed the well-deserved celebrity, which the learned Author had acquired by a small impression of "Greek Odes" printed in 1781 for the use of his friends, a short Letter shall be given, characteristic of the ingenuous apprehension of a young Author:

"DEAR SIR, *Wint. Coll. Sept.* 18, 1782.

"I have read over the Μέλικα as carefully as my perpetual business will allow me. A very excellent Greek Scholar has also read them thrice over. We find no typographical errata, that deserve notice. I could wish, however, you would add the table of Corrigenda, which is enclosed: and that being finished, nothing more will remain, than for the Odes to be thrown into the world; an event which I look forward to with fear and trembling. The persuasion of Mr. Warton, Mr. Burgess, Dr. Lawrence, and other eminent men, induced me to the publication; I hope that my offering to the Literati will be candidly received by them. The Work is printed at Mr. Burdon's expence, and indeed for his benefit: I have never yet written for pecuniary advantage. I thank you for your care; and am, Sir, with much respect, yours, G. I. HUNTINGFORD."

A specimen shall now be given of critical candour and acumen:

"Our Island has long claimed peculiar honours, from the endeavours of our countrymen to promote the advancement of antient Learning. At the beginning of this century, we boasted of Wasse's knowledge, of Bentley's intuitive acumen, and Clarke's exquisite taste, and diversified erudition. Nor have succeeding times been less propitious in the production of eminent abilities. The philological exertions of Taylor and Markland, of Jortin and Musgrave, have been celebrated in all the Universities of Europe. The Antiquarian researches of Bryant and Clarke, the philosophical labours of Harris and Monboddo, the solid learning and refined taste of Toup and Tyrwhitt, and the deep Oriental erudition of White and Jones, require no eulogy.—This great stock of antient Literature, however, must be imputed to our Public Seminaries; among which Winchester College has always claimed a high rank, and been distinguished by a fruitful harvest of Scholars. The elegant taste of Dr. Warton, the various knowledge of his Brother, and the critical talents of Burgess, have flowed from this source. With talents so celebrated, and with titles so respectable, we are happy to enrol the name of HUNTINGFORD, who first entered

'The arduous road to literary fame,'

by endeavouring to promote in others the study of Greek letters;

Georgio Isaaco Huntingford*, A. M. è Coll. Nov. Oxon. Soc. Lond. Ex Offic. J. Nichols. Impensis J. Burdon, Bibliop. Winton. 1782." 8vo.

and of his ability to perform such a task he has now given proofs, by publishing the fruits of his own application. . . . . We congratulate Winchester School on the able Successor it will find in our Author, when Warton, full of years and honours, retires from that post, which he fills at present with so much credit to himself, and with approbation so universal: 'Ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, magister illorum omnium, cujus è ludo, tanquam ex equo Trojano, meri principes exierunt.' Cic. de Orat. II."

These appropriate compliments (which appeared in the Monthly Review, vol. LXVIII. p. 505, vol. LXIX. p. 161) were accompanied by a series of elaborate remarks on some supposed lapses of correctness, by a Critick (since acknowledged to be the Rev. Dr. Charles Burney) with great acuteness and singular scholarship; and were afterwards defended in an "Apology" annexed to a second Collection; in which the truly amiable Author displayed very conspicuously his uncommon mildness and candour, as well as incomparable learning. See hereafter, p. 146.

* This very highly accomplished Scholar (on whom still higher honours most deservedly awaited) has been briefly noticed in vol. III. p. 701. He was born at Winchester in 1748; educated at Wykeham's School in that City, under Dr. Warton, and thence removed to New College, where he took the degree of M. A. 1776. He afterwards became an assistant at the celebrated School at which he had himself been brought up; and in 1782 published his first collection of "Monostrophics," compositions of eminent simplicity and eloquence, which not only exhibited his masterly knowledge of the beautiful language in which they are written, but ranked him high as a man of poetical genius. In 1789, he was appointed Warden of Winchester College; accumulated the degrees of B. and D. D. 1793; and in 1802 Lord Sidmouth, who had been brought up under him at Winchester, had an opportunity of doing honour both to himself and the mitre, by advancing him to the Bishoprick of Gloucester, then vacant by the translation of Dr. Beadon to Bath and Wells.—Bp. Huntingford was elected F. R. S. in 1804. He is unmarried; and his motive for continuing single in early life is highly creditable. An elder brother, Master of the Free Grammar-school at Warminster, died, leaving a young family; who found in this worthy Prelate an ample compensation for their severe loss. —Mr. Isaac Huntingford, who died Sept. 30, 1772, æt. 48, is commemorated on a flat stone in Winchester Cathedral.

Bp. Huntingford has favoured the Publick with several very valuable Works; amongst which may be noticed the "Greek Odes" printed in 1781 (of which there are only 50 copies); "Part the First of an Introduction to the Writing of Greek; after the Manner of Clarke's Introduction to Latin; for the use of Winchester College; the

"M. Manilii Astronomicon, Libri quinque, cum Commentariis et Castigationibus Josephi Scaligeri, Jul. Cæsaris Scal. Fil. F. Junii Biturigis et Fayi. His accedunt Bentleii quædam Animadversiones Reprehensione dignæ; quibus omnibus Editor sua Scholia interposuit. Operâ et Studio Edmundi

the third Edition, with considerable Improvements, 1782," 4to.; and, "Part II. being Select Sentences from Xenophon's Cyropædia;" the first Collection of "Greek Monostrophics, 1782," 8vo. "An Apology for the Monostrophics, 1784," 8vo. "Ethic Sentences [by the writing of which, Boys may become accustomed to the Greek Characters, and thus find less difficulty in reading the Language], 1788," 4to. "A Fast Sermon before the House of Commons, 1793," 4to. "Twelve Discourses on different Subjects, by George Huntingford, D. D. Warden of St. Mary's College, Winchester, 1795," 8vo. "Twelve Discourses on different Subjects; Volume the Second, 1797," 8vo. "A Discourse preached before the Corps of Hampshire Fawley Volunteers, at the Church of St. Thomas, in the City of Winchester, on Sunday, March 19, 1797," 8vo. "A Call for Union with the Established Church, addressed to English Protestants; being a Compilation of Passages from various Authors, selected and published by George Isaac Huntingford, D.D. 1800;" reprinted in 1808. "A Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, in St. James's Church, Westminster, on Sunday, April 24, 1803," 8vo. "Thoughts on the Trinity, 1804," 8vo; a small but important work, in which the result of much reading and reflection is compressed; and the object and plan of which are thus clearly and concisely stated in the Preface: "*Thoughts* are here given in preference of *Dissertations*, for the sake of brevity and compression.—The several clauses appear detached: there is, however, a connexion between them. The subject is begun on principles of abstract reasoning; continued, with reference to Heathen and Jewish opinions; pursued, with consideration of the Baptismal Form delivered by our Lord, and as taught by Evangelists, Apostles, Fathers. Of the question there is then taken a retrospect; which leads to the conclusion.—The mind of the Writer has long been much impressed with the force of this solemn charge: 'When thou art converted, strengthen thy brethren.' He is anxious to obey it. On examination and reflexion being himself convinced, he employs his efforts to assist others, and support them in the antient faith."—The Right Reverend Author concludes with the Collect of our Church for Trinity Sunday, which he justly, in our opinion, considers as 'a very fine specimen of clearness and comprehension combined.' The references in his notes are very numerous, and prove that he has read much, as well as thought, on the momentous subject of his book. It is dedicated to Mr. Addington, to whom, as a private Friend, the Author had before dedicated his 'Apology for the Monostrophics' (1784)."

Burton*, Arm. A. M. S. S. Trin. Coll. apud Cantab. aliquandò Socii." 8vo.

"Six Discourses†, delivered by Sir John Pringle, Bart. when President of the Royal Society; on oc-

The praises of the upright Minister are here justly united with those of the Religious Monarch; and our constitution itself is considered as dedicated to God, by the perfect union of Religion with its Civil Polity." *See the British Critic, vol. XXV. p.* 624.

"Preparation for the Holy Order of Deacons; or the First Questions proposed to Candidates for the Holy Order of Deacons elucidated, in a Charge delivered previously to an Ordination; by George Isaac Huntingford, D. D. F. R. S. Bishop of Gloucester, and Warden of Winchester College, 1807:" 8vo. "Preparations for the Holy Order of Priests; or the Words of Ordination and Absolution explained, in a Charge delivered previously to an Ordination, 1809," 8vo. "The Petition of the English Roman Catholics considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Gloucester, at the Triennial Visitation of that Diocese in the Month of June 1810," 8vo.

* Edmund Burton, Esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge; B. A. 1741; M. A. 1745. He published "The Satires of Persius, translated into *English* (Prose), with Notes critical and explanatory. By Edmund Burton, Esq. Barrister at Law, 1752," with curious Notes. "Ancient Characters deduced from Classical Remains. By Edmund Burton, Esq. M. A.; sometime Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1764," 8vo. The above-mentioned Edition of "Manilius," 1783, of which an elaborate critique may be seen in the Monthly Review, vol. LXXI. p. 456, and "A Dissertation on Suicide, 1790."—For some years Mr. Burton was also a valuable Correspondent to the Gentleman's Magazine, under the anagrammatic signature of *Ruben du Mont.* He had evidently a cultivated taste, but was somewhat too fond of singularity. His imagination was lively, but incorrect; and his style animated but fantastic.

† "The titles of these Discourses are: 1. On the different Kinds of Air; 2. On the Torpedo; 3. On the Attraction of Mountains; 4. On some late Improvements of the Means for preserving the Health of Mariners; 5. On the Invention and Improvements of the Reflecting Telescope; 6. On the Theory of Gunnery.—The Gentlemen who were honoured with the Medal, in the above order, were, Dr. Priestley, Mr. Walsh, Dr. Maskelyne, Capt. Cook, Mr. Mudge, and Dr. Hutton. The Discourses had all been published separately, and were deservedly admired, for the good sense, variety of knowledge, and clearness of investigation, which they exhibited. Perhaps it will not be too much to say, that no eulogiums have ever appeared more worthy of being addressed to Philosophers by a Philosopher, and before a philosophical audience. That they are more replete with Science and Information than Oratory, is certainly no objection to them, considering the occasion of their being delivered;

casion of Six Annual Assignments of Sir Godfrey Copley's Medal. To which is prefixed, the Life of the Author. By Andrew Kippis, D. D F. R. S. and S. A." 8vo.

"A Second Appendix to Mr. Malone's Supplement to the last Edition of the Plays of Shakspeare: containing Additional Observations by the Editor of the Supplement*," 8vo.

"Remarks, Critical and Illustrative, on the Text and Notes of the last Edition of Shakspeare." [By Mr. Ritson†] 4to.

ed; still less will it be an objection to the present re-publication of them. Their value is now enhanced by the prefixed Life of their Author; who, from his high rank and reputation in the literary world, is unquestionably a fit object for the researches of Biography." *Monthly Review, vol. LXIX. p.* 329.

* "Mr. Malone has shewn, in the Work before us, that, since the publication of his Supplement to the last edition of Shakspeare, he has very diligently studied our great Dramatic Poet, having pointed out some variations in the old copies of his Plays, and, by his industrious researches into our antient Writers, thrown many new lights upon his Author. In a short Advertisement prefixed, he apologises for these Supplemental Annotations, by observing, as he had done on a former occasion, that 'till Shakspeare's whole Library shall have been discovered, till the plots of all his Dramas shall have been traced to their sources, till every allusion shall be pointed out, and every obscurity elucidated, somewhat will still remain to be done by the Commentators on his works.'—The admirers of this delightful Poet are certainly much indebted to Mr. Malone, whose diligence and sagacity have, in the present Work, illustrated some obscure passages that had escaped the notice of former Criticks, and some controverted ones that had not been satisfactorily explained."

Rev. John Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 505.

† Joseph Ritson, Esq. a native of Stockton in Yorkshire, was for some time a Student in Gray's Inn, and Deputy High Bailiff of the Duchy of Lancaster. That he was a man of considerable research and acuteness, will appear from the following Letter to George Allan, Esq.

"Dear Sir, *Gray's Inn, Nov.* 24, 1780.

"I have just time to thank you for your valuable favour, which I have this moment received. I would not lose a minute to prevent, if possible, your having the trouble to copy the briefs. I am sorry I did not make myself properly understood, they are wholly and eternally at your service; and I shall feel much chagrin if my confused note should have occasioned you the least unnecessary inconvenience.

"When

"The Nature and Circumstances of the Demoniacs in the Gospels, stated, methodized, and con-

"When I am a little more settled (having left Mr. Lloyd, and begun a little *drowing business** for myself), I shall bestow a few hours, now and then, upon the Villare in earnest. When I have next the honour to write to you, I shall take the liberty of laying my whole plan before you. In the mean time may I beg you, at your best leisure, to recollect the other favours I was free enough to request of you in the note I left, (I mean the two lists, of Knights and Sheriffs).—The inclosed Letter should have attended the briefs, &c. but was mislaid.—I happened to purchase Mr. *Noble's* book [*Mark Noble* on Coins]—is the name *a real one*, or is it only assumed in allusion to the subject?—I inclose you a note of some additions I have collected to Mr. Gough's book for Durham, which will not, I hope, prove unacceptable;—A Mr. Prestwich† of Lancashire, who seems to have been *bit* by a Herald, often desires to be remembered to you. J. RITSON."

During my researches into the "History of Hinckley," in the year 1781, I received from him the following friendly note:

"Mr. Ritson presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols; and returns the papers, with many thanks for his civility. If Mr. Nichols will visit the Duchy-office (and Mr. Ritson apprehends that either Mr. Russell, who is himself a member of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Villiers, the Clerk of the Council, or Lord Hawkesbury, will, upon application, grant him free access) he will find an immense quantity of important matter concerning *Leicestershire*, of which it is probable no one has yet made use. Besides the *Great Cowcher* of the Duchy, which has an alphabetical table of the names and places, there is a very good Index to the *Inquisitions post mortem*, an excellent *Repertory*, an accurate Index to the old Duchy *Registers*, (compiled by Mr. Topham), indexes of *grants, leases, equity causes*, and *revenue proceedings*, together with some useful miscellaneous collections called *Great* and *Little Ayloffe*. The *Close* and *Patent Rolls*, from the erection of the Duchy, down to Edward the Fourth's time, have unfortunately neither Calendar nor Index, though they most richly deserve one. If Mr. Ritson had been more in the habit of going to the Duchy-office, or possessed any particular right of access to the Records, he would have very readily afforded Mr. Nichols any assistance in his power."

Mr. Ritson's principal publications were, "Observations on the Three Volumes of Warton's History of English Poetry, 1783;" one of the most illiberal productions ever seen. The next was, "A Select Collection of English Songs, 1783," 3 vols. 8vo. He published also and wrote three sets of "Remarks" on the Editors of Shakspeare: 1. on Mr. Steevens's Edition, intituled, "Remarks, Critical and Illustrative, on the Text and Notes of the last Edition of Shakspeare," 1784, 8vo; 2. on Mr. Reed's re-publication of that Edition, 1786, particularly illiberal; 3. "Cursory Criticisms," &c. on Mr. Malone's Edition, 1790.

* As a Conveyancer, or Special Pleader.

† Afterwards Sir John Prestwich, Bart. Author of "Respublica," &c.

A well-

sidered, in the several Particulars. By Thomas Barker*, Esq. of Lyndon, Rutland," 8vo.

"An Apology for some of Mr. Hooke's Observations concerning the Roman Senate†; with an Index to the Observations; by Mr. Bowyer," 4to.; a curious Tract, and now uncommonly scarce.

A well-executed Translation, with Notes, of the "Hymn to Venus, ascribed to Homer, 1788," 8vo. "Antient Songs, from the Time of Henry III. to the Revolution, 1792." 8vo. "The English Anthology," a Selection of Poetry, in 3 volumes, 1792, 1793. "Law Tract, 1794," 8vo. "Scottish Songs, with the genuine Musick, 1794," 2 vols. 8vo. "Robin Hood; a Collection of all the Antient Poems, Songs, and Ballads, now extant, relative to that celebrated Outlaw. To which are added, Historical Anecdotes of his Life, 1795," 2 vols. 8vo. "Poems on interesting Events, in the Reign of King Edward III. written in the year 1352, by Lawrence Merick, with a Preface, Dissertation, Notes, and a Glossary, 1795," 3 vols. 8vo. "Bibliographia Poetica; a Catalogue of English Poets of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Centuries; with a short Account of their Works, 1802," 8vo. "Antient Metrical Romances; 1802," 3 vols. 8vo. His last and most extraordinary Work was "An Essay on Abstinence from Animal Food, as a Moral Duty, 1803;" the publication of which he scarcely survived; dying, in September that year, in a madhouse, in a paroxysm of frenzy. Nearly all Mr. Ritson's publications, it should be observed, are disfigured by an affectation of singularity in orthography. He had made some Collections towards a History of Stockton; and had prepared some materials for a "Villare" of the County of Durham; but died, in a deplorable state of mental derangement, in September 1803. See farther, p. 350.

The Library of this "redoubted champion of ancient lore, and anti-Wartonian Critic," was sold by Leigh and Sotheby, Dec. 5, 1808; and contained, amongst other curiosities, "The Sevin Sages, &c. Edinburgh, 1578," 4to; of which no other copy is known to exist, (31*l.* 10*s.*) Also "Bibliographia Scotica: Anecdotes biographical and literary of Scottish Writers, Historians, and Poets, from the earliest account to the Nineteenth Century," intended for publication, (45*l.* 3*s.*); and "Shakspeare, by Johnson and Steevens," 8 vols. containing a great number of manuscript notes, corrections, &c. &c.; together with 3 volumes of manuscript notes by Mr. Ritson, prepared by him for the press, intending to publish it, (110*l.*)

Dibdin's Bibliomania, p. 600.

* Of whom see vol. III. p. 112.

† "Those who are acquainted with the controversy between Mr. Hooke and several of his contemporaries, particularly Dr. Middleton, Dr. Chapman, and Mr. Spelman, concerning the Roman Senate, will think this 'Apology for Mr. Hooke,' in answer

"The Sad Shepherd*: or, A Tale of Robin Hood. A Fragment, written by Ben Jonson. With a Continuation, Notes, and an Appendix," [by Francis Godolphin Waldron†,] 8vo.

"A Letter to a Patriot Senator, including the Heads of a Bill for a Constitutional Representation of the People‡," [by William Jones, Esq.] 8vo.

swer to Mr. Spelman's 'Short View of Mr. Hooke's Observations,' together with the Index here subjoined, a valuable addition to what has already been published on this subject." *M. R. LXVIII.* 359.

* "As *Falstaff's Wedding* has been thought by many no bad imitation of Shakspeare, the *Splendid Shilling* has humourously assumed the pomp of Milton, and the *Pipe of Tobacco* as happily the style of Six several Authors; 'this attempt to continue and complete the justly admired Pastoral of the *Sad Shepherd*' is also entitled to no small commendation. The 'Supplemental Notes to Mr. Whalley's Edition' are replete with erudition and liberal criticism, and ingeniously elucidate several obscure passages in the Pastoral. The 'Extracts, Observations,' &c. in the Appendix, which the Author styles *his mite*, are modestly thrown into the treasury of Shakspearean observation, elucidation, &c."

Rev. John Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 780.

† Mr. Waldron was an Actor at Drury Lane Theatre in the time of Garrick, by whom he was appointed to the management of the Theatrical Fund. He was for a while Manager at Windsor, Richmond, and other Provincial Theatres; and at one time carried on the business of a Bookseller. For some years, and that recently, he prompted at Mr. Colman's Theatre. Mr. Waldron is somewhat advanced in years, and has thought it time to retire into private life with a character wholly unblemished. In the dramatic line, he is possessed of extensive knowledge, and has not been inactive as an Author; no less than Thirteen of his Dramatic Publications being noticed in Mr. Jones's Edition of the "Biographia Dramatica."—To the modest unassuming worth of Mr. Waldron (who has been already noticed in vol. II. pp. 209, 665; vol. VI. pp. 423—425) I gladly add my feeble testimony.

‡ "This is a very cool, sensible Writer, who argues with great justice against the political distinction between the landed and trading interest; 'A partial interest subsisting in a nation, distinct from the general prosperity, seems a strange absurdity in a constitution!'—Hence he infers, that if an idea of independent men without land had been conceived, when votes were limited to landed possessions, men of personal property would have been admitted to their share in Legislation, without the condition of their being freemen of boroughs; but Commerce was then in the cradle, and its maturity was not conjectured. Conformable to these ideas, the Author has framed a Bill for the annual election of a House of Commons, composed of six hundred members, by all the inhabitants in the Nation not receiving charity,

"An Irregular Ode; addressed to the Right Hon. William Pitt," 4to. Re-published under the title of 'Ode addressed to the Right Honourable

charity, who are to be sworn at their parish churches, or meeting-houses, by the officiating ministers, on the Sunday preceding the day of election, to their qualifications, and receive a certificate of such oath. They are then to vote at the Hundred-court, before the high constable or bailiff—from whom the sheriff receiving the votes, is to declare the election at a county court. Without entering into the particular merits of this plan, it will, perhaps, on the whole, appear too regardless of long established usages, which cannot safely be shaken. *M. Rev. LXVIII.* 447. —"In March 1782, Mr. Jones received a proposal from the *Society for Constitutional Information*, to receive him as a Member; of which, by a Letter to the Secretary, he declared his acceptance. Of the attempts, in 1782, to procure a Reformation in Parliament, and a wide extension of the elective franchise,—*intended* as an amendment of the Constitution,—Mr. Jones was not an idle spectator. Of a Speech delivered by him at the London Tavern, on the 28th of May 1782, to a collection of Patriots who had assembled in a large room there, in the character of 'the Inhabitants of Southwark, Westminster, London, Middlesex, and Surrey,' the prevailing sentiment is: 'As the form of the Constitution, in a course of years, is apt to deviate widely from the spirit, it became (in his opinion) expedient almost every century to restore its GENUINE purity and loveliness.' On those and similar *premises* he builds this *conclusion*: 'The spirit of the Constitution requires a Representation of the People, NEARLY EQUAL, AND NEARLY UNIVERSAL.' Were the Auditors, who could detect nothing unsound in this reasoning, totally unversed in the history of our Constitution? In what page of our history or jurisprudence does this *extensive right of suffrage* appear to have been a part of the Constitution? Who was the Tyrant that took away from the Representative branch its *genuine* purity and loveliness?—Young men of genius may be indulged in forgetting the difficulty of Legislation, and in free reflections in opposition to the measures of any Administration:—but on the great question, Whether the British Constitution unites the conservation of the highest attainable practical liberty, with the inestimable quality of perpetuating itself,—in opposition to ephemeral Democracies, of which the beginning is turbulence, the middle oligarchy, and the end the solitary elevation of an unrestrained tyrant?—on such a question, some degree of modesty and reserve would certainly be prudent, till long and patient inquiries into history and human nature, extensive observation and mature experience, might prevent the probability of having to recant an opinion once gravely avowed. Many men are deterred from rescinding an error proclaimed without reflection, and maintained with regret,—by the fear of appearing to the misjudging to abandon a principle; by the mortification and suspicion attendant on the

William Pitt. The Second Edition. By the Rev. John-Newell Puddicombe *, M. A.'" 4to.

"The experienced Bee-keeper, containing an Essay on the Management of Bees: wherein is shewn, from long Practice, the most easy and profitable Method of treating those useful Insects. With many Observations and Experiments, entirely new; particularly interesting to the Keepers of Bees, and useful to every Family. Together with an improved Method of making Mead, and a great Variety of other Wines, with Honey. By Bryan Panson Bromwich," 8vo.

"The Moalakat; or Seven Arabian Poems, which were suspended on the Temple at Mecca. With a Translation and Arguments. By Sir William Jones."

"The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary, illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, Manuscripts, and Charters, antient and modern: also some Account of the Origin and Progress of Printing. By Thomas Astle, Esq. F. R. S. F. S. A. and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London," 4to.

"The Two Mentors, a modern Story; by the Author of the Old English Baron," 2 vols. sm. 8vo.

"Description of a Glass Apparatus for making, in a few Minutes, and at a very small Expence, the best Mineral Waters of Pyrmont, &c.; together with the Description of two new Eudiometers, or

the reversal of the judgment of an individual by himself:—not that any consideration should prevent the steps of false conclusion from being re-traced. It is Lord Teignmouth's conviction, confidently expressed, that Sir William Jones would have abandoned any opinion, which could be demonstrated irreconcilable to the spirit of the Constitution." *Life of Jones*, 1810, *p.* 84.

* Of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1778; M. A. 1781; and Fellow of Dulwich College, 1785. His first publication was, "A Fast Sermon preached at Fitzroy Chapel, in 1782. He afterwards published the Two Poems noticed in p. 147; "Sermons, by J. N. Puddicombe, M. A. Fellow of Dulwich College, late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1786," 8vo; and 'Poem to the Rev. Messrs. Ramsay and Clarkson, Granville Sharp, Esq. Captain Smith, and the respectable Society of Quakers, on their benevolent Exertions for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, 1788," 4to.

Instru-

Instruments for ascertaining the wholesomeness of respirable Air. In a Letter to Dr. J. Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. By J. H. de Magellan, F. R. S. The Third Edition, revised, corrected, and enlarged by the Author; with an Examination of the Strictures of Mr. T. Cavallo, F. R. S. upon the Eudiometer," 8vo.

1784.

"Three Chronological Tables, exhibiting a State of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from its first Rise in 1572, 14 Elizabeth, to its Revival in the Beginning of this Century; from thence to its Incorporation in 1751, 25 Geo. II.; and from that Time to its present flourishing Condition in 1784, 24 Geo. III.; under the various Heads explained in the Tables. By John Fenn *, Esq. M.A. and F.S.A. Printed by Order of the Society, 1784," 4to.

* "This very learned and respectable Antiquary was born at Norwich, Nov. 26, 1739; and educated partly at Scarning in Norfolk, and partly at Botesdale in Suffolk; after which he was admitted of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1761; M. A. 1764; and was an Honorary Fellow till Jan. 1, 1766, when he married Ellenor, daughter of Sheppard Frere, Esq. of Roydon, Suffolk, by whom he had no issue. He died, at East Dereham, Norfolk, Feb, 14, 1794; and was buried, by his particular desire, in the vault of his lady's family at Finningham, co. Suffolk; his own ancestors (except an aged mother, who survived him) being deposited in a vault at Houghton-in-le Dale, in North Greenhoe hundred, Norfolk, having all died in his earliest infancy; he considered himself as engrafted into his wife's family, which, in a man so fond of heraldic and genealogical studies, was the highest compliment to her and them.—Sir John Fenn distinguished himself early by his application to the study of our National History and Antiquities, for which he had formed great Collections, particularly that of Peter Le Neve, for the contiguous Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, from the wreck of that of Thomas Martin; to erect a monument to whose memory, in the Church where he was buried, he left a sum of money. Among the rest, was a large Collection of Original Letters, written during the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. by such of the Paston family and others, who were personally present in Court and Camp, and were in those times persons of great consequence in the County of Norfolk. These Letters contain many curious and authentic state anecdotes, relating not only to Norfolk, but to the Kingdom in general, as to the wars in France.

Two

"A Sermon preached before the Lords and Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Friday, Jan. 30, 1784; by Richard Watson*, D.D.F.R.S. Lord Bishop of Landaff," 4to.

Two volumes of them were published in 1787, 4to; and dedicated by permission to his Majesty, who rewarded the merit of the Editor with the honour of Knighthood. Two more volumes appeared in 1789, with notes and illustrations by Sir John; and a fifth was left nearly ready for the press, which, I believe, has not yet been published. Though he contributed nothing to the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he was a Fellow, he was a benefactor to them, by drawing up the above-noticed "Three Chronological Tables" of their Members. But his merit was not confined to his Library. He was in the commission of the peace, and a deputy-lieutenant, and served the office of sheriff for the county of Norfolk in 1791, with that propriety and decorum which distinguished all his actions: and he left a History of the Duties of the Office of Sheriff, which might be serviceable to his successors. Among other things, he revived the painful duty of attending in person the execution of Criminals, as adding to the solemnity and impressive awe of the scene; and he was the first to admit Roman Catholics on Juries, under the new Statute for that purpose enacted. As an active, knowing, and upright magistrate, a zealous, warm, disinterested friend, and in all the duties of social life, he has left few equals; and his loss was universally deplored, even by those whose conduct his example reproached, and the severity of his virtue awed. If the inquisitive Antiquary, the clear, faithful, and accurate Writer, be justly valued by literary characters; the intelligent and upright Magistrate, by the inhabitants of the county in which he resided; the informing and pleasing companion, the warm and steady friend, the honest and worthy man, the good and exemplary Christian, by those with whom he was connected; the death of few individuals was more sensibly felt, more generally regretted, or more sincerely lamented.—I have several of Sir John Fenn's Original Letters on Antiquarian subjects; and some others are printed in Malcolm's "Granger's Letters," pp. 79—114.

* This eminent Prelate, equally distinguished as a Divine, a Natural Philosopher, a Polite Scholar, and a Politician, was born in August 1737, at Heversham in Westmorland; five miles from Kendal, in which town his father, a Clergyman, was Master of the Free Grammar School, and who took upon himself the whole care of his son's early education. From this seminary he was sent, in November 1754, to Trinity College, Cambridge. He took the degree of B. A. (with superior credit, being second Wrangler) in 1759; that of M. A. in 1762; was chosen also Fellow of his College; Professor of Chemistry in 1764; F. R. S. in 1769; created D. D. by Royal mandate, 1771; and in the same year was unanimously elected Regius Professor of Divinity, with the Rectory of Somersham in Huntingdonshire annexed.

During

"Visitation Articles, for the Diocese of Landaff; by Bishop Watson," 4to.

During a residence of more than 30 years, he remained the pride of his University; at one time, by the ingenuity of his chemical researches; at another, by his demeanor in the Divinity chair. He wrote, during his residence there, "Experiments and Observations on various Phænomena attending the Solution of Salts," Phil. Trans. LX. 325; "Remarks on the Effects of Cold in February 1771," LXI. 213; "Account of an Experiment made with a Thermometer, whose Bulb was painted black, and exposed to the Rays of the Sun," LXIII. 40; "Chemical Experiments and Observations on Lead Ore," LXVIII. 863; all which were reprinted in the fifth volume of the "Chemical Essays." In 1768, he published "Institutiones Metallurgicæ," intended as a text-book for that part of his Chemical Lectures which explained the properties of metallic substances; in 1769, an Assize Sermon preached at Cambridge; and in 1776, two other Sermons preached at Cambridge, which extended his fame beyond the precincts of the University; one, on the 29th of May, "The Principles of the Revolution vindicated; the other, on the Anniversary of his Majesty's Accession. In 1774, he was presented to a Prebend in the Church of Ely; and in January 1780, succeeded Dr. Charles Plumptre in the Archdeaconry of that Church. He published a Sermon preached before the University at the General Fast, Feb. 4; and a Discourse delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely. In August that year he was presented by Bp. Keene to the rectory of Northwold, Norfolk: and in 1781 he published the two first Volumes of those "Chemical Essays which have since been so highly approved, and to which three more were afterwards added on different occasions. It has been stated, that when Bp. Watson obtained the Professorship of Chemistry, without much previous knowledge of that science, he deemed it his duty to acquire it; and accordingly studied it with so much industry, as materially to injure his health: with what success, his publications on that branch of Philosophy demonstrate. When he was appointed to that Professorship, he gave Public Lectures, which were attended by numerous audiences; and his "Chemical Essays" prove that his reputation was not undeserved. They have passed already through several editions, and are accounted a valuable manual to those who pursue that branch of science. "The subjects of these Essays," to use the Author's own words, "have been chosen, not so much with a view of giving a System of Chemistry to the world, as with the humble design of conveying, in a popular way, a genêral kind of knowledge to persons not much versed in Chemical enquiries." He accordingly apologises to *Chemists*, for having explained common matters with, what will appear to them, a digusting minuteness; and for passing over in silence some of the most interesting questions, such as those respecting the analysis of Air and Fire, &c. With much

less

"The Life of the Rev. Dr Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. [Prefixed to a complete

less necessity the learned Author apologises to Divines; whose forgiveness he solicits, for having stolen a few hours from the studies of his profession, and employed them in the cultivation of Natural Philosophy; pleading, in his defence, the example of some of the greatest characters that ever adorned either the University of Cambridge, or the Church of England. Having been tutor to the late Duke of Rutland when his Grace resided at Cambridge, Dr. Watson was presented by him to the valuable Rectory of Knaptoft, Leicestershire, in 1782; and in the same year was advanced to the Bishoprick of Landaff. At that time his fame for talents and science stood very high; but his politicks having taken an impression from the party which he had espoused, and which, though then admitted to power, had been in opposition, probably prevented his advancement to a more considerable eminence on the Episcopal Bench. Immediately after his promotion, he published a Letter to Abp. Cornwallis, recommending a new disposition of the Church Revenues, by which the Bishopricks should be rendered equal to each other in value, and the smaller Livings be so far increased in income, by a proportionate deduction from the richer endowments, as to render them a decent competency. In this effort, whatever may be thought of the ultimate expediency of the measures proposed, we may at least discover a mind capable of despising private interests, when he supposed public good to be opposed to it. This Letter produced several pamphlets; among which was a Letter from Richard Cumberland, esq. containing some wit, but not much argument or candour; and which was ably answered by another ingenious Writer. The principles expressed by Mr. Gibbon, in various parts of the "History of the Rise and Declension of the Roman Empire," called forth the zeal of Bp. Watson; whose "Apology for Christianity," published in 1785, replete with sound information and reasoning, seems to have produced in the learned Historian a diffidence of his own powers, which he had till then been unaccustomed to feel: Mr. Gibbon attempted no public reply. A correspondence, however, which took place on that occasion between the Antagonists, is preserved in the Life of Gibbon by Lord Sheffield; and it has been generally considered, that of all the answers made to the attacks of Mr. Gibbon, Bp. Watson's "Apology" was the most liberal, the most elegant, and perhaps the most forcible. It is seldom, indeed, that controversy has been conducted with so much urbanity, and at the same time with so much spirit. In the same year, this learned Prelate was editor of a "Collection of Theological Tracts, in six volumes octavo, selected from the Writings of the most eminent Divines; a Selection which is allowed to have great merit, though some objections have been made to it on the score of its not being entirely confined to the writings of Members of the Church of England. In 1786, Bp. Watson had a considerable accession to his private fortune, by the death of Mr. Luther, of Ongar in Essex,

Edition of the Dean's Works, in XVII Volumes, with Critical Notes. By Thomas Sheridan, M. A.]

Essex; who, having been one of his pupils at Cambridge, retained so great a sense of his worth, that he bequeathed to him 20,000*l.* In 1788, his Lordship favoured the Publick with a Volume of "Sermons and Tracts," 8vo. consisting chiefly of smaller pieces which had before been printed separately. He published also "An Address to young Persons after Confirmation," which had been annexed to the first of his Charges; and "Considerations on the Expediency of revising the Liturgy and Articles of the Church of England, 1790."—Feb. 27, 1791, Bp. Watson preached, to a crowded congregation, at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, a Sermon before the Governors of the Royal Humane Society. This admirable Discourse, replete with sound Philosophy, and dignified by the firmest principles of Christianity, has not been printed; but the substance of it remains fresh in the memory of one who was highly gratified by hearing it. The text (from Gen. ii. 7.) was, "And the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground; and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life." Setting aside every exploded cavil on the immortality of the soul, the learned Prelate (after convincing his auditors that whatever might have been the doubts of the Jew or of the Heathen, the hopes of a Christian were founded on the firmest basis) with much delicacy and propriety took notice of many instances in which Prejudice and Credulity had vanished before the improvements of modern Philosophy (ever the more excellent when most accompanied by Modesty); and observed, that an attempt to recall the latent spark of animation, far from being either irrational or impious, was "one of the noblest productions of human ingenuity;" that, not confined to any rank or description, of person or of age, it "comprehends the whole;" and that the commendations which an admiring Publick have agreed to bestow on the Institutors and Promoters of so laudable a Society are well and judiciously bestowed. "Just praise," said the animated Preacher, "from this place, would have the appearance of flattery;" yet somewhat like this just praise his Lordship condescended to bestow. An unequivocal proof of the effect of this admirable Sermon was the profound attention which was paid to it for forty minutes.—Bp. Watson's Sermon for the Westminster Dispensary (preached in 1785), was published in 1792, with an excellent Appendix. Two Sermons, preached in the Cathedral Church of Landaff, and a Charge delivered to the Clergy of that Diocese in June 1795," were published together in 1795. The first of these Sermons is a general argument against Atheists; the second, a more particular discussion of the evidences for Christianity. The purport of the Charge is, to recommend theological humility, in opposition to dogmatizing. In 1796, his Lordship's powers in theological controversy were called forth on a most important occasion, though by a very inferior antagonist to Gibbon. Thomas Paine,

"Select Works of the Emperor Julian, and some Pieces of the Sophist Libanius, translated from the Greek. With Notes from Petau, La Bleterie, Gib-

c

Paine, after having enlightened the world in regard to Politicks, proceeded, in his "Age of Reason," to dispel the clouds in which, he impiously conceived, Christianity had for so many ages enveloped the world. The arguments of this man were abundantly superficial; but his book was likely to produce greater effect than the writings of the most learned Infidels. The connexion of his political with his religious opinions tended still farther to increase the danger; for Atheism and Jacobinism at that time went hand in hand. It was on this occasion that the Bishop of Landaff stood forward in defence of Christianity, by publishing his most seasonable, strong, judicious, and beautiful "Apology for the Bible." His genius was here rendered peculiarly conspicuous, by his adopting the popular manner and style of his Antagonist; and by thus addressing himself in a particular manner to the comprehensions and ideas of those who were most likely to be misled by the arguments he so very ably confuted. The service rendered to his Country on this occasion by his Lordship cannot be too highly estimated. He not only prevented the pernicious effects of "The Age of Reason" among the lower classes of the community, but at the same time led them to suspect and detest the revolutionary and political tenets of the author.—The British Critics, speaking of this Apology, say, "We hail with much delight the repetition of Editions of a book so important to the best of causes, the cause of Christianity, as the present. It is written in an easy and popular style. The Author has purposely, and we think wisely, abstained from pouring into it much of that learning which the stores of his mind would readily have supplied. He has contented himself with answering every argument or cavil in the plainest and clearest manner, not bestowing a superfluous word, or citing a superfluous authority for any point whatever."—His Lordship's "Address to the People of Great Britain, 1798," is evidently the Address of a man, who, amidst all the differences in matters of less moment, feels honestly for his Country in the hour of danger, and wishes to unite all hands and hearts in her defence. His "Charge delivered to the Clergy of Landaff," in that year, is a suitable Supplement to the "Address;" and in 1802, appeared another very excellent "Charge to the Clergy of Landaff." In 1803, the Bishop published "A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of the London Hospital, on the 8th of April;" a powerful antidote to the mischief produced among the people at large by his old antagonist Paine; of whom he takes occasion thus to speak, contrasting him, as an Unbeliever, with sir Isaac Newton as a Believer: "I think myself justified in saying, that a thousand such men are, in understanding, but as the dust of the balance, when weighed against Newton;" an indubitable truth, most usefully presented to the contemplation of the multitude. In "The Substance of a Speech intended

bon, &c. To which is added, The History of the Emperor Jovian, from the French of the Abbé de la Bleterie. By John Duncombe*, M. A." 8vo.

"An Apology for the Monostrophics which were published in 1782†. With a Second Collection of

intended to have been delivered in the House of Lords, Nov. 22, 1803," which was printed in 1804, Bp. Watson warmly entreats the Nation to coincide with the measures proposed for the emancipation of the Catholics, and also states some Proposals for freeing the Nation of its public burthens by one patriotic effort. The Bishop published a Sermon preached at St. George's, Hanover-Square, May 3, 1804, before the Society for the Suppression of Vice; for which, it cannot be denied, he pleads with his usual energy; though it must be admitted, the principles and maxims of the Society may not be found so efficacious towards the wished-for reformation, which is leveled at the lower ranks of society, instead of the higher, who are the manifest corruptors of the others, by their example and influence. His Lordship's latest publication is, "A Second Defence of Revealed Religion; in Two Sermons; preached in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, 1807."

As a Writer, Bp. Watson has united with almost unexampled grace the knowledge of a scholar with the liberality of a gentleman, the warm piety of a Christian, and the open manliness of a well-intending character; and in the course of a long, an active, and a conspicuous life, his Lordship's demeanour has been marked by the characteristics of a very superior mind. His partiality to unlimited toleration in regard to religious opinion has called down upon him the applauses of one part of the community, and the censures of the other. He has uniformly exerted his endeavours to procure the abolition of the Corporation and Test Acts. In his private deportment, though somewhat reserved, he is remarkable for the simplicity of his manners, and the equality of his temper; enjoying all the emoluments of his stations, and the fame arising from his writings, in rural retirement, at Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, a beautiful sequestered situation, on the celebrated Lakes, where his Lordship passes much of his time in the indulgence of those deep studies to which his whole life has been addicted. On the whole, Dr. Watson may justly be pronounced a Prelate of distinguished abilities, learning, research, and industry. He has a numerous family; and many distinguished personages are attached to him by the ties of friendship; amongst whom, the late Duke of Grafton, to the close of his life, was long one of the most conspicuous. His Lordship, it may be added, is a Fellow of the American Society of Arts and Sciences; Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum; and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society for the Suppression of Vice.

* Of whom see some Memoirs hereafter, p. 271.

† See p. 130.

Monostrophics*. By George-Isaac Huntingford, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford." 8vo.

"Poems by a Literary Society†: comprehending Original Pieces in the several Walks of Poetry."

* "Some elaborate and learned strictures, as our Author justly and candidly styles them, on his former work, which appeared in the Monthly Review for June and August 1783, have occasioned this 'Apology;' in which he defends the metrical propriety of most of the expressions arraigned, with great acuteness, and on very respectable authority: 1. considering that of Homer as a full justification of any liberty, either in matter or style; 2. claiming also the liberties taken by every other Writer of reputation; and, 3. insisting on the allowance of intermixing, occasionally, and with caution, various Dialects, as the four are found in Homer, and three at least in Sophocles. On these principles, which have always, he says, directed him in writing Greek, Mr. Huntingford defends the controverted passages; but 'verbal criticism,' as he allows, being 'a species of erudition among all others the least entertaining,' we shall wave particulars, and refer those who are fond of such disquisitions, to the Work itself, which displays great knowledge of the subject, much good taste, and a thorough acquaintance with the Greek Poets." *Rev. John Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 764.*

In a Letter adverting to the above remarks, the Author says, "I am obliged to the Editor of the Magazine, for the kind attention he paid to the 'Apology.' Mr. Porson, who so furiously attacked me in Mr. Maty's Review, will excite me to tenfold application and accuracy."—The "Apology produced, as might have been expected, a long, elaborate, and candid critique, in the Monthly Review for 1784; which thus concludes: "We must not omit to inform our Readers, that there is a new Συλλογη of *Monostrophica*, at the conclusion of the Apology. These, in general, are more correct than the former Odes, and are seldom inferior to them in poetical merit. On the whole, indeed, we cannot but assert, that, notwithstanding the errors which may be found in these Collections, we know few Scholars, 'in these degenerate days,' from whom we can expect Greek Poetry of equal merit. While we consider the number of the verses, and the variety of their subjects, and the uncommon difficulty, and labour, necessarily attending on such compositions, we shall freely declare, that we have not seen any Greek Poems, in modern times, which are more worthy of admiration, or entitled to higher degree of praise for their taste and ingenuity:—nor let us forget, while we bestow this just encomium on the talents of the *Author of the Monostrophics*, that at least an equal portion of commendation is due to him as *Author of the Apology*, for the modesty, the learning, and the candour, which are displayed in that performance." *M. Rev. LXXIII.* 187.

† "These blossoms of Parnassus are the produce, we understand, of several young plants, which, we doubt not, will in time

"Poems, Moral and Descriptive. By the late Richard Jago, M. A. (Prepared for the Press, and improved by the Author, before his Death.) To

time bring much fruit to perfection. To drop the metaphor, these juvenile Bards meet frequently, to select and criticise each other's performances; and thus,

——— finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and something to commend,

bid fair for that correctness which is indispensable in modern Poetry." *Rev. John Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p.* 43.

The Society styled themselves "The Council of Parnassus;" and their plan was, to recite, and criticise, *in public*, the verses of the members.—I regret that I am not able to recollect the names of this pleasing Society of very young men (for such they then were), who assembled for so praiseworthy an occupation.

The one who was more immediately the Director of the Press, was Mr. Thomas Percy (a Nephew of the late venerable Bp. of Dromore); who was born Sept. 13, 1768; and displayed such proofs of early genius, as, if it had been afterwards assiduously cultivated, must have given him a distinguished rank among the Poets of his time. The Hon. Daines Barrington (*Miscellanies, p.* 308), giving an interesting account of "Master Wesley" (now the celebrated Samuel Wesley, Mus. D.) subjoins a little Ballad of young Wesley's composing; and deprecates the severity of Critics with regard to the words, by mentioning "that it was written by a child of nine years old, Master Thomas Percy, who was the author of an Epic Poem, consisting of more than 600 lines, the subject being the Invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar; as also the first Act of a Tragedy founded upon a Peruvian story. In both of these are strong marks of a most early genius for Poetry, which he likewise recites admirably well upon the first stool you may place him. I asked this wonderful boy 'how many books he intended to divide his Epic poem into;' when he answered, 'that he could not well bring all his matter into less than twenty-four.' He was carried to the Museum at Leicester-house (being himself a Virtuoso); soon after which he expressed his admiration of what he had seen, in some verses addressed to Sir Ashton Lever, in which he noticed most kind of the natural productions in that most capital collection. I happen to recollect one of the lines, which may give some idea of the other parts of the Poem:

"Here Crocodiles extend their scaly length."

"I should rather suppose that no other verses are to be found upon the same subject; and therefore Master Percy, on this occasion, could not have been assisted by imitation. If it is wished to see the whole Poem, the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1779, p. 319, may be consulted; as also the same compilation, for a Pastoral written by him at a still earlier age (see that for April 1778, p. 183). Both the song and the verses addressed to Sir Ashton Lever are printed as they were hastily written. The Pastoral indeed was corrected by Master Percy himself, before it was published in the Magazine; for this early genius hath, in

which is added, some Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Jago*." 8vo.

"A concise History of Knighthood; containing the Religious and Military Orders, which have been instituted in Europe. By Hugh Clark†," 2 vols. 8vo.

"Two Odes‡: I. To the Humane Society. II.

some instances, given a patient revisal of his little labours." A Poem without his name, written when a boy at school, "Verses on the Death of Dr. Samuel Johnson," was published in 1785. This one of his early Patrons would not suffer to be withheld from the press; nor is it devoid of spirit.

Mr. Percy was educated at Merchant-Taylors School; and was afterwards Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; B. C. L. 1792; and D. C. L. 1797. In 1794 he was the ostensible Editor of the fourth Edition of the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry;" in an Advertisement to which he says, "Twenty years have near elapsed since the last Edition of this Work appeared. But, although it was sufficiently a favourite with the Publick, and had long been out of print, the original Editor had no desire to revive it. More important pursuits had, as might be expected, engaged his attention; and the present Edition would have remained unpublished, had he not yielded to the importunity of his friends, and accepted the humble offer of an Editor in a Nephew, to whom, it is feared, he will be found too partial; "and then satisfactorily proceeds to refute an unfounded assertion of Mr. Ritson, that the original MSS. were not genuine." This promising young gentleman was presented in 1793 to the vicarage of Thurrock Greys, which he resigned, on obtaining preferment in Ireland; and would doubtless have received still further promotions; but died May 14, 1808, whilst on a visit at Ecton, near Northampton, the seat of Samuel Isted, esq. whose lady was his cousin-german; where he was taken ill of a fever, which baffled all medical skill, and terminated fatally. He was a man of great learning; and was highly regarded, by all that knew him, for his very amiable qualities.

Another of the young Bards has since most deservedly obtained considerable reputation, and preferment, as a Divine; having evinced, by his valuable professional publications, that Poetry was merely the amusement of a leisure hour.—I allude to the Rev. William Van Mildert, afterwards of Queen's College, Oxford, M. A. 1790, Rector of Braden, co. Northampton, 1795; of St. Mary le Bow, 1796; and Preacher at Lincoln's-Inn 1812; who, whilst this article was preparing for the press, was honoured with a Canonry of Christ Church, the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford, and is a Delegate of the Clarendon Press.

A Poem by a third member (whom I only knew as S. C.*****) may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 43.

* Of whom see vol. III. p. 50.

† An ingenious Engraver, still living; and Author of some useful works on Heraldry and the British Peerage.

‡ "Religion, and her 'hand-maid Charity, those Muses at Sion

Performed before the Governors of that Society. By Edward Burnaby-Greene, Esq." 4to. [Printed, gratuitously, by Mr. Nichols, for the Benefit of that excellent National Institution.]

"A View of the British Empire, more especially Scotland; with some Proposals for the Improvement of that Country, the Extension of its Fisheries, and the Relief of the People. By John Knox*."

"Critical Disquisitions†, containing some Remarks, I. On Masius's Edition of the Book of Joshua, and II. On Origen's celebrated Hexapla. By the Rev. Dr. Henry Owen‡, F. R. S. Rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, &c. &c." 8vo.

"*Hermesianax*§: sive, Conjecturæ in Athenæum, atque aliquot Poetarum Græcorum Loca, quæ cum corriguntur et explicantur, tum Carmine donantur. Auctore Stephano Weston||, S.T.B. Col-

Sion and 'Siloa,' far superior to those of Pieria and Olympus, are the Deities here invoked. And indeed no subject can be more worthy of their inspiration. How far it was vouchsafed to Mr. Burnaby Greene, whose sentiments and intentions do him honour, the Reader may judge from Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 612.

* Of whom see vol. III. p. 727.

† "This little work abounds with much true learning and just reasoning; and its utility is apparent." *Gent. Mag. LIV. p.* 604.

‡ Of whom see vol. II. p. 433.

§ "Of the three branches of criticism, viz. 1. the philosophical, which points out the principles and causes of good writing; 2. the historical, which considers the customs, manners, &c.; and 3. the hypothetical, which proposes corrections taken from collated MSS. and the best printed Editions, and also conjectures suggested by learned and sagacious Editors. Mr. Weston confines himself to the last, and by his own learning and sagacity seems well qualified to rank with his admired predecessors, a Barnes, a Valckenaer, and a Musgrave." *Gent. Mag. LIV.* 276.

|| Of Exeter College, Oxford; B. A. 1768; M. A. 1771; B. D. 1782; Rector of Mamhead, 1777; of Hempston Parva, 1786; F.R.S. 1792; F. S. A. 1794. To this very distinguished Classical Scholar I was indebted for many valuable additions both to the Third and Fourth Editions of Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures on the New Testament;" see vol. II. p. 410; vol. III. pp. 114, 295.—Mr. Weston has also distinguished himself by a variety of valuable publications; particularly "A Sermon on Isaiah xiv. 18, 19, 20; in which it has been endeavoured to preserve the genuine Sense and original Meaning of the Prophets, in an exact and literal Translation, 1786," 4to. "An Attempt to translate

legii Exoniensis in Academiâ Oxoniensi Socio, et Ecclesiæ Mamhead, in Agro Devoniensi, Rectore."

"An Essay on Medals*;" 8vo.

"Memorials of Human Superstition: being a Commentary on the Abbé Boileau's Historia Flagellantium. By J. L. De Lolme†, Author of the Work on the Constitution of England," 8vo.

translate and explain the difficult Passages in the Story of Deborah, with the Assistance of Kennicott's Collations, Rossi's Versions, and Critical Conjectures, 1788," 4to. "Letters from Paris, 1792-3," 2 vols. 8vo. "Praise of Paris, 1803," 2 vols. 8vo. "Elegia Grayana Græcè, Interprete Stephano Weston, S. T. B. 1794," 4to. "Conjectures, with some Comments and Illustrations of various Passages in the New Testament, particularly in the Gospel of St. Matthew. To which is added a Specimen of Notes on the Old Testament, 1795," 4to. "Fast Sermon, 1799." "A Specimen of the Conformity of the European Languages, particularly the English, with the Oriental Languages, especially the Persian; in the Order of the Alphabet; with Notes and Authorities, 1802," 8vo "Q. Horatius Flaccus, cum Locis quibusdam è Græcis Scriptoribus collatis, quæ Critici in Commentariis suis nondùm animadverterunt. Accedit Index perpetuus ad Auctores à Wagnero laudatos, necnon Odæ, *O Fons*, et *Intermissa Venus*, è Latino in Græcum conversæ. Editio altera, 1805," 8vo. "Arabic Aphorisms, with Persian Comment, 1805." "Fragments of Oriental Literature, with an Outline of a Painting on a curious China Vase, 1807," 8vo. "Supplement to the German Grammar, 1808." "The Turtle-dove, a Poem, 1808." "The Sunday Lessons for the Morning and Evening Service throughout the Year; with those for Christmas-day and Good Friday; illustrated with a perpetual Commentary, Notes, and an Index, Part I.; containing the First Lessons, 1808. Part II.; containing the Second Lessons, 1809," 12mo. "Kien Lung; a Chinese Poem, 1809." "Conquest of the Miaotse, a Chinese Poem, 1810," (engraved by Mutlow.) "Remains of Arabic in the Spanish and Portuguese, 1810." "Specimen of a Chinese Dictionary, with the Keys explained, (Mutlow) 1812." "Persian and English Ambassadors, with 15 new Persian Tales, and Portrait of Sir Robert Shirley, 1812." "Persian Distichs, or Florilegium Persicum, 1814;" with additions to his Conformity enlarged, 1803, and an Index to the Persian words.—To Mr. Weston his Friends are also indebted for a considerable number of ingenious Fugitive Essays, both in Prose and Verse; amongst which "Cracherode in the Shades," and "The Tears of the Booksellers on the Death of Dr. Gossett," deserve especial notice.

* This Essay, originally published without a name, and since considerably enlarged and improved by its learned Author, John Pinkerton, Esq.; is become the standard work for information, on this interesting and useful subject.

† This eminent Political Writer was born at Geneva about 1745;

1785.

"The Duties of the Parochial Clergy considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bangor, at the Primary Visitation held in the

1745; received a liberal education, and embraced the profession of the Law; but did not long practise as an Advocate, before he formed the resolution of quitting his native country, that he might display his lively talents and his literary acquirements on a more conspicuous theatre of action, and might personally observe the constitutions and customs of more powerful States. The English Government, in particular, excited his curiosity; and he resolved to study its nature, and examine its principles, with particular care and attention. He even endeavoured, in the first work which he published after his arrival in England, to lead his Readers into an opinion that he was a native of this favoured country. It was written in our language, and appeared in 1772, with the title, "A Parallel between the English Government and the former Government of Sweden; containing some Observations on the late Revolution in that Kingdom, and an Examination of the Causes that secure us against both Aristocracy and Absolute Monarchy." Many of our Countrymen were apprehensive that our Constitution might be subverted, like that of Sweden; but the learned Doctor (for M. De Lolme had previously taken the degree of LL. D.) by contrasting with the polity of England the Government which Gustavus III. had overturned, plausibly argued that such fears were ill founded. He soon after commenced the work which established his literary and political fame, "The Constitution of England, or an Account of the English Government: in which it is compared, both with the Republican Form of Government, and the other Monarchies in Europe." It was applauded, on its first appearance (in Holland) in the French language, as a very ingenious and spirited performance, combining originality of thought with justness of remark and perspicuity of expression. A translation of it being earnestly desired, the Author enlarged and improved it, and published the first English edition in June 1775, 8vo. It was supposed that he was the Translator of his own work from the French; and his great knowledge of our language was the subject of high encomium. But, if the general style of the work be compared with that of the dedication, which, in every sentence, bears marks of a foreign pen, it will readily be concluded, that the body of the publication was chiefly translated by an Englishman, under the Author's eye. His next publication was the above-mentioned "History of the Flagellants; or, Memorials of Human Superstition." His attention being afterwards more usefully called to the subject of the Legislative Union between England and Scotland, by an intended re-publication of De Foe's History of that memorable transaction, he wrote, in 1787, a judicious essay, calculated for an introduction to that work. The fate of this Essay, however, was somewhat singular.

Months of August and September, 1784. By John [Warren] Lord Bishop of Bangor. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Directions concerning the Instruments proper to be brought for obtaining Orders, &c. Together with some other Matters."

gular. When it was completed at the press, the Author and his Bookseller quarreled about the price; and the Essay (enlarged by the Author into a separate Work, "on the Kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland") remained, unpublished, and unpaid for, in the Printer's warehouse, and was finally converted to waste paper. In the following year appeared his "Observations relative to the Tax upon Window-lights, the Shop-tax, and the Impost upon Hawkers and Pedlars." In these he urges his objections with humour as well as argument. When the question of the Regency agitated the minds of the publick, he wrote, in 1789, "Observations upon the National Embarrassment, and the Proceedings in Parliament relative to the same." In this Pamphlet he coincides with the plan proposed by Mr. Pitt, and adopted by the Parliament, with the concurrence of the great majority of the Nation. These are supposed to be all Mr. De Lolme's avowed publications; but he wrote some Letters in the Newspapers, particularly a very ingenious paper on the question, "whether the Impeachment of Mr. Hastings abated by a Dissolution of Parliament?" He wrote also, in 1779, a long and laboured "Justification of the Council at Madras;" an 8vo pamphlet of about 170 pages (of which 2000 copies were printed) on a subject which was *settled* without the necessity of making it public. It is not exactly known at what time he left England; but he died in Swisserland in 1807, leaving a name certainly of considerable eminence in the Annals of Literature. His perception was acute, and his mind vigorous. Not content with a hasty or superficial observation of the characters of Men and the affairs of States, he examined them with a philosophic spirit and a discerning eye. He could ably speculate on the different modes of Government, develope the disguised views of Princes and Ministers, and detect the arts and intrigues of demagogues and pseudo-patriots. His work on the Constitution of England has been generally supposed the most rational and enlightened survey of the subject; but De Lolme was not much a gainer by it. It was discouraged on its first appearance; and, though mentioned with high respect by some leading men in Parliament, nothing substantial was done for its Author. His private life, however, had many singularities; and De Lolme was not a man to be provided for by casual bounty, or casual patronage. He expected, and had reason to expect, some permanent reward that might have led to independence. Disappointed in this, his pride of spirit would not suffer him to solicit inferior rewards. At times he was a successful speculator in the Public Funds. The Writer of this article, has more than once seen a handfull

of

"A Collection of Theological Tracts. By Richard Watson, D. D. F. R. S. Lord Bishop of Landaff, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge." In Six Volumes*, 8vo.

of Bank Notes so obtained; with which it was his habit to retire from the world till all was consumed. For some years, when inquiries were made by men of rank, who probably meant to have assisted him, it was almost impossible to trace his lodgings, which he frequently changed, and in some of which he passed by fictitious names. He was discovered, however, in his retreat, by a benevolent member of the "Literary Fund;" and condescended to accept, as *a present*, some welcome pecuniary relief. In 1807, an Edition of his work on the Constitution was published, illustrated by Notes, and a critical and biographical Preface by Dr. Charles Coote.—See more of him in Mr. Chalmers's Edition of the "Biographical Dictionary;" and Mr. D'Israeli's "Calamities of Authors."

* Of these six Volumes only *two* were printed by Mr. Nichols, the others at the Cambridge press.—The Rev. John Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 299, observes, "The benevolent design of the Right Reverend Editor is fully explained in a Preface, which breathes such a liberality of sentiment, and such a spirit of toleration, as *becometh a teacher of the truth as it is in Jesus*.—A plan of theological studies is here proposed; the works of Dissenters, as well as of Churchmen, are recommended; several useful remarks are interspersed on the present mode of academical education; some hints are given for its improvement, &c. &c.—The whole are introduced by a Dedication to the Queen, which, as it does no less honour to the judgment of the Writer, than justice to the character of her Majesty, we will annex.

"MADAM; No original work of mine could possibly have been so deserving of your Majesty's attention as this collection of other men's labours undoubtedly is. Our infancy is indebted to that sex, of which your Majesty is the highest ornament, for the first principles of religious education; and as one of the main objects of this publication is the preserving youth from infidelity, I cannot do the publick a greater service than by requesting your Majesty to give it your protection.

"The interests of civil society require that we should pay deference to persons of rank, even though they happen not to be persons of merit. But this is a limited and constrained deference: it is paid with reluctance; and is, both in kind and extent, very unlike that which all good citizens are ambitious of shewing to your Majesty.—My character has hitherto, I trust, never been that of a flatterer; nor do I fear the imputation of it in saying, that to your Majesty's rank, alone, I would not have given even this mark, worthless as it may seem, of veneration and respect.

"I verily believe your Majesty to be one of the best wives, and one of the best mothers in England. The time is approaching—distant may it be—when the recollection of the example which you

"Antient Erse Poems, collected among the Scottish Highlands, in order to illustrate the Ossian of Mr. Macpherson*; by Thomas-Ford Hill, Esq."

you have shewn to women of every rank in these great points of female duty (the greatest on which women of the highest rank ought to build their worth of character) will give your Majesty far more comfort than I can possibly describe; but not more than I, in conjunction with thousands in every part of the kingdom, heartily wish and pray your Majesty may at all times, and especially at that time, enjoy.

"I am, Madam, with the greatest and most sincere respect, your Majesty's most obedient servant, RICHARD LANDAFF."

* This interesting Pamphlet, consisting of 34 closely-printed pages, was not intended for sale; but printed solely for presents to the ingenious Compiler's friends. "The far greater part of it originally appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for the years 1782 and 1783, under the signature of *Tho. F. Hill.* Some small additions to the original letters have been made, in order to render the present collection more perfect. Mr. Hill writes with great candour; and in his travels through the Highlands, seems to have divested himself of every undue prejudice respecting the Poems of Ossian, and to have conducted his enquiries and researches with equal diligence, judgment, and impartiality." *Monthly Review, vol. LXXIII. p. 70.*—From very early years Mr. Hill had cultivated an understanding of uncommon energy and vigour with unremitted assiduity. He was well acquainted with the learned languages, and most branches of philological knowledge; and, from a long residence, at different periods, on the Continent, he became intimately acquainted with several of the European tongues. His reading was various and extensive; and a memory powerfully retentive enabled him to use it with facility and advantage. He had examined with attention most parts of England and Scotland; and, while in the Highlands of the latter, had collected, with extraordinary industry, the above-mentioned Poems. In 1792 he was elected F. S. A.; and in that year he published, "Observations on the Politicks of France, and their Progress since the last Summer, made in a Journey from Spain to Paris, during the Autumn of 1791;" for some account of which see Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 361.—He died, July 16, 1795, at Ariano, in Pugilia, on his return to Naples, from a journey, attended with uncommon difficulty and fatigue, into Calabria. At Taranto he first was sensible of the malignant influence of the unwholesome exhalations so prevalent and fatal at that season, and which finally produced an indisposition that arrested his progress, and confined him some time at Mola di Bari. Impatient of delay, he unhappily left this place before he was sufficiently recovered, and renewed exertions occasioned a relapse which terminated fatally. The sole object of the tour was the investigation of the interesting antiquities of Magna Græcia, and its history, both natural and civil. But his unwearied

"A Comparative View of the Ancient Monuments of India, particularly those in the Island of Salset, near Bombay, as described by different Writers. Illustrated with Prints*." 4to.

"The Knight and Friars; an Historical Tale. By Richard Paul Jodrell†, Esq. F.R.S. and A.S.S."

"Hypercriticism‡ on Miss Seward's Louisa, including Observations on the Nature and Privileges of Poetic Language," 8vo.

"*Consilia*§; or Thoughts upon several Subjects; affectionately submitted to the Consideration of a young Friend. By Samuel Birch." 12mo.

wearied efforts in the pursuit and attainment of knowledge prematurely deprived his friends and society of a truly valuable character, in the prime of life, and in the full possession and enjoyment of an excellent constitution. From having lived much abroad, and particularly in Italy, few were more perfectly acquainted with the various countries of Europe. He had sagaciously investigated their several Arts and Institutions, and had minutely attended to the customs and manners of their Inhabitants. With such acquisitions, a refined taste, and a most happy and cheerful disposition, it is unnecessary to add, that his conversation was always instructive and entertaining. The advancement of learning and science had been ever his favourite object; and, in the ardent and indefatigable pursuit of it, the world lost a man of inflexible integrity of principle and virtuous conduct, of improved understanding and enlarged knowledge.

* Of this *now* extremely scarce publication by Mr. Gough, see Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 900.

† "The work of three Mornings in the Christmas Holidays."

‡ "This Writer defends Miss Seward from a charge, brought against her in the Monthly Review, of 'accumulating, in the dramatic characters of her Louisa, glaring metaphors,' and of 'aiming to dazzle by superfluity of ornaments,' by shewing that, even in prose, to which they are here reduced, 'those ornaments,' none of which are omitted, 'do not appear glaring and unnatural.' She is also justified, this Writer proves, by the practice of the best Poets, by similar metaphorical expressions adduced from Shakspeare, Milton, and Otway, not to mention Pope in his Eloisa." *Rev. John Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. LV.* 300.

§ "This little book, we understand, is the production of a young man of considerable parts, and reputation in the City.' *Monthly Review, Vol. LXXI. p.* 470.—"These 'moral remarks upon life at large, and the conduct requisite to make that life happy,' are comprised under the heads of Religion, Affection, and Benevolence, Conduct and Conversation (in which is a Fragment on Seduction, called 'Lavinia'), Pleasure, and Amusement; all which are treated with such a spirit of truth and soberness,

and

"Observations on the Properties and Effects of Coffee. By Benjamin Moseley, M. D." 8vo.

"A Treatise concerning the Properties and Effects of Coffee. The Second Edition; with large Additions, and a Preface. By Benjamin Moseley, M. D. Author of Observations on the Dysentery of the West Indies*, 8vo; a very valuable Treatise, which has since passed through several improved Editions.

"Miscellaneous Tracts†, by the late William Bowyer, Printer, F. S. A. and several of his learned Friends." 4to.

and such an unaffected piety and benevolence, as must recommend the work to every serious and considerate reader."

This young man, as he certainly then was, has distinguished himself most creditably in a variety of situations—as an industrious and successful Tradesman, an accomplished Gentleman, a neat Writer both in Prose and Verse, an elegant Public Speaker, an accomplished Military Officer, and a zealous Advocate for his King and the happy Constitution of this glorious Country.—Mr. Birch has been honoured by peculiar marks of Royal attention; and, as Citizen, after passing many years respectably as the Deputy of his Ward, was honoured with an Alderman's gown; has since served the office of Sheriff; and now stands next in rotation for the high and important office of Lord Mayor of London.

* "The Preface to this second Edition contains many particulars relative to the cultivation of Coffee in our West India Islands, deserving the attention of the Politician at home, as well as our Planters abroad." *Monthly Review, vol. LXXIII. p.* 302.

† See vol. III. pp. 302—304.—"Under the head of Miscellaneous Productions, the first place is due to Mr. Nichols's 'Collection of Miscellaneous Tracts, by the late William Bowyer, Printer, &c.; which the Editor hath illustrated by occasional Notes. Mr. Nichols applies himself with indefatigable industry in collecting and preserving the remains of such valuable men as have been distinguished either by their literary abilities, or their usefulness to mankind. We sincerely applaud the spirit which engages him in such an undertaking; and we view, with pleasure, such scattered features of their sentiments and characters, as may be collected from their epistolary correspondence. In the volume before us, Mr. Bowyer's Remarks on Kennett's Roman Antiquities; Bladen's Translation of Cæsar; on the Roman History, Commerce, and Coin; on Middleton's Life of Cicero; and his abridgement of a very curious work, called Pictor Errans, are an additional testimony to his literary abilities and taste, and will afford much entertainment to his readers. The letters, likewise, of his friends, particularly Gale, Clarke, and Markland, will not be an unacceptable present to the Publick."

New Annual Register.

"Medical

"Medical Transactions; published by the College of Physicians in London." Vol. III. 8vo.

"An Essay on Punctuation *. By the Rev. Joseph Robertson." 8vo.

"Discourses on various Subjects. By Thomas Balguy †, D.D. Archdeacon and Prebendary of Winchester, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge," 8vo.

"Fugitive Pieces ‡;" an anonymous publication by Mr. Henry Headley §.

* "An admirable Treatise on Punctuation, infinitely superior to any that has hitherto appeared; and though the subject is dry and unpromising, it is enlivened, by the Author, with a great variety of apposite examples, pleasing sentiments, and ingenious remarks.—When a writer of sense and learning consults the utility, rather than the celebrity, of his works, he has a peculiar claim to the gratitude of the Publick. The Author of the present Essay seems to be a scholar of this class. His subject is not one of those whose *acknowledged* importance tends to exalt the reputation of him who discusses it. The bulk of common readers will think a regular treatise on it too abstruse; some, even of a higher order, will ridicule it as dull and uninteresting; and men in general will be ready to reject instruction on a point with which most people think themselves sufficiently acquainted."

Monthly Review. vol. LXXIII. p. 123.

† "Of whom see vol. III. p. 220.—These Discourses, as they are intended to support 'the cause of Religion and Virtue," are very properly dedicated to the King, the great patron of both, among whose 'repeated favours' the Author acknowledges his goodness in naming' him 'to a high station in the Church [a Bishoprick], and in allowing' him 'to decline it.' Considering Dr. Balguy as a Scholar, and as a Minister of the Gospel, all who know him, either by his life or his writings, must regret that one whom *the King* so justly *delighted to honour*, should have been disabled, by his 'infirm state of health,' for that 'high station,' which, by his accceptance, would rather have 'received than conferred honour." *Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p.* 551.

‡ "These Pieces, partly poetical and partly critical, bear evident traces of ability and ingenuity. *M. Review, vol LXXIII. p.* 294.

"Many of these 'Miscellaneous Pieces,' which are both in verse and prose, 'have been before made public,' we are told, 'at different times, and through different channels; and were, all but one, written at the age of nineteen.—The elegant criticisms, bespeak a mind improved by a study of the best models, ancient and modern." *Gent. Mag. vol. LV. pp.* 546, 547.

§ This truly amiable young man was of Trinity College, Oxford. He had been educated under Dr. Parr; and, before the age of 20, published a volume of Poems of very superior merit. But

"Translation of Huntingford's First Collection of Monostrophics*," 8vo.

"Description of the Library at Merley in Dorsetshire," in French and English, to illustrate a Series of Twenty-five beautiful Prints†."

"Proposals for establishing at Sea, a Marine School, or Seminary for Seamen, as a Means of

But he is principally known to the literary world by two volumes of "Select Beauties of Antient English Poetry, with Remarks;" a work very much and deservedly esteemed; and which was so well received, that it was the intention of Mr. Headley to have prosecuted his plan, and obliged the Publick with some farther specimens of his accurate taste and judicious criticism. He was also a contributor to the "Olla Podrida," an acknowledgment of which is made in the Preface to that work; and for some years a very valuable correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, under the signasure of T. C. O.—His superior excellence of disposition, and his exalted dignity and force of mind, rendered him the delight and admiration of his friends, and supported him with almost unexampled fortitude through the whole of a lingering and most harrassing illness. To these qualifications he united the most distinguished genius and abilities, a delicate and refined taste, a richness of imagination, and an extensive and well-directed reading, which promised the highest advantage and ornament to the literature of his country. He died at Norwich, Nov. 15, 1788, at the early age of 23.

* "This Translation is prefaced by a letter to Mr. Huntingford, which, in very modest and unassuming language, bespeaks and merits the candour of the publick." *Gent. Mag. LV.* 555.

† The description of these Prints (in the present Volume, p. 5,) was printed at a time when the dispersion of this noble Library was an event very little to be expected. It has since, however, passed under the matchless hammer of Mr. George Leigh, in a sale of seventeen days (commencing Dec. 6, 1813), exclusive of two days of "Botanical Drawings," and produced 13,223*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and the Botanical Drawings 284*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* making a total of 13,508*l.* 4*s.*—Among the various curiosities in the Library at Merley was a copious Collection of Exotics, done by George Dionysius Ehret; not fewer than 230 finished specimens on vellum; besides 70 on paper, and more than 500 in an unfinished state. Mr. Ehret was an ingenious German artist, the son of a gardener; and united to an admirable pencil a general taste for Botany, and a knowledge of its principles. And one of his kindest Patrons was the late Ralph Willett, Esq. at whose seat Mr. Ehret was accustomed, for many years, to spend several weeks in the summer season, and in whose friendship he reposed, as executor in the last arrangement of his affairs. *Pulteney's Sketches of Botany, vol. II. p.* 288. Mr. Willett's large and splendid Collection of Prints were sold by Philips in 1813 and 1814.

improv-

improving the Plan of the Marine Society, and also of clearing the Streets of the Metropolis from Vagabond Youths, now sadly training up to Pilfering, Robbery, and Plunder. In a Letter addressed to John Frere, Esq. Vice President of the Marine Society. Written in consequence of the Report made by Jonas Hanway, Esq. July 25, 1785, which was printed by order of the Society. [By Edward King, Esq. F. R. and A. S. S.]" 8vo.

"Seventeen Sermons* on various Subjects; by John Cole Gallaway, M. A. Vicar of Hinckley," 8vo.

"Letters of Literature†. By Robert Heron‡, Esq." 8vo.

1786.

"The History of the Caliph Vathek§, with Notes," 8vo.

* "Neither pride nor ambition," says Mr. Gallaway, "impose this work on the publick; but paternal duty, and affection for a numerous offspring, at length, prevailed with the Author to comply with the frequent solicitations of the parishioners for whom it was originally composed. These Sermons do not presume to improve the Learned, or amuse the Critic; but are solely adapted (as Mr. Sterne observes) for the plain household understanding; which I do not say is not the most satisfactory and profitable kind of knowledge, though, doubtless, erudition and criticism are not without their use and pleasure in the world.—The latter class, I trust, will find the same satisfaction in the perusal, as they expressed in hearing them from the pulpit; and that the former will be sufficiently gratified, in having done a good and acceptable action."

† "These Letters, 57 in number, display very extensive reading and very considerable acquirements. In a work which contains such a variety of matter, we are by no means surprised occasionally to meet with opinions not conformable to our own. We have, however, received much pleasure and information from the perusal of this work, and recommend it to the attention of our readers." *Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p.* 544.

‡ A sportive production of the ingenious Mr. Pinkerton, and a strong proof of the various talents he possesses.

§ "This story, the Preface informs us, is translated from an unpublished Arabian MS. which, with some others of a similar kind, collected in the East by a man of letters, was communicated to the editor above three years ago. The pleasure and information which this specimen of the collection has afforded us cannot but excite an eager desire for the communication of the rest. The descriptive parts of this work are in general vivid and elegant;

"An Essay towards illustrating the ancient History of the Britannic Isles. By Charles Vallancey*, LL. D." 8vo.

"Remarks upon the History of the Landed and Commercial Policy of England, from the Invasion of the Romans to the Accession of James I." 2 Vols. small 8vo†.

"Historical Description of the Zetland Islands‡. By Thomas Gifford, Esq." 4to.

"Vitæ Antiquæ Sanctorum qui vixerunt in eâ Parte Britanniæ nunc vocatâ Scotiâ, vel in ejus Insulis. Plerasque edidit ex MSS. quasdam solummodò collegit, Joannes Pinkerton; qui et variantes Lectiones, et Notas pauculas, adjecit." 8vo.

"Ancient Scottish Poems," published by Mr. Pinkerton, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The Tatler; or, Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. a new Edition, with Illustrations and Notes, Historical, Critical, and Biographical." 6 Vols.

elegant; and the punishment of the votaries of Eblis wears an air of sublimity.—We earnestly desire to see a translation of the *Inferno* by Mr. Hayley, in the heroic measure, which will be a valuable addition to English Literature. Dryden's Fables present an excellent model of versification; and we think that the triplet of Dante might in general be compressed into the English distich. But to return to the article before us, we earnestly recommend "Vathek" to every class of our readers; for the morality of the design, and the excellence of the execution, entitle it to universal attention: and the labours of the editor demand our particular acknowledgment, for the notes adjoined to the work abound with various examples of the most refined taste, and the most extensive erudition." *Rev. J. Duncombe, Gent. Mag. LVI.* 593.

* Of whom see vol. VI. p. 278.

† This valuable Work, richly deserving to be better known, was the production of the Rev. Joseph Hudson, Prebendary of Carlisle, 1782; a judicious and elegant writer, who could not be prevailed on to give his name with it to the publick.

‡ "We have here an authentic account of the most distant part of his Britannic Majesty's dominions, by a very respectable native and resident, whose family have been proprietors and possessed of great property there. He has done his subject justice, and given an ample description of Zetland, both as to its geography, civil and ecclesiastical history, both antient and modern." *Mr. Gough, in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p.* 424.

ESSAYS

ESSAYS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

No. I. BERNARD and HENRY LINTOT.

Of these very respectable Booksellers, Father and Son, the little that is known being principally through the dense and partial medium of "The Dunciad," I feel a peculiar pleasure, as a Brother of the Craft, in endeavouring to vindicate their memories.

"BARNABY* BERNARD LINTOTT, son of John Lintott, late of Horsham in Sussex, yeoman," was bound apprentice, at Stationers' Hall, to Thomas Lingard, Dec. 4, 1690; turned over to John Harding† 169..; and made free, March 18, 1699‡. He soon after commenced business, as a Bookseller, at the sign of the Cross Keys, between the Temple Gates, where he was patronized by many of the most eminent Writers of a period which has been styled the Augustan age of English Literature.

* This was the name under which he was bound apprentice; but he soon dropped *Barnaby*; and, after some years, wrote Lintot with a single *t* at the end.

† Mr. Harding (who occurs among the Benefactors to Mr. Bowyer, vol. I. p. 62.) is thus noticed by John Dunton: "Without flattery, he deserves to be called a very courteous man, of a lovely proportion, extremely well made, as handsome a mien, and as good an air, as perhaps few of his neighbours exceed him, so that his body makes a very handsome tenement for his mind; I came acquainted with him at Sturbridge-fair; and, having dealt with him several years, I find him to be a very honest man, an understanding bookseller, and a zealous Church of England-man; yet to do him justice, he is no Bigot to any Party."

‡ He was Renter-warden in 1715; elected into the Court of Assistants 1722-3; and served the office of Under Warden in 1729, and again in 1730; but died before the Upper Wardenship came to his turn.

The earliest Work published by him that at present occurs to recollection is a volume intituled "*Exanten Miscellaneum*; consisting of Verse and Prose.—Of Verse, by the most Honourable the Marquis of Normanby; the late Lord Rochester; [the Earl of Dorset;] Mr. Waller; Mrs. Wharton; Mr. Wolseley; [Dr. King;] with Satires and Fables, and Translations from Anacreon.—In Prose; Above an hundred Original Maxims and Reflections. To which are added, Precepts, Maxims, and Reflections, taken out of Theognis, Phocylides, Pythagoras, Solon, Simonides, Antiphanes, Apollodorus, Diphylus, Menander, Eubulus, Timocles, and several other Greek Poets. London, printed for *B. L.* and sold by John Chantry, at the Pestle and Mortar, without Temple Bar. 1702*." By a List of Books at the end of this Volume, it appears that Lintot published some of "Toland's Works;" and that he dealt largely in Law Books and Dramatic Writings.—He published some of Dryden's Poems singly; and several, afterwards, for Lady Chudleigh, Pope, Gay, Farquhar, Dr. King, Fenton, and Parnell.

In 1704 he published "Tales Tragical and Comical†; viz. Abradatus and Panthea, or Love and Honour in Perfection—Tragical. Hell beyond Hell, or The Devil and Mademoiselle—Comical. Female Revenge, or The Queen of Lombardy—Tragical. The Night-Adventures, or The Country Intrigue—Comical. Fatal Piety, or The Royal Converts—Tragical. The broken Commands, or

* This Volume contains 189 pages; a Dedication of 11 pages (in the Name of the Publisher) to the Duke of Schomberg; and a Preface of 21 pages, which concludes with the following apology: "Since this Impression has been wrought off, I have been informed that the Song of the *Old Man's Love* has been printed; which being ignorant of, and receiving it from the hands of a noble Lord to print, I incautiously inserted, but, it being good in its kind, I hope the transgression will be easily pardoned by the candid Reader."

† See Dunton's character of Mr. Lintot, and particularly his Remarks on these *Tragic Tales* of D'Urfey, in the First Volume of these Anecdotes, p. 81.

The

The Heir Adopted—Comical. From the Prose of some famous antique Italian, Spanish, and French Authors; done into several sorts of English Verse, with large Additions and Improvements. By Thomas D'Urfey*, Gent." 8vo.

* In a dedication to the Duke of Argyle, Mr. D'Urfey compliments his Grace's excellent Consort my Lady Duchess, "whose singular virtue and beauty, he adds, (when sometime since I had the honour of seeing her) had then raised her to so happy a sphere, which nothing but your Grace's affection could give addition to." —In the Preface, he says, "It was by reading the inimitable Mr. *Dryden's* last work, that curiosity grew in me to attempt these following Tales; and though I cannot charge myself with the insolence of so much as hoping to come up with him in so ingenious and divertive a Performance; yet, I confess, I could not suppress the ambition of endeavouring to follow him at an awful distance, and please myself in keeping just in sight of so renowned and incomparable an Author, in a work, which all my whole life-time I have delighted in, and which I always thought extremely proper for people's diversion, whose devotion, business, or politicks, did not render their humours too gravid to admit of pleasurable entertainments in any kind, as well as things of this sort.—I had formerly sometimes the honour to have that excellent *Poet* before-mentioned commend publicly my Lyrical Genius, and the things it produced; for the *Tales* and *Stories* generally to be found in them, which, I hope, they that are unbiassed with prejudice to me, and have at any time considered those matters, will do me justice also to acknowledge; nor have most of my Comedies been wanting in that particular, the plotted *Drama* having generally 'scaped the Criticks, whatever other faults (though they will find none without them) have submitted me to the severity of their censure; and therefore, a little encouraged by this, I have the greater hopes that my first endeavours in this kind will appear not altogether unworthy the obliging Reader's hour of leisure, when relaxation of mind from other weighty affairs have given him proper opportunity. They were most of them the product of last summer's study, during my retirement into the country, and encouraged by some judicious persons, who saw them severally, and gave me their opinion, that they would meet with that success I hoped for, when they came to be published.... If the Reader finds in one of these Tales some few smart touches of the Satyr's whip, lashing up and down in some particular characters and places, let him only look on it as a little salt scattered to season the whole dish, and also entertain a kind opinion of my modesty, for turning it from my own country natives upon foreigners; but withal I desire him to believe, that, were my nature fond of scandal, as it is proper enough for an *Englishman*, I neither want a genius to perform, nor do I live in an age that cannot perpetually furnish me with subject-matter."—See

In 1704 also he published the first volume, and in 1705 the second, of Mr. John Ozell's * Translation of "Characters Historical and Panegyrical of the greatest Men that have appeared in France during the last [the 17th] Century, by Mons. Perrault, of the French Academy."

In 1708 he was called on by the Company of of Stationers, to take upon him their Livery.

In 1709 he published, but without a date, "Oxford and Cambridge Miscellany Poems: chiefly written by Mr. Fenton, Mr. Prior, Mr. Charles Hopkins, Mr. Philips, Mr. Gardiner, Sir John Denham, Lord Halifax, Dr. Sprat, Dr. Yalden, Dr. Waldern of All-Souls, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Jackson, Dr. Chetwood, Mr. Boyle, Col. Hunningham, Mr. Otway, Jo. Haynes, Mr. Milton, Mr. Trapp, Mr. Duke, Mr. Bate, Mr. Hall, Mr. Barnaby, and Mr. Warmstry." Of this volume Mr. Fenton was avowedly the Editor, as appears by his Dedication to Lionel Cranfield, Earl (afterwards Duke) of Dorset.

In 1712 he published a similar volume, under the title of "Miscellaneous Poems and Translations by several Hands;

"Multa Poetarum veniet manus, auxilio quæ
Sit mihi." HOR.

The Volume contains two copies of verses addressed to Bernard Lintot, on the publication of

some entertaining memoirs of *Tom D'Urfey*, (who died Feb. 26, 1723) in Mr. Jones's Edition of the "Biographia Dramatica, 1812," vol. I. p. 212.—D'Urfey's Dramatic Productions are 32 in number; and his "Ballads, &c." form six volumes, under the title of "Wit and Mirth, or Pills to purge Melancholy, 1719."

* Of Mr. Ozell, to whose industry, if not his genius, the world is under considerable obligations, see vol. II. 394, vol. III. p. 82.—Mr. Ozell seems to have had a more exalted idea of his own abilities than the world was willing to allow them; for, on his being introduced by Mr. Pope into the "Dunciad," (for what cause, however, does not appear,) he published a very extraordinary advertisement, signed with his name, in "The Weekly Medley," Sept. 1729, in which he expresses his resentment, and at the same time draws a comparison, in his own favour, between Mr. Pope and himself, both with respect to learning and poetical genius. The advertisement at length may be seen in the notes to the Dunciad. He died Oct. 15, 1743.

the

the Miscellanies; one of them, as it afterwards appeared, and as indeed the *last line* would prove, by Swift, who afterwards enlarged them *: the other by a nameless but not inelegant Bard †, perhaps Dr. William King of the Commons.

* *Verses designed to be prefixed before* BERNARD LINTOT'S *New Miscellany*, 1712.

"Some Colinæus * praise, some Bleau*;
Others account them but so so;
Some Plantin † to the rest prefer,
And some esteem old Elzevir*;
Others with Aldus* would besot us;
I, for my part, admire *Lintottus*.—
His character 's beyond compare,
Like his own person, large and fair.
They print their names in letters small,
But LINTOT stands in capital:
Author and he with equal grace
Appear, and stare you in the face.
Stephens prints Heathen Greek, 'tis said,
Which some can't construe, some can't read.
But all that comes from Lintot's hand
Ev'n Rawlinson might understand.
Oft in an Aldus or a Plantin
A page is blotted, or leaf wanting:
Of Lintot's books this can't be said,
All fair, and not so much as read.
Their copy cost them not a penny
To Homer, Virgil, or to any;
They ne'er gave sixpence for two lines
To them, their heirs, or their assigns:
But Lintot is at vast expence,
And pays prodigious dear for — sense.
Their books are useful but to few,
A scholar, or a wit or two:
Lintot's for general use are fit;
For some folks read, but all folks ****."

† *On a Miscellany of Poems.—To* BERNARD LINTOT.

"Ipsa varietate tentamus efficere ut alia aliis; quædam fortasse omnibus placeant." PLIN. *Epist.*

"As when some skilful Cook, to please each Guest,
Would in one Mixture comprehend a Feast,
With due proportion and judicious care
He fills his Dish with diff'rent sorts of Fare,
Fishes and Fowl deliciously unite,
To feast at once the Taste, the Smell, and Sight:

* Printers, famous for having published fine editions of the Bible, and of the Greek and Roman classics. † Originally *Stephens*.

So,

In 1712-13 Mr. Lintot's name occurs among the generous Benefactors to Mr. Bowyer after his loss by fire. (See Vol. I. p. 61.)

So, *Bernard*, must a Miscellany be
Compounded of all kinds of Poetry;
The Muses Olio, which all Tastes may fit,
And treat each Reader with his darling Wit.
Wouldst thou for Miscellanies raise thy Fame,
And bravely rival *Jacob's* mighty Name,
Let all the Muses in the piece conspire,
The Lyric Bard must strike th' harmonious Lyre;
Heroic strains must here and there be found,
And nervous sense be sung in lofty sound;
Let Elegy in moving numbers flow,
And fill some pages with melodious woe;
Let not your am'rous Songs too num'rous prove,
Nor glut thy Reader with abundant love;
Satire must interfere, whose pointed rage
May lash the madness of a vicious age:
Satire, the Muse that never fails to hit,
For if there's scandal, to be sure there's wit.
Tire not our patience with Pindaric Lays,
Those swell the piece, but very rarely please:
Let short-breath'd Epigram its force confine,
And strike at Follies in a single line.
Translations should throughout the work be sown,
And *Homer's* Godlike Muse be made our own;
Horace in useful numbers should be sung,
And *Virgil's* thoughts adorn the *British* Tongue,
Let *Ovid* tell Corinna's hard disdain,
And at her door in melting notes complain:
His tender accents pitying Virgins move,
And charm the list'ning ear with tales of Love.
Let every Classick in the Volume shine,
And each contribute to thy great design:
Through various subjects let the Reader range,
And raise his fancy with a grateful change;
Variety 's the Source of Joy below,
From whence still fresh revolving Pleasures flow.
In Books and Love, the Mind one end pursues,
And only Change th' expiring Flame renews.
Where *Buckingham* will condescend to give,
That honour'd Piece to distant times must live,
When Noble *Sheffield* strikes the trembling strings,
The little Loves rejoice, and clap their wings;
'*Anacreon* lives,' they cry, 'th' harmonious Swain
Retunes the Lyre, and tries his wonted Strain;
'Tis He—our lost *Anacreon* lives again.'
But, when th' illustrious Poet soars above
The sportive Revels of the God of Love,

Like

In 1714 he reprinted his "Miscellanies;" and thus displayed the names of the several Writers. "Miscellaneous Poems and Translations by several Hands; particularly, 'The First Book of Statius his Thebais translated:' 'The Fable of Vertumnus and Pomona, from the Fourteenth Book of Ovid's Metamorphoses;' 'To a young Lady, with the Works of Voiture;' 'On Silence;' 'To the Author of a Poem intituled *Successio*;' 'The Rape of the Lock, an Heroi-comic Poem;' 'An Ode for Musick on St. Cecilia's Day;' 'Windsor Forest, to the Right Hon. George Lord Lansdown;' 'An Essay on Criticism.' —'By Mr. Pope.'—The Second Edition. London;

Like *Maro's* Muse, he takes a loftier flight,
And towers beyond the wond'ring Cupid's Sight.
"If thou wouldst have thy Volume stand the Test.
And of all others be reputed best,
Let *Congreve* teach the list'ning Groves to mourn,
As when he wept o'er fair Pastora's Urn.
Let *Prior's* Muse with soft'ning Accents move,
Soft as the Strains of constant Emma's Love:
Or let his Fancy chuse some jovial theme,
As when he told *Hans Carvel's* jealous Dream;
Prior th' admiring Reader entertains,
With *Chaucer's* Humour, and with *Spenser's* Strains.
Waller in *Granville* lives; when *Mira* sings
With *Waller's* hand he strikes the sounding strings,
With sprightly turns his noble Genius shines,
And manly Sense adorns his easy lines.
On *Addison's* sweet Lays attention waits,
And Silence guards the place while he repeats;
His Muse alike on ev'ry subject charms,
Whether she paints the God of Love, or Arms:
In him, pathetic *Ovid* sings again,
And *Homer's Iliad* shines in his *Campaign*.
Whenever *Garth* shall raise his sprightly song,
Sense flows in easy numbers from his tongue;
Great *Phœbus* in his learned Son we see,
Alike in Physick, as in Poetry.
When *Pope's* harmonious Muse with pleasure roves,
Amidst the Plains, the murm'ring Streams and Groves,
Attentive Echo, pleas'd to hear his Songs,
Thro' the glad shade each warbling note prolongs.
His various numbers charm our ravish'd ears,
His steady judgment far out-shoots his years,
And early in the Youth the God appears.

From

printed for Bernard Lintot between the Two Temple Gates in Fleet Street; and William Lewis, in Russel Street, Covent Garden, 1714."—I have given the full title of this volume for various reasons. It shews the estimation in which the name of POPE was held even at that early period. The name of that great Poet, it may be objected, is placed in the Title-page *ad captandum*, as if he were the actual Editor of the Work, an idea which he afterwards affected to discountenance. It is plain, however, that he must have consented to the publication of the several Poems above enumerated; a circumstance which the name of Mr. William Lewis (Pope's early Friend) tends also to confirm. Nor had Pope any reason to be ashamed of the company in which he was introduced—Dryden—Bate—Swift—Gay—Broome—Southcote—Edmund Smith—Fenton—Betterton, &c. &c.

In the same year, 1714, Mr. Lintot entered into a very liberal agreement with Mr. Pope, for his Translation of Homer's Iliad; the printing of which was soon after begun by Mr. Bowyer, and diligently attended to by all parties.—Mr. Gay, in a Letter to Congreve, April 7, 1715, facetiously says, "Mr. Pope's Homer is retarded by the great rains that have fallen of late, which causes the sheets to be long a-drying. This gives Mr. Lintot great uneasiness; who is now endeavouring to engage the Curate of the Parish to pray for fair Weather, that his

> From these successful Bards collect thy Strains,
> And Praise with Profit shall reward thy Pains.
> Then, while Calves-leather Binding bears the sway,
> And Sheep-skin to its sleeker gloss gives way;
> While neat old *Elzevir* is reckoned better
> Then *Pirate Hills'* * brown Sheets and scurvy Letter;
> While Print-Admirers careful *Aldus* chuse
> Before *John Morphew*, or the *Weekly News*:
> So long shall live thy Praise in Books of Fame,
> And *Tonson* yield to *Lintot's* lofty Name.

* Henry Hills, a notorious Printer in Black Fryars; who regularly pirated every good Poem or Sermon that was published; a circumstance which led to the direction in the Act of 8 Anne, that *fine-paper copies* should be presented to the Public Libraries. His son, Gilham Hills, Printer, died Oct. 18, 1737.

work

work may go on." The progress of the publication, and the loss sustained by Lintot, has been fully detailed in the First Volume of these "Anecdotes," pp. 77, 78. 109.

It has been there observed, from Dr. Johnson, "that the subscribers were 575; and the copies for which subscriptions were given were 654." To this I am enabled to add, from original documents, that the bargain with the subscribers (of printing no more copies in quarto than were actually engaged for) was so strictly complied with, that the number printed in that size was only 660. By the manner in which the Folio Edition of this Work is mentioned by Dr. Johnson, it might be supposed to have been a fraudulent transaction on the part of Mr. Lintot. But the slightest inspection of the Advertisement copied in vol. I. p. 110. will shew that the Folios were printed on paper of two sizes, with the full concurrence of the Translator, and with the sanction of a Royal Patent; the smaller at 12*s.* a volume, the Royal paper at a Guinea. The number which was printed of the first volume was 250 large and 1750 small—but of the subsequent Volume, the number on smal. paper was only 1000.

In 1715-16 we find Mr. Lintot pursuing his profession on the frozen River Thames:

"In this place *Bowyer* plies; there's *Lintot*'s stand*."

Mr. Lintot afterwards published "Poems on several Occasions, by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Wycherly, Lady Winchelsea, Sir Samuel Garth, N. Rowe, esq. Mrs. Singer, Bevil Higgins, esq. and other eminent Hands, 1717;" without any Introduction or Preface; but dedicated by "Mr. Fenton," to "the Earl of Orrery."

Bernard Lintot† was appointed, with Jacob Tonson and William Taylor, by the Hon. Spencer Compton, then Speaker of the House of Commons,

* See vol. I. p. 118.

† *Joshua Lintot* had a similar appointment jointly with Jacob Tonson, Timothy Goodwin, and John Roberts, from 1708 till 1710, whilst Sir Richard Onslow was Speaker.

to

to be one of the Printers of the Votes; and so continued till 1727.

"A Panegyrical Epistle to Mr. Thomas Snow, Goldsmith, near Temple Bar: occasioned by his Buying and Selling of the Third Subscriptions, taken in by the Directors of the South Sea Company, at a Thousand *per Cent.*" was published by Bernard Lintot in 1721.

There does not appear to have been any altercation between the Bookseller and the Author during the whole period of the publication of the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*, which continued till 1725; but, from whatever cause it may have arisen, the friendship between Mr. Pope and his Publisher appears to have terminated with the conclusion of Homer.

In an *undated* Letter, addressed by Mr. Pope to the Earl of Burlington about that period, his description of his old friend *Bernard Lintot* is given with the most exquisite humour. "I know of nothing in our language," says Dr. Warton, "that equals it*, except, perhaps, Mr. Colman's descrip-

* I shall give my Readers an opportunity of judging.

"My Lord; If your mare could speak, she would give you an account of what extraordinary company she had on the road; which since she cannot do, I will. It was the enterprizing Mr. Lintot, the redoubtable rival of Mr. Tonson, who, mounted on a stone-horse, (no disagreeable companion to your Lordship's Mare,) overtook me in Windsor-forest. He said, he heard I designed for Oxford, the seat of the Muses, and would, as my Bookseller, by all means, accompany me thither.

I asked him where he got his horse? He answered, he got it of his Publisher: "For that rogue my Printer (said he) disappointed me: I hoped to put him in good humour by a treat at the tavern, of a brown fricassee of rabbits, which cost two shillings, with two quarts of wine, besides my conversation. I thought myself cock-sure of his horse, which he readily promised me, but said that Mr. Tonson had just such another design of going to Cambridge, expecting there the copy of a new kind of Horace from Dr. ———; and if Mr. Tonson went, he was pre-engaged to attend, being to have the printing of the said copy. "So, in short, I borrowed this stone-horse of my Publisher, which he had of Mr. Oldmixon for a debt; he lent me too the pretty boy you see after me: he was a smutty dog yesterday, and cost me near two hours to wash the ink off his face; but the Devil is a fair-conditioned Devil, and very forward in his catechise:

tion, in a *Terræ Filius*, of an expedition of a Bookseller and his Wife to Oxford."

chise: if you have any more bags, he shall carry them."—I thought Mr. Lintot's civility not to be neglected, so gave the boy a small bag, containing three shirts and an Elzevir Virgil; and mounting in an instant proceeded on the road, with my man before, my courteous Stationer beside, and the aforesaid Devil behind.

Mr. Lintot began in this manner: "Now d—— them! what if they should put it into the newspapers, how you and I went together to Oxford? what would I care? If I should go down into Sussex, they would say I was gone to the Speaker. But what of that? If my son were but big enough to go on with the business, by —— I would keep as good company as old Jacob."

Hereupon I enquired of his son. "The lad (says he) has fine parts, but is somewhat sickly, much as you are.—I spare for nothing in his education at Westminster. Pray, don't you think Westminster to be the best school in England? Most of the late Ministry came out of it, so did many of this Ministry. I hope the boy will make his fortune."

Don't you design to let him pass a year at Oxford? "To what purpose? (said he.) The Universities do but make Pedants, and I intend to breed him a man of business."

As Mr. Lintot was talking, I observed he sat uneasy on his saddle, for which I expressed some solicitude. Nothing, says he, I can bear it well enough; but, since we have the day before us, methinks, it would be very pleasant for you to rest a-while under the woods. When we were alighted, "See here what a mighty pretty Horace I have in my pocket! what if you amused yourself in turning an Ode, till we mount again? Lord! if you pleased, what a clever Miscellany might you make at leisure hours?" Perhaps I may, said I, if we ride on; the motion is an aid to my fancy, a round trot very much awakens my spirits; then jog on apace, and I'll think as hard as I can.

Silence ensued for a full hour; after which Mr. Lintot lugged the reins, stopped short, and broke out, "Well, Sir, how far have you gone?" I answered, Seven miles. "Z——ds, Sir, said Lintot, I thought you had done seven stanzas. Oldisworth, in a ramble round Wimbleton-hill, would translate a whole Ode in half this time. I'll say that for Oldisworth (though I lost by his Timothy's) he translates an Ode of Horace the quickest of any man in England. I remember Dr. King would write verses in a tavern three hours after he could not speak: and there's Sir Richard, in that rumbling old chariot of his, between Fleet-ditch and St. Giles's pound, shall make you half a *Job*."

Pray, Mr. Lintot, (said I,) now you talk of Translators, what is your method of managing them? "Sir, (replied he,) those are the saddest pack of rogues in the world: in a hungry fit, they'll swear they understand all the languages in the universe: I have known one of them take down a Greek book upon my counter, and

Perhaps Mr. Pope conceived that Lintot had risen *above his proper level;* for it appears that early in 1726, having, by successful exertions in business,

and cry, Ah, this is Hebrew, I must read it from the latter end. By —— I can never be sure in these fellows, for I neither understand Greek, Latin, French, nor Italian myself. But this is my way; I agree with them for ten shillings per sheet, with a proviso, that I will have their doings corrected by whom I please; so by one or other they are led at last to the true sense of an Author; my judgment giving the negative to all my translators." But how are you secure those correctors may not impose upon you? "Why I get any civil gentleman (especially any Scotchman) that comes into my shop, to read the original to me in English; by this I know whether my first translator be deficient, and whether my corrector merits his money or not. I'll tell you what happened to me last month: I bargained with S* for a new version of Lucretius, to publish against Tonson's; agreeing to pay the author so many shillings at his producing so many lines. He made a great progress in a very short time, and I gave it to the corrector to compare with the Latin; but he went directly to Creech's translation, and found it the same, word for word; all but the first page. Now, what d'ye think I did? I arrested the translator for a cheat; nay, and I stopt the corrector's pay too, upon this proof that he had made use of Creech instead of the original."

Pray tell me next how you deal with the Critics? "Sir, said he, nothing more easy. I can silence the most formidable of them: the rich ones for a sheet apiece of the blotted manuscript, which cost me nothing; they'll go about with it to their acquaintance, and pretend they had it from the author, who submitted it to their correction: this has given some of them such an air, that in time they come to be consulted with, and dedicated to, as the top Critics of the town.—As for the poor Critics, I'll give you one instance of my management, by which you may guess at the rest. A lean man, that looked like a very good scholar, came to me t'other day; he turned over your Homer, shook his head, shrugged his shoulders, and pish'd at every line of it: One would wonder (says he) at the strange presumption of some men: Homer is no such easy task, that every stripling, every versifier—He was going on, when my wife called to dinner: Sir, said I, will you please to eat a piece of beef with me? Mr. Lintot, said he, I am sorry you should be at the expence of this great book; I am really concerned on your account—Sir, I am much obliged to you: if you can dine upon a piece of beef, together with a slice of pudding—Mr. Lintot, I do not say but Mr. Pope, if he would condescend to advise with men of learning—Sir, the pudding is upon the table, if you please to go in—My Critic complies, he comes to a taste of your poetry, and tells me in the same breath, that the book is commendable, and

the

acquired a decent competence, and made some additions to his paternal inheritance in Sussex, he was desirous of tracing the origin of his family; and for that purpose consulted Humphrey Wanley, who had then the custody of the Earl of Oxford's Heraldic MSS. and in whose Diary is the following memorandum: "Young Mr. Lintot the Bookseller came enquiring after *Arms*, as belonging to his father, mother, and other relations, who now, it seems, want to turn *gentlefolks*. I could find none of their names."

Mr. Pope, in a Letter to Mr. Pitt, on the subject of his Translation of Vida, July 23, 1726, says, "I received a letter from you with satisfaction; having long been desirous of any occasion of testifying my regard for you, and particularly of acknowledging the pleasure your version of Vida's Poetick had afforded me. I had it not indeed from your bookseller; but read it with eagerness, and think it both a correct and a spirited translation. I am pleased to have been (as you tell me) the occasion of your undertaking that work: that is some sort of merit; and, if I have any in me, it really consists in an earnest desire to promote and produce, as far as I can, that of others. But as to my being the publisher, or any way concerned in reviewing or recommending of "Lintot's Miscellany," it is what I never did in my life, though he (like the rest of his tribe)

the pudding excellent."—"Now, Sir, (concluded Mr. Lintot,) in return to the frankness I have shewn, pray tell me, is it the opinion of your friends at Court, that my Lord Lansdown will be brought to the bar or not?" I told him I heard, he would not, and I hoped it, my Lord being one I had particular obligations to. "This may be, (replied Mr. Lintot); but by ——, if he is not, I shall lose the printing of a very good trial." These, my Lord, are a few traits by which you discern the genius of Mr. Lintot, which I have chosen for the subject of a letter. I dropt him as soon as I got to Oxford, and paid a visit to my Lord Carleton at Middleton.

The conversations I enjoy here are not to be prejudiced by my pen, and the pleasures from them only to be equalled when I meet your Lordship. I hope in a few days to cast myself from your horse at your feet. . . . . A. Pope."

makes

makes a very free use of my name. He has often reprinted my things, and so scurvily, that, finding he was doing so again, *I corrected the sheets as far as they went, of my own only*; and, being told by him that he had two or three copies of yours (which you also had formerly sent me, as he said, through his hands,) I obliged him to write for your consent before he made use of them. This was all: your second book he has just now delivered to me, the inscription of which to myself I will take care he shall leave out; and either return the rest of your verses to him, or not, as you shall like best. I am obliged to you, Sir, for expressing a much higher opinion of me than I know I deserve: the freedom with which you write is yet what obliges and pleases me more; and it is with sincerity that I say, I would rather be thought by every ingenuous man in the world, his servant, than his rival."

Mr. Pope had at this period undoubtedly conceived a very ill impression of his *quondam* Bookseller; and in 1727 vented his indignation without mercy in the "Dunciad *." His principal *delinquency*, however, seems to have been, that he was a stout man, clumsily made, not a very considerable Scholar, and that he filled his shop with *rubric posts*. Against his benevolence and general moral character there is not even an insinuation. In the First Book, he is thus ungraciously introduced,

"Hence Miscellanies spring, the weekly boast
Of Curll's choice press, and Lintot's rubric post."

On which the learned Annotator remarks, that "The former was fined by the Court of King's Bench for publishing obscene Books; the latter *usually adorned his shop with titles in red letters.*

In the Race described in the Second Book of the Dunciad, in honour of the Goddess of Dulness, Lin-

* The following extract from Mr. Bowyer's Accompt-book, under the article "Lintot," may account for the exaltation of Mr. Lewis *Theobald* in the Dunciad. "Jan. 20, 1715-16, THEOBALD's HOMER's ODYSSEY, a sheet and half." See vol. I. p. 80.

tot

tot and Curll* are entered as Rival Candidates:

"But lofty Lintot in the circle rose:
'This prize is mine; who 'tempt it are my foes;
With me began this genius, and shall end.'
He spoke: and who with Lintot shall contend?
Fear held them mute. Alone, untaught to fear,
Stood dauntless Curll; 'Behold that Rival here!
The race by vigour, not by vaunts, is won;
So take the hindmost, Hell!' (he said,) and run.
Swift as a Bard the Bailiff leaves behind,
He left huge Lintot, and out-strip'd the wind.
As when a dab-chick waddles thro' the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops;
So lab'ring on, with shoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure spread,
With arms expanded Bernard rows his state,
And *left-legg'd Jacob*† seems to emulate‡."

The remaining part of the description (in which Curll, after escaping from a *dirty* accident, outstripped his competitor) I forbear to copy—sanctioned by the authority of Dr. Warton, who pronounces it to be "as nauseous as it is stupid, though Warburton defends it by a note if possible still more nauseous."

Bernard Lintot appears to have soon after relinquished his business to his son Henry; and to have

* Curll is again honoured in the Dunciad, as contending with Osborne. See vol. III. p. 649.

† Jacob Tonson; of whom see vol. I. p. 296.

‡ In the "*Gulliveriana*, a Fourth Volume of Miscellanies, being a Sequel to the Three Volumes published by Pope and Swift; to which is added *Alexandriana*, or a Comparison between the Ecclesiastical and Poetical Pope, and many things in Verse and Prose relating to the latter, 1728," appeared the following lines, under the title of "Lintot's Lamentation:"

"Well then! all human things, henceforth, avast!
Sawney the great is quite cut down at last.
But I must say, this Judgment was due to him,
For basely murthering Homer's sacred Poem;
Due too, for dropping me, and running mad,
To fall so foul on every friend he had.
'So Fate and Jove require§;' and so, dear Pope,
Either thy Razor set, or buy a Rope."

§ See the Dunciad, Book I.

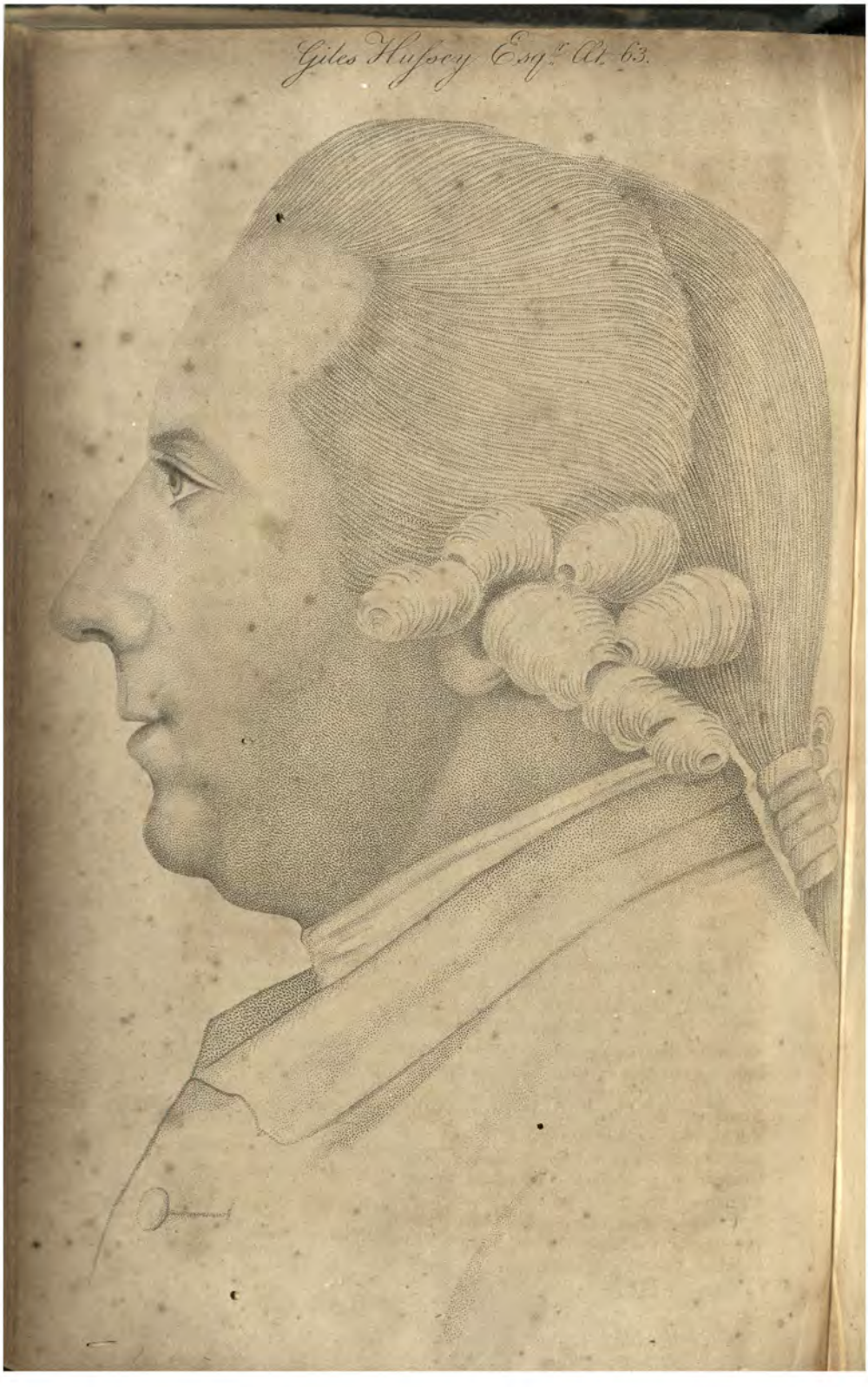
retired

retired to Horsham in Sussex; for which county he was nominated High Sheriff in November 1735; an honour which he did not live to enjoy; as his death happened Feb. 3, 1735-6, at the age of 61. In the Newspapers of the day he was styled "Bernard Lintot, esq. of the Middle Temple, late an eminent Bookseller in Fleet-street."

Henry Lintot, his only son, was born about August 1709; was admitted to the freedom of the Company of Stationers, by patrimony, Sept. 1, 1730; obtained the Livery the same day *; and from that time their business was carried on in the joint names of Bernard and Henry; but the Father passed the principal part of his time in Sussex.—Two days after the death of Bernard, Henry was appointed High Sheriff for that county, where his residence was at Southwater, in the Rape of Bramber, about two miles from Horsham*.—He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Aubrey, Bart. of Llantrythed in Glamorganshire, (whose mother was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lowther, Bart.); by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Catharine, who was married, Oct. 20, 1768, (with a fortune of 45,000*l.*) to Captain Henry Fletcher †, at that time a Director of the East India Company.—Mr. Lintot married, secondly, Philadelphia ———, by whom he had no issue He died in 1758; and his widow Jan. 31, 1763.

* He obtained the patent of Law Printer about 1748; and in 1754 was elected into the Court of Assistants of his Company.

† This gentleman was brought up in the service of the East India Company, and commanded two of their ships, the Stormont in 1759, and the Earl of Middlesex in 1763. He quitted that service in 1766; and was chosen into the Direction of the Company, where he continued till 1784. In 1769, on a memorable contest with Sir James Lowther, he was elected M. P. for the county of Cumberland, which he continued to represent nearly 40 years. He was created a Baronet, May 20, 1782, on the conclusion of the American War, which he had uniformly opposed, and died at his seat, Ashley Park, Surrey, in his 79th year March 30, 1807, leaving one daughter, Catharine, born 1770, and one son now Sir Henry Fletcher, bart. of Clea Hall, Cumberland, and of Ashley Park, Surrey; who was born in 1772; appointed High Sheriff for Cumberland in 1810; and is married.


Giles Hussey Esq.r Æt. 63.

N° II. GILES HUSSEY* (see vol. VI. p. 90.)

Mr. GILES HUSSEY, (whose oil-paintings and pencil-drawings, chiefly portraits, are so deservedly esteemed,) whether considered as a man or an artist, will ever be remembered by those who knew him with no less admiration than respect and esteem. He was entitled to the former by his extraordinary genius, skill, and elegance, in his art: to the latter, by those virtues, and amiable dispositions of mind, which conciliate affection, and secure regard. He was descended from a very antient family†; and born at Marnhull, in Dorsetshire, on the 10th of February, 1710. At seven years of age, he was sent by his father to Doway for his education; where he continued two years. He then was removed to St. Omer's, where he pursued his studies for three years more. His father, though willing to afford him some education, yet designed him for trade; to which, perhaps, he was the more inclined,

* For this excellent Memoir, extracted from the "History of Dorsetshire," Vol. IV. pp. 154-160, I am indebted to Francis Webb, esq.

† "Mr. Giles Hussey was the sixth, but only surviving son and heir of John Hussey, of Marnhull, Esq. by Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Burdet, esq.; and grandson of George Hussey, of Marnhull, esq. by his second wife, Grace, the daughter of Sir Lewis Dyve, of Brumham, com. Bedford, and of Combhay, com. Somerset, knt. This George Hussey was eldest son and heir of James Hussey, of Blandford, esq. son of sir James Hussey, knt. LL.D. of New College, Oxon. Principal of Magdalen Hall, and Chancellor to the Bishop of Salisbury. The family of Hussey, distinguished by many equestrian and noble alliances, derived its origin, as appears by the registry of the Pedigree in the Heralds' Visitation of the county of Dorset, anno 1623, as well as by a MS. in antient French, said to have been found in the abbey of Glastonbury at its dissolution, from Hubert Hussey, a Norman nobleman; who, having intermarried with the countess Helen, daughter of Richard the fifth duke of Normandy, grandfather of king William the Conqueror, accompanied the latter into England; who conferred upon him the office of High Constable, and granted to him considerable possessions." — See the Pedigree of Hussey, in Hutchins's Dorsetshire, Vol. IV. p. 160.

as a near relation, in the commercial world, offered to take him under his protection and care. Though from a sense of parental authority, and filial obedience, Mr. Hussey did not at first openly oppose his father's design; yet it was so repugnant to his own wishes and views of things, as well as to the natural turn and bent of his mind, which was of a serious contemplative cast, and also to that enchanting art of drawing, for which, while at Doway and St. Omer's, he had discovered such a propensity and predilection, that he found his mind greatly embarrassed and perplexed between the choice his father wished to make for him, and that which his natural disposition and genius prompted him to make for himself. After some opposition, his father very wisely yielded to his son's request, to be permitted to follow the direction of his genius; and for that end, he placed him under the care and tuition of Mr. Richardson the painter, with whom he continued scarcely a month; revolting at the idea and proposal of being kept in the bondage of apprenticeship for seven years. He then commenced pupil at large under one Damini, a Venetian artist, esteemed one of the best painters at that time in England; with whom he continued nearly four years. During this time he was principally employed in copying pictures, and finishing those of his master; whom he assisted in painting the ornaments of the Cathedral of Lincoln. During their work, on a scaffold nearly 20 feet high, as Mr. Hussey was drawing back to see the effects of his pencil, he would have fallen, had not his master saved him as ingeniously as affectionately, and at some risque to himself. Mr. Hussey was so affected by the occurrence, and he entertained such a sense of his master's humanity and kindness, that he could not bear the thought of being separated from his benefactor: he therefore requested permission of his father for Damini to attend him whilst pursuing his studies in Italy. This he obtained; and under the care and direction of the Venetian, our young

young and inexperienced pupil set out for the seat of science and genius, bending first his course for Bologna. The Alps were passed in safety, and with delight and enthusiasm; and they arrived, after a pleasant journey, at the metropolis of the Bolognese, next to Rome the most illustrious of the Ecclesiastical State. Hitherto all was well. But, soon after their arrival, the poor unsuspecting pupil found, that one act of friendship is by no means a sure pledge of another; and that it is possible for a man who has saved your life, to steal your purse, and leave you destitute. This *fidus Achates* took lodgings in a very indifferent house; from which he in a few days decamped, taking with him all his pupil's money, and the best of his apparel.

It may be easily imagined that this piece of treachery threw our young artist into astonishment and distress; from which, however, he was most fortunately raised and released (after enduring poverty and shame for nearly three months with a poor kind widow) by signor Gislonzoni, who had been Ambassador from the States of Venice to the Court of London; and, happily, was himself a witness to the agreement between Hussey and Damini. In the Ambassador the Artist found a friend and protector; of whom he ever spoke in the most grateful and affectionate manner. Mr. Hussey prosecuted his studies at Bologna for three years and a half, and then removed to Rome. Here he was recommended to the notice of a celebrated artist, Hercule Lelli; who, by an uncommon genius, had raised himself into reputation from the low station of a blacksmith. By this extraordinary man, our young artist was received with the most obliging courtesy, and treated with peculiar marks of friendship and liberality. Upon Mr. Hussey's inquiring on what terms he would receive him as his pupil, he generously replied, "What we receive from GOD we should give *gratis;* and the liberal arts are not to be sold. I accept you, not as a scholar, but as a

friend; and wish to be known and called by that title, and not by that of your master."

While he continued under the tuition and care of this liberal artist, he learned all that Lelli could teach, as to the practical part of his art; but still, as he was wont to complain, without arriving at fixed, determinate, unerring principles. These he sedulously and long sought, but sought in vain. At length, to his inexpressible joy, he discovered, or thought he had discovered them; and that in a way and by means so very peculiar and extraordinary, as to make this recital liable to the charge of visionary enthusiasm, or superstition; at least, to those who have not had opportunities of seeing the effects which the frequent and almost uninterrupted recurrence of one important train of ideas have on the human mind; especially in cases where genius is raised to an unusual pitch, either by disappointment or hope; and imagination is excited by the fire of genius. The *fact*, however, was (as Mr. Hussey himself declared), that without any previous knowledge of music, or the principles of harmony, these principles were in a most extraordinary manner suggested, and successfully applied by him to his favourite art. Thus satisfied and delighted, he continued his studies at Rome, with increasing pleasure and reputation. At length, in the year 1737, Mr. Hussey returned to his friends in England, with whom he resided till the year 1742, when he went to London; where he submitted to the drudgery (as he used to call it) of painting portraits for his subsistence.

While thus employed, our artist met with great opposition and very illiberal treatment from those, to whom, in the simplicity of his heart, he communicated his principles; as well as from those whose professional pride was piqued, and envy excited, by those masterly, elegant, and graceful performances, which were the result of these principles*.

* Mr. Hussey was a member of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, and is styled, in their list, *Pictorum Princeps*." He then was resident at Dorchester. See Vol. VI. p. 90.

The

The meek spirit of Hussey, as well as his pride of conscious superiority, could ill bear or brook the treatment both himself and his performances met with from the envy of those who depreciated their merit. This, as he often complained, affected him deeply; and so depressed his spirits, and repressed his ardour, as to give him a disgust to the world, and almost a dislike to his profession. The effects of this treatment may easily be conceived on such a susceptible mind, alive to every tender sensibility, as Mr. Hussey possessed. And his temper, though not rendered sour and morose, was certainly exasperated thereby. However, he very wisely endeavoured to make the best use of this ill treatment, and the envious conduct of others, by converting them into the means of his own moral and religious improvement.

After conflicting with this and other difficulties and misfortunes, Mr. Hussey left London in the month of October 1768, and retired for three years into the country; if possible, to cure the wounds which his temper, too sensible, had received; and to recover his health and spirits, which had been much affected and impaired. At length, by the death of his elder brother, in the year 1773, Mr. Hussey succeeded to the possession of his paternal estate at Marnhull; at which seat he resided in affluence, ease, and content, pursuing his favourite studies, and amusements of gardening, till the autumn of the year 1787; when, from motives purely of a religious nature (after having transferred and resigned all his worldly possessions to a near relation), he retired to Beaston, near Ashburton, in Devonshire; at which place, in the month of June 1788, as he was working in the garden in a very sultry day, as "by stroke ethereal stricken," he suddenly fell; and, falling, expired.

Having thus given a short and very imperfect account of this worthy man, and extraordinary and elegant artist, it may reasonably be expected that some

some account should also be given of those principles of art before mentioned; by which, Mr. Hussey himself declared, he had been enabled to arrive at that superior degree of excellence, to which, by the united suffrages of the most competent judges of the art, he had unquestionably attained.

Mr. Hussey contended, that the principles of harmony obtained generally throughout nature; but especially in the proportion of the human form: and that even in works of art, these proportions were as delightful to the eye, as they were in sounds to the ear; the former sense being as capable of judging of these harmonious proportions as the latter. And he contended, that it was not so true, that the Deity in his works proceeded geometrically, as harmonically. As to the human head, he always drew it on the musical scale; alledging, that every human face was in harmony with itself; and that, however accurate the delineation of it from nature might be, in consequence of an artist having a very nice and accurate eye and hand, yet some little and essentially necessary touches to complete the perfect likeness would be wanting, after all possible care; and that the only true criterion by which it could be known that any two things in drawing were exactly alike, would be to procure a third, as a kind of mean proportional, by the comparison with which the exact similarity of the other two should be proved. Accordingly, after he had sketched a drawing of a face from nature, he applied thereto his musical scale; and saw in what correspondent points (taking the whole face, or profile, for the octave, or fundamental), the great lines of the features fell; and laying it down as a principle, that every face was in harmony with itself (though sometimes it might be even a *concordia discors)*, the key note being found, the correspondent ratios, or proportions, were consequently discovered. So that if, on applying the scale, thus rectified as it were, to the drawing, he found any of the principal points and features

features of the face, out of their proper places of coincidence; by putting them right, he always found that such corrections produced a better and more characteristic likeness.

One thing at least must be allowed (and it is by all who have seen Mr. Hussey's pencil drawings from life), that he has preserved the best characteristic likenesses of any artist whatever. And with respect to those of mere fancy, no man ever equalled him in accuracy, elegance, simplicity, and beauty. No man, even in the competent judgment of that eminent artist and amiable man, the President of the Royal Academy, ever had more successfully studied, and more deeply imbibed, the chaste, pure, and exalted spirit of Greece. The academical drawings he left at Bologna, notwithstanding the school has often been purged, as it is called, by removing old drawings to make room for those of superior merit, are kept to this day; and shewn still, on account of their superior excellence.

Though it may be readily granted, that these principles of themselves will never form a general artist; yet it must as readily be allowed that they are admirably well calculated to form an accurate draughtsman. The adoption of these general principles, and their application in a more particular way to any peculiar art, is by no means new, or of modern invention. Of this we have examples among both antients and moderns. [This assertion is demonstrated by several very apposite references in Mr. Webb's Memoir, which may be seen in the Fourth Volume of Mr. Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," pp. 155. & seqq. accompanied by a very long and scientific letter from Mr. Hussey to Lawson Hudleston *, esq.

* The Letter was communicated, in 1802, by the Rev. Thomas Butler; who says, "Amongst the eminent characters which this County has produced, in later times, there is no one probably whose name is more extensively known than that of the late Mr. Hussey of Marnhull. As an artist he is sufficiently characterized by the beautiful works which he has left; and the singularity of his

from a perusal of which the curious Reader will have an opportunity of judging, not only of his manner of writing, but also of the explication and application of his principles to his particular art.]

his opinions respecting the application of harmonic proportions to the *contour* of the human face, has been mentioned by every one who has given the publick any account of him; but the particular mode of application has not, I believe, been yet described. I was favoured with the inclosed letter by my friend Mr. Hudleston, of Shaftesbury, to whom it was addressed by Mr. Hussey. The masterly outline will at once explain his manner of applying the harmonic intervals to the formation of the profile, and sufficiently prove how perfectly his judgment was deluded by his system, to which he was attached with an enthusiasm which he had connected with his religious opinions. There is, certainly, a wonderful correspondence between the primary harmonic intervals and the distinguishing parts of the human countenance; but the analogy extends no further. Mr. Hussey certainly sketched the outline, and adapted to the subordinate parts any ratios which numbers would produce, and which best suited *his* purpose, and there are scarcely any to which some harmonic terms may not be applied; and this, probably, without being conscious of it. This may appear strange; but it will be much less so when you are told that Mr. Hussey considered harmony merely as a branch of the science of geometry, or rather arithmetic, not as connected with musical sounds, of which the ear must be the supreme judge; nor did he possess, in the smallest degree, that faculty of accurate discrimination as to the relation of musical tones to each other, which is generally termed a musical ear. He received no pleasure from any musical performance, except as connected with the ceremonies of his Church. He entertained other singular opinions respecting arithmetic: one was, that certain numbers were symbolical of all beings whatever, including the Supreme Being, of whom he considered the number 9 as the symbol, because, as God is all in all, so the multiples of 9 produce 9: thus $3\times9=27$—$2+7=9$, $4\times9=36$—$3+6=9$, &c. These anecdotes are authentic, as I had them from Mr. Hudleston, for whom he had a great esteem, and no one is better qualified to judge in what relates to the scientific part of music. He sets a great value on the letter, so you will oblige me by returning it when it has answered your purpose."—In a Letter which I received from Mr. Butler in May 1810, inquiring for a little drawing which he had sent for the History of Dorsetshire, he adds, "This is of much less consequence to me than an original Letter from the late Mr. Giles Hussey to Mr. Hudleston of Shaftesbury, which contains a profile drawing, explaining his method of applying harmonic intervals to the human face. I received it from Mr. Hudleston under an assurance of its being returned, and shall be much mortified if

We shall not be surprized when we are informed, how nicely he judged of the human proportion, how

if I cannot fulfil my promise to him. Soon after the late sad event [the fatal conflagration of Feb. 8, 1808], I requested Mr. Gough to convey to you my compliments of condolence on the irreparable loss which you suffered, and in which the publick, and more particularly the County of Dorset, participated. I have been told that you entertain hopes of being able to bring forward the third volume of our County History. I beg leave to assure you that I am ready to contribute, as far as my circumstances will allow me, towards so desirable an object, and will exert what interest I may have with those of my friends who have greater abilities of promoting it.—Sir Richard Hoare (with Mr Cunnington) has just opened his campaign at Amesbury. He spares neither expence nor attention in investigating the Antiquities of his County.—I have received (from Col. Mudge) the proof-sheet of the Ordnance Survey of the maritime part of this County, which appears to be very accurately and neatly executed. T. Butler."—This respectable Divine, who did not live to see the completion of his wishes in the publication of the "History of Dorsetshire," was a very useful assistant in the improvement of the second edition of that work, and zealously anxious for its success. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, LL. B.; Rector of Child Ockford, Dorsetshire, 1780; Rector also of North Barrow, Somersetshire; and Vicar of Hannington, Wiltshire. His life was devoted to the practice of virtue and the duties of his holy calling; yet his active mind found leisure for the pursuits of science and the useful mechanical arts. He was afflicted with a dropsy, combined with a liver complaint, the progress of which pointed out the approach of death, which he viewed undismayed; and, being passionately fond of musick, he took a solemn farewell of his organ a few days before his dissolution. His known skill in mechanics occasioned professional artists of eminence, especially opticians, to consult him, to whom he freely communicated many inventions of great value. With these talents and acquirements he was unassuming among his friends, and affectionate to his parishioners and dependants—he was, therefore, respected and beloved by rich and poor. He died at Ockford Fitzpaine, April 1, 1811, in the 63d year of his age; and long will his loss be regretted, and his memory revered.—Prefixed to a recent publication is the following very just eulogium: "One of Dr. Purdy's friends is too remarkable to be passed by in silence. This friend was the Rev. Thomas Butler, afterwards rector of Ockford Fitzpaine, near Blandford, Dorset, at which place he resided till his death. Mr. Butler was one of the favoured few whom Providence had so gifted with shining talents, and attractive qualities of mind and disposition, that it is not easy to fix on the one by which he was most remarkably distinguished. An easy sociability of manner smoothed the approach to his conversation, and rendered him pleasing.

accurately he surveyed the human form, and how shrewdly he often judged of characters from a sud-

pleasing to persons of either sex, and of every age; yet his attachments were neither weakened by diffusion, nor ever liable to change. Where he saw reason to fix his regard, there he continued firm, under every possible variation of outward circumstances. His conversation, which at first seemed only lively and full of anecdote, was soon found by the intelligent to be enriched with deep and very various knowledge. There were, in fact, but few subjects, either in nature or art, on which he was not qualified to give information, at once extensive and correct. But the occupation of mind in which he most delighted, was the pursuit of philosophical and mechanical inquiries and inventions. In mechanics he was not only theoretically but practically skilled. When he had contrived an instrument, whether mechanical or mathematical, he was so excellent a workman, that he could make it in the nicest and most accurate manner, in brass, iron, wood, or any proper substance. The writer of this memoir, to whom it is no small alleviation of regret to bear this testimony to the merit of a long-tried friend, has now in his possession an instrument, in the form of a small clock, which Mr. Butler invented and constructed, for the purpose of marking the time to musical movements of all kinds. It may, perhaps, most properly be called *a Rythmometer*. It is finished in the most perfect manner; with pendulum, dial, wheelwork, stand, and case, all of his own work. In musick, indeed, his talent was as remarkable, and his knowledge almost as extensive, as in mechanics; and in both these sciences his pursuits went hand in hand with those of that acute and elevated genius Lawson Hudleston, Esq. of Shaftesbury; whose congeniality of talents produced a friendship which can hardly be said to have been interrupted by death, since they died within a few hours of each other*. With so many occupations for his active mind, Mr. Butler was strictly attentive to his duties as a resident and useful parish-priest. Benevolent to others, he was so disinterested with respect to himself, being a single man, as to be contented with an early valuation of his living, to the very

* The circumstances are remarkable. Mr. Butler died first, having been long declining under an attack of hydrothorax, or dropsy in the chest. Mr. Hudleston, who was some years older, but not particularly ill at the time, was observed to be deeply affected by the intelligence, and he died in the very night ensuing.—The name of Mr. Hudleston is better known to the publick than that of Mr. Butler, from his having established one or two of his inventions by patent; particularly that of a balance-lock for the improvement of canal navigation, which, though it has not been adopted in this country, is said to have been copied in France, with a pretended claim to the invention. Suffice it to say further of him, that his talents were of the highest order; and his intimacy with Dr. Purdy, as well as Mr. Butler, so strict, that they have often been called, in social jocularity, the Brothers. See Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXXI. p. 403. and LXXXII. Part II. p. 588.

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den and transitory view of the countenance. Hussey was a physiognomist, and an extraordinary one too; for this he was qualified by nature and by art.

Lest it may be thought that friendship, and partial regard for Mr. Hussey, have led us to speak of his merit in too exalted terms; let us hear what a less partial, and by far better judge of his merit as an artist, says of this extraordinary man.

Mr. Barry, that ingenious and liberal artist, whose great work in the paintings which adorn the large room at the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, together with his description of these paintings, do no less honour to himself than to his country, has, among other illustrious characters, thought Mr. Hussey entitled to an eminent place in his Elysium. Hear what one great and liberal artist can say of another:

"Behind Phidias, I have introduced Giles Hussey, a name that never occurs to me without fresh grief, shame, and horror, at the mean, wretched cabal of mechanics (for they deserve not the name of artists), and their still meaner runners and assistants, that could have co-operated to cheat such an artist out of the exercise of abilities, that were so admirably calculated to have raised this country to an immortal reputation, and for the highest species of excellence. Why will the great, who can have no interest but in the glory of their country, why will they suffer any dirty, whispering medium to interfere between them and such characters as Mr. Hussey, who appears to have

end of his life, when it might, without difficulty or injustice, have been nearly doubled. The steady and unalterable friendship of such a man cannot but reflect credit on the objects of it, which is asserted, perhaps, by the person who now writes it with some degree of pride. Dr. Purdy, however, was always distinguished among those friends; and to the exertions of Mr. Butler, after the death of the former, his family is indebted for an important part of the noble subscription which this volume testifies." *Preface, by Archdeacon Nares, to Dr. Purdy's Lectures.**

* See a memoir of Dr. Purdy, by Mr. Archdeacon Nares, in Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 587.

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been no less amiable as a man, than he was admirable as an artist?

"The publick are likely never to know the whole of what they have lost in Mr. Hussey. The perfections that were possible to him, but a very few artists can conceive; and it would be time lost to attempt giving an adequate idea of them in words.

"My attention was first turned to this great character by a conversation I had very early in life, with Mr. Stuart, better known by the name of Athenian Stuart, an epithet richly merited by the essential advantages Mr. Stuart had rendered the publick, by his establishing just ideas, and a true taste for the Grecian arts. The discourses of this truly intelligent and very candid artist, and what I saw of the works of Hussey, had altogether made such an impression on my mind, as may be conceived, but cannot be expressed. With fervour I went abroad, eager to retrace all Hussey's steps, through the Greeks, through Rafaelle, through dissected Nature, and to add to what he had been cruelly torn away from, by a laborious, intense study, and investigation of the Venetian school. In the hours of relaxation, I naturally endeavoured to recommend myself to the acquaintance of such of Mr. Hussey's intimates as were still living: they always spoke of him with delight. And from the whole of what I could learn abroad, added to the information I received from my very amiable and venerable friend Mr. Moser since my return, Mr. Hussey must have been one of the most amiable, friendly, and companionable men, and the farthest removed from all spirit of strife and contention."

Thus far one great and ingenious artist in praise of another; and to the equal honour and praise of both.

We may perceive, that, in this just eulogy on Mr. Hussey, the ill treatment he met with from envious, malicious, inferior men, is alluded to. Of this treatment Mr. Hussey often complained. And he once told a friend, it had such an effect on his temper

temper and spirits, that the consequences of it attended him through life. Yet he had wisdom to make a proper use of it.

After what Mr. Barry has so generously and nobly said of Mr. Hussey, it would be as unnecessary as presumptuous to attempt more in his praise*. But, perhaps, it may not be altogether improper,

* Mr. West bought some penciled heads at Mr. Duane's sale. On one of these he passed a judgment and such encomium as should not be omitted, saying, "that he would venture to shew it against any head antient or modern; that it was never exceeded, if ever equalled; and that no man had ever imbibed the true Grecian character and art deeper than Giles Hussey." He spake also in almost equal terms on the two paintings in oil, in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, a Bacchanal, and a Bacchante; the latter of which, he said, was, the summit of art, both as to colouring and drawing.—The following particulars are from an unknown Correspondent: "It is probably well known, that a numerous collection of portraits drawn by the elegant pencil of Mr. Hussey are now at Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, the seat of Thomas Weld, esq. and also at Wardour, the seat of Lord Arundel, at both which places he was a frequent and welcome visitor. Many also were in the possession of the late Matthew Duane, esq. whose intimacy with Mr. Hussey was uninterrupted. Mr. Hussey, in the life-time of his eldest brother, followed the profession of a painter; and I recollect seeing in Italy (I think at Florence or Bologna) a portrait of him painted by himself, and placed amongst those of other eminent artists who presented their own portraits, the produce of their respective pencils. I have been informed that his price was 10 guineas for half-length portraits in oil, and 5 guineas for his pencil-drawings, of each of which I possess an uncommonly fine specimen. A favourite subject of his pencil-drawings was the head of Prince Charles Stuart, or the young Pretender.—Mr. Hussey, on the decease of his elder brother, succeeded to the family-estate of Marnhull, which is now enjoyed by his nephew John Rowe, esq. (the son of one of his sisters) who has assumed the name of Hussey. The issue of another sister, who married George Maire, of Hartbushes, co. Durham, esq. (a younger branch of the Maires of Lartington and Hardwick, for which family see Hutchinson's History of Durham,) is now extinct. After Mr. Hussey became possessed of the family-estate, he continued to employ his pencil gratuitously at the request of his intimate friends, who knew how to appreciate his valuable talents, which likewise were very considerable in various branches of literature, particularly in mathematicks. I cannot refrain from adding an anecdote highly descriptive of the very

but rather acceptable, to give a short description of his person and manners.

Mr. Hussey was of a middle stature, remarkably well made, and upright, even to the last. He had ever been intensely studious; which, with his religious and serious cast of mind, had introduced an habitual gravity of countenance and deportment. Yet, at times, no man could appear, and be, more easy, lively, jocund, and diverting; and that in such a manner and degree, as to make him remarkable for his humour to divert and please. When young, he must have been handsome. There is extant a drawing of him by himself, when a youth; and though there is in it a peculiar air of gravity, yet there is a certain simplicity and innocence, which strongly mark the character. His eye was blue, clear, quick, intelligent, and piercing. He looked you through and through; especially when he thought the person or character worth his notice and attention. This continued to the very last. A particular friend of his remarked, that he never saw an instance wherein the human countenance, and especially the eye, could be so soon changed, and illuminated, as Mr. Hussey's, on the sudden and unexpected appearance of a friend, when he was sitting gravely at his studies. His soul seemed to assume new powers: all was spirit and energy. And his body seemed to partake of the same, by active exertion in performing any little office for his friend.

By habitual temperance, carried almost to excess, Mr. Hussey enjoyed firm and uninterrupted health. His application to study was indefatigable and unre-

very charitable disposition of this worthy gentleman. It was told me by a person of the first respectability, well acquainted with him. Previous to his possessing the Marnhull estate, a small annuity of £50 was his whole revenue; when, hearing of the uncommon distresses of a respectable but reduced family, he appropriated nearly the whole of his revenue during one year to their assistance, and literally spent only Three Pounds upon his own diet, which, to effect his charitable purpose, he made to consist merely of rice and water. CATARACTONIENSIS. *Dec.* 24, 1812."

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mitting. He used to say, that he was never fatigued; and that he could apply ten hours a day to study, without being languid and weary. He had a natural turn for geometry; and in all things he discovered an intuitive power of mind. By this he was enabled, in a very extraordinary manner, by his peculiar use of figures, to give very concise and elegant constructions, and solutions of geometrical problems. Had not this great man been a devotee to a system of Religion, whose great principle is the subjection of the mind to authority, and giving up our judgment to that of others, whereby the native energy and spring of the mind is weakened or confined, and in some cases wholly subdued; it may be fairly presumed, he would have risen to very considerable eminence even in this branch of science.

But let us not lament his profession of Religion: for it made him a good man. Though a perfect devotee, he had charity for others; and though a saint himself, he commiserated sinners. He was serious, not morose: grave, yet decorously cheerful. The gravity of his mind was unblemished, and his modesty that of unadulterated youth. His humility was equal to his modesty; yet he knew his powers, and felt his strength and superiority whenever he saw ignorance and arrogance assuming, or conceit insulting. Then he would reprove with authority, and sometimes with severity In short, he had as few faults or weaknesses, to weigh against his virtues and excellencies, as in general have fallen to the lot of imperfect humanity. He lived as every man when he comes to die, would wish he had lived. And he died, by the favour of Heaven, in such a way, as every good man would wish, for his own sake, and for the sake of others, to quit this scene of existence.—A very fine portrait of Mr. Hussey, drawn by himself, is carefully preserved at Lulworth Castle; and a copy of it, engraved for the "History of Dorsetshire," is here preserved.

The

The following small but affectionate tribute to his memory (here printed with a few corrections by the author) was published soon after his decease.

——— *Præcipe lugubres*
Cantus, Melpomene. HOR. Book I. Ode XXIV.

Her oaten reed with rising sighs,
Nature's soft notes, the Muse shall blow:
And Melancholy lift her eyes,
Awoke by these sad notes of woe.

A Hermit's dead, within whose cell,
Simplicity, in chaste array,
With the zon'd Graces, lov'd to dwell,
And kiss his hand in rapt'rous play.

With eyes as bright as noon-day skies,
Through tears as pure as morning's dew,
Doth ART, her bosom rent with sighs,
His palette and his pencil view.

Her vagrant flight 'twas he restrain'd:
He found the clue to trace the fair,
By HARMONY'd alone confin'd:
Her fane he sought, and found her there.

The various forms that Beauty draws,
With magic pencil, through the whole,
He caught, and fix'd by her chaste laws,
Feeling her charms with kindred soul.

And, lest these transient forms should fade,
The Hermit, in his sacred book,
With care of Sibyls, clos'd each shade:
This ope, and see how Angels look.

How good he was—how pure—how mild,
The Muse might tell, and Truth may paint;
For, well I ween, though Nature's child,
Our Hermit liv'd, and died a Saint.

No pageant trophies round his grave,
To Fame shall lasting Sculpture raise:
O'er this, his wing shall Genius waive;
And eternize this Hermit's praise. F. WEBB.

N° III. The Rev. JOHN ROTHERHAM *

first attracted considerable notice, in the year 1752, by "The Force of the Argument for the Truth of Christianity, drawn from a collective View of Prophecy, &c. by the Reverend John Rotherham, of Codrington College in Barbadoes;" written in answer to Dr. Middleton's "Examination of the Bishop of London's Discourse on Prophecy;" and deserving to be ranked among the best of the many books of the kind to which the Doctor's "Examination" gave rise. For this publication he was presented by the University of Oxford with the degree of M.A. by decree of Convocation, Dec. 11, 1753. He was at that time of Queen's College; but soon after obtained a Fellowship in University College, and the appointment of a Preacher at Whitehall.

His next work was, "A Sketch of the one great Argument formed from the general concurring Evidences for the Truth of Christianity, 1754;" shewing that a general Harmony runs through the whole System of Revelation.

In 1761 he published a Sermon, "On the Origin of Faith," John x. 37, 38, preached before the University of Oxford, Oct. 28, 1761; which in 1766 he enlarged, under the title of "An Essay on Faith, and its Connexion with good Works."

In the same year, whilst curate of Tottenham, Middlesex, he attracted the notice and patronage of the Hon. Dr. Richard Trevor, Bp. of Durham, who made him one of his Chaplains, and presented him to the rectory of Ryton in that Diocese, Feb. 25, 1766.

In 1766 he published "Three Sermons on Public Occasions, preached before the University of Oxford; each of which had been before printed separately. The first of them, "The Wisdom of Pro-

* See vol. III. p. 18.

vidence in the Administration of the World," Dan. ii. 20, 21, was preached at St. Mary's, on the Anniversary of his Majesty's Inauguration, Oct. 25, 1762. The subject of the second is, "The Influence of Religion on Human Laws," Gen. ix. 6, preached also at St. Mary's, at the Assizes, March 11, 1763. In the third, preached before the University, May 29, 1765, from Rom. xiii. 1, he enquires into the "Nature of Government," to prove it a Divine Institution.

In 1767 Mr. Rotherham more particularly distinguished himself by "An Essay on Establishments in Religion, with Remarks on *the Confessional*."

In 1769 he resigned the rectory of Ryton, on being

* On this subject a Letter which I received many years after from Mr. Rotherham will now be a literary curiosity.

"SIR, *Houghton-le-Spring, Oct.* 22, 1780.

"In your Magazine for September, p. 428, is the following passage, extracted from the Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, Esq.—'The following anecdote is remarkable: At Baron's auction in July 1768, Mr. Rotherham's *Essay on Establishments*, in answer to *The Confessional*, was bid for by Mr. Hollis, but bought by an unlimited commission; which exciting curiosity to see it, the following note was found written in the book: *The Author Mr. Rotherham; but revised by Thomas Secker, A. B. C.*; a presumption that this MS note was not unknown to his Grace, and that he wished to have it suppressed.' It hath been repeatedly insinuated in paragraphs and pamphlets from respectable Writers, who ought to have been above circulating reports to another's prejudice, for which they could have no good authority, that the Essay was undertaken from interested and mercenary views, and from a prospect of rewards held forth by some great names in the Church. In answer to all such groundless assertions and insinuations, give me leave to assure you, that the merits or demerits of that pamphlet, whatever they may be, rest solely and entirely with the Author himself; that it was undertaken and executed by him without the counsel, advice, assistance, encouragement, or participation of any person whatever; that the MS. was never revised by the great person above alluded to, or by any one but the Author himself; that no part of its contents, no sentence, word, or letter, in the Essay, was at any time corrected, amended, or altered, but by the Author; and that, as far as he knows, it never was seen by any person but himself and the Printer, till the impression, as it is now in the hands of the publick, was completed. If you will be so good as to give this a place in your Magazine, you will oblige, and do justice to,

The Author of the 'Essay on Establishments in Religion'."

presented

presented by Bishop Trevor to that of Houghton-le-Spring, with the vicarage of Seaham; and in 1771 he published "A Sermon preached at St. Nicholas church, at Newcastle upon Tyne, July 27, 1771, before the Governors of the Infirmary," Psalm cxxxix. 14.

In 1774 he was one of the Proctors in Convocation for the Archdeaconry of Durham; and in 1775 he published "An Apology for the Athanasian Creed*."

He published a "Sermon against Persecution," Luke ix. 55, 56; "preached at Houghton-le-Spring, July 16, 1780; occasioned by the (then) late Riots in London, and other parts of the Kingdom;" and,

"An Essay on the Distinction between the Soul and Body of Man, 1781," 8vo; 'a composition the most luminous that ever appeared on so dark a subject, and written with such candour and elegance as do equal credit to his head and heart; which was highly approved by some of the best judges in the kingdom, and received the most agreeable reward of merit, *laudari à laudatissimis!*†

"An Essay on human Liberty, 1782," 8vo.

He was Chaplain to the late and present Bishops of Durham, and one of Lord Crewe's Trustees; and died at Bambrough castle, on a visit to Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, Aug. 23, 1789‡.

* This produced "An Answer to *Dr.* Rotherham's Apology for the Athanasian Creed, in a Letter to a Friend, 1775," 8vo.; and a good account of both these Tracts may be seen in the Monthly Review, vol. XLVIII. p. 475.—*Doctor* was, however, a misnomer; Mr. Rotherham being only *M. A.*

† See Gent. Mag. vol. LI. p. 621.

‡ Of nearly the same name were two eminent Dissenting Divines, who have occasionally been mistaken for the Writer whose memoirs are given above. The Rev. Caleb Rotheram, D. D. tutor at an academy at Kendal in Westmoreland, died June 8, 1732. His son, Caleb Rotheram, was ordained at Kendal Aug. 26, 1756, and died Jan. 30, 1796.—John Rotheram, M. D. another son of Dr. Caleb, was an eminent Physician at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Author of "A Philosophical Enquiry into the Nature and Properties of Water, 1770." He died May 18, 1787, aged 68. See some memoirs of him in Gent. Mag. Vol. LVII. p. 453.

N° IV. DR. RICHARD PULTENEY*

was born at Loughborough, in Leicestershire, in the year 1730. He was the seventh son, and the only one of thirteen children who arrived at maturity. Having been apprenticed to an apothecary, he entered into business on his own account, as surgeon and apothecary, in the Town of Leicester. He imbibed his love for Natural History from his uncle, Mr. George Tomlinson †, of Hathern in that County; and in the year 1750, being then only twenty years of age, he first became a contributor ‡ to "The

* This Biographical Sketch is taken chiefly from Dr. Maton's "Memoirs of Dr. Pulteney," prefixed to the Second Edition of the "General View of the Writings of LINNÆUS;" to which the Reader is referred for a more detailed and particular Account of his Life and Pursuits.

† A Biographical Memoir of Mr. Tomlinson is printed in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. III. p. 846, written by Dr. Pulteney, "who (as he himself observes) revered his memory with the truest affection; who through the early stage of life received from him, as from a father, the genuine dictates of Wisdom, Virtue, and Religion."—In the same volume, p. 846, is a brief memoir, by Dr. Pulteney, of "Andrew Glen; who was of Jesus College, Cambridge; took the degree of A. B. 1683, and M. A. 1687; but was afterwards a Fellow of St. John's. He was the friend and acquaintance of Mr. Ray, and acquired some taste for those pursuits which distinguished that eminent man, probably from having intercourse with him at the seat of his illustrious friend Mr. Willoughby, at Wollaton hall, near Nottingham. This appears by his having left an *Herbarium*, which bears date 1685, and contains above 700 indigenous, and 200 exotic plants. Some of these were collected in a tour on the Continent. He afterwards travelled into Sweden and Italy, and resided some time at Turin, where he began another collection, which is dated 1692, but contained not more than 200 specimens. This Herbarium, all things considered, was not mean for the time in which it was made. He was inducted into the rectory of Hathern, June 25, 1694; and after that period does not appear to have paid much attention to Botany. He published an Assize Sermon in 1707; and died Sept. 1, 1732, in his 67th year."

‡ The following is a list (though perhaps not a complete one) of his contributions to the Gentleman's Magazine.—"On the Seeds of Fungi, with some Botanical Queries." (vol. XX. p. 68.) "A Description

RICHARD PULTENEY, M.D. F.R.S.

Born in 1730, died in 1801.

From a Picture presented by Mrs. Pulteney, to the Linnean Society of London.

Published by J. Nichols & Co. March 1st 1814.

Gentleman's Magazine." Having had the good fortune to establish an acquaintance and correspondence with Sir William Watson, who communicated several of his papers, on medical and botanical subjects, to the Royal Society, he was by this gentleman introduced to the Earl of Macclesfield, P. R. S. and other learned and scientific persons. By their advice, he was probably stimulated to accompany his intimate friend the late Dr. Garthshore to Edinburgh, to apply for the Doctorate. He obtained his diploma in May 1764, in a manner highly honourable to himself; having, from the ability with which he passed the usual examinations,

Description of the Agaricus pedis equini facie, or the Styptic Agaric" (Boletus Igniarius,) vol. XXI. p. 455—456). "Letters on the Poisonous Plants of this Country," (vol. XXV. p. 29—30. 69. 114. 159—160. 210—211. 270—272. 308—310. 348. 393—394. 450—451. 491—492.) "A Brief Dissertation on Fungi in general, and concerning the poisonous faculty of some Species in particular, being a Supplement to the Papers on poisonous Plants." (Ibid. p. 542—545. 585.) "A Brief Account of the most material Writings of Professor Linnæus" (vol. XXVI. p. 415—417. 463—465.) "An Abstract of a Latin Thesis published in the third Volume of the Amœnitates Academicæ, entitled Noctiluca marina," (vol. XXVII. p. 208.) "An Abstract of a Latin Treatise of Linnæus, entitled Somnus Plantarum." (Ibid. p. 315—320.) "Explanation of the above subject, (vol. XXVIII. p. 313—315.) "A Series of Experiments and Observations, to shew the utility of Botanical Knowledge in relation to Agriculture and the feeding of Cattle." (Ibid. p. 360—364. 407—409. 463—465. 515—517. 567—568.) "On the Acacia," (vol. XXIX. p. 262.) "An Account of the first Volume of a new and enlarged Edition of Professor Linnæus's Systema Naturæ," (Ibid. p. 454—455. 509. 511. 564—566.) "An Account of the second Volume," (vol. XXXV. p. 57—61.) "Concerning the Elæagnus," (vol. XLII. p. 12.) "A Fungus (Lycoperdon Stellatum) ascertained," (Ibid. p. 227.) "A Description of a Roman Camp at Ratby in Leicestershire," (vol. XLIII. p. 76.) "On Tremella Nostoc," (vol. XLVI. p. 123.) "Memoirs relative to Dr. Thelkeld," (vol. XLVII. p. 63.) "On the Orcheston Grass," (vol. LII. p. 113.) "An Account of the Flora Rossica," (vol. LV. p. 613—617.) "On Myrica Gale," (vol. LVI. p. 639—642.) "The Anastatica described," (vol. LXI. p. 202—204.) "On Trochitæ," (vol. LXII. p. 233—234.) "An Account of an Acacia on a Farm in Dorsetshire, once the residence of the celebrated Henry Fielding," (vol. LXXI. p. 1098.)

over-

overcome an opposition which had been raised against the practice of conferring degrees on applicants who had not resided and attended the lectures the usual period. Dr. Pulteney's inaugural Dissertation, the subject of which was *Cinchona officinalis*, was inserted in the "Thesaurus Medicus*."

At this period Dr. Pulteney was introduced to the Earl of Bath †, who acknowledged him as his relation. He was about to accompany the Earl to the Continent as his physician, with a handsome salary, when he had the misfortune to lose his patron by death.

Soon after this event, a medical vacancy having occurred at Blandford, by the departure of Dr. England to Bristol, Dr. Pulteney took up his abode in that town, which he never quitted. His professional merit soon became conspicuous; his practice was gradually extended; and, for many years before his death, his circuit comprehended not only the whole of his own county, but also the contiguous parts of Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Somersetshire. In the year 1779 the Doctor married Miss Elizabeth Galton of Blandford, a lady whose disposition and attainments comprehended every requisite to give durability of happiness to his domestic life ‡."

In the year 1762, Dr. Pulteney had been elected fellow of the Royal Society of London; in 1784 he was chosen an honorary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh; in 1787 of the Chirurgical and Obstetrical Society of that City, and also of the Medical Society of London; and in 1793 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London soon after its first institution, and many of his communications are printed in its Transactions.

In the year 1781 Dr. Pulteney published a "General View of the Writings of Linnæus," in one vol.

* Tom. III. p. 10, 1785. † The celebrated William Pulteney.
‡ Memoirs, p. 11.

8vo.

8vo. This work, which contributed not only to make known the merits of that great naturalist, but to excite a more general cultivation of the study of Natural History, added greatly to the reputation of its author. The sale was extensive. It was translated into the French language; and the Royal Society of Stockholm presented the Author with two medals struck in honour of Linnæus; one by command of the King of Sweden, the other by Count Tessin.

In the year 1790 he published "Historical and Biographical Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England, from its Origin to the Introduction of the Linnæan System;" in two volumes octavo.

He was a liberal contributor to Dr. Aikin's "England Delineated," and Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," his native county; Mr. Archdeacon Coxe profited by his valuable communications on subjects relating to Natural History; and an ample Catalogue of Birds, Shells, and Plants in the "History of Dorsetshire," is a sufficient proof of the zeal and industry with which he pursued science in the County where he resided*. "He was not content (Dr.

* To the Transactions of the Royal and Linnean Societies, and to other scientific works, he largely contributed.—"An Account of the more rare Plants of Leicestershire," (Phil. Trans. vol. XLIX. p. 803.) "Some Observations on the Sleep of Plants, and an Account of that Faculty which Linnæus calls Vigiliæ Florum." (vol. L. p. 506.) "A brief Botanical and Medical History of the Solanum Lethale, Belladonna, or Deadly Nightshade" (Atropa Belladonna). (Ibid. p. 62.) "An Historical Memoir concerning a genus of Plants called Lichen." (Ibid. p. 652.) "The Case of a Man whose Heart was found enlarged to a very uncommon size." (vol. LII. p. 344.) "Concerning the Medical Effects of a poisonous Plant (Oenanthe Crocata) exhibited instead of the Water Parsnip." (vol. LXII. p. 469.) "An Account of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, during 40 Years, in the Parish of Blandford Forum." (vol. LVIII. p. 615.) "Account of an extraordinary Conformation of the Heart." (Med. Trans. vol. III.) "An extraordinary Enlargement of the Abdomen, owing to a fleshy encysted Tumour." (Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. II. art. 26.) "Account of the Influenza, as it appeared at Blandford." (Med. Obs. and Inq. vol VI.) "Description of a minute epiphyllous

Maton observes*) with giving the Botanical History of that County, but rendered the performance partly a *Faunti* also, for it contains an enumeration of all the birds and testacea which had been observed within the same limits: it is besides illustrated by so many notices and remarks of an explanatory and critical nature, that we may pronounce it one of the most valuable provincial catalogues connected with "natural history, that has hitherto been published in England."

Dr. Pulteney was in habits of correspondence with many of the most eminent botanists of Europe, as well as of those of his own country. "In the botany of New Holland, Dr. Smith, President of the Linnean Society, paid him the compliment of naming a genus of plants PULTENEA, conceiving that this was a distinction justly due to one whose writings (to use the words of Professor Martin in treating of this genus) so essentially contributed to the introduction and establishment of Linnean Botany in this country†."

Besides his favourite study of Botany, Dr. Pulteney's learning and judgment in other branches of science were well known. He had no inconsiderable knowledge of insects, and had formed a collection of British species. He assisted Da Costa in the compilation of his British Conchology, and supplied him with many species from the Dorsetshire coast. "To the Testacea Dr. Pulteney had devoted more attention than most other English naturalists of his time, as appears in a striking manner from the accuracy and copiousness of the Conchological part of the Dorsetshire Catalogue;" and some of the most distinguished collectors of shells, parti-

phyllous Lycoperdon, discovered on the Leaves of Anemone Nemorosa. (Trans. Lin. Soc. vol. II.) "Observations on the Economical Use of Ranunculus Aquatilis." (Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. V.) "On Ascarides, discovered in the Intestines of Pelecanus Carbo and Cristatus." (Ibid.)

* Memoirs of Dr. Pulteney, p. 36. † Ibid. p. 18.

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cularly the late Duchess Dowager of Portland, and the late Henry Seymer*, Esq. were in constant habits

* The following anecdotes of Mr. Seymer were communicated by A. B. Lambert, esq. Vice-President of the Linnean Society of London, &c. &c. "Having some time ago presented to the Linnean Society a portrait of the late Henry Seymer, esq. who, dying soon after its formation, was known to few of its members; it has been suggested to me, that some account of him might not be altogether uninteresting to them. His residence was Hanford House, Dorsetshire, which has been the family seat for many generations, his family being a branch of that of the Duke of Somerset. From his early years Mr. Seymer had cultivated the study of natural history, but the parts he most excelled in were entomology, conchology, and mineralogy, particularly the investigation of extraneous fossils. His cabinets of shells were very rich, as he never lost any opportunity of procuring the finest that came to market; and although he resided at so great a distance from the metropolis, he had always agents in town on the look-out to secure any collections that might be brought to this country by voyagers; and he procured many rare species in consequence of the celebrated voyage of the immortal Cook. Martin, in his splendid work on Shells, speaks highly of Mr. Seymer's collection. He maintained a very extensive correspondence with the naturalists of his time, Edwards, Dr. Fothergill, Pennant, Forster, Drury, and Francillon. That eminent naturalist, Dr. Pulteney of Blandford, residing at no more than five miles distance from him, they spent much of their time together; and the Doctor has frequently declared that some of the happiest hours of his life were passed in Mr. Seymer's society. The celebrated Dutchess of Portland frequently presented him with rare specimens of shells from her noble cabinet; and for the last twelve years of her life never omitted spending some time at Hanford on her way to Waymouth, where her grace had a friend always residing to collect for her. Both Mr. Seymer and his son Henry often occupied themselves in drawing subjects of natural history, in which they were excelled by few; and many of their highly-finished drawings of birds, shells, and insects, are now distributed among different branches of the family. Dr. Solander had so great a respect for Mr. Seymer, that he was desirous of naming that fine plant after him, since named by professor Swartz *Solandra grandiflora*. Mr. Francis Masson related this circumstance to me, and gave me the specimen out of his Herbarium, marked Seymera, in Dr. Solander's hand-writing. Although Botany was not so much Mr. Seymer's study as the other parts of the system of nature, he collected many curious exotics in his garden, and had some of the finest orange and lemon trees then in the kingdom, planted in the natural ground against the walls, with moveable sash-lights before them; and which I have often seen loaded with fruit sufficient to supply his table.

of communication with him, for the purposes of mutually exchanging and determining species. He had also formed an instructive collection of minerals and extraneous fossils.

In October 1801, whilst he had under revisal the description of a Plate of Fossils, found at Melbury, given in the Catalogue annexed to the third Volume of the "History of Dorsetshire," the Doctor was attacked with symptoms of inflammation in the lungs, and expired on the 13th of that month. His remains were interred at the village of Langton; and an elegant tablet, with the simple but appropriate ornament of a *Pultenea*, has been placed in Blandford Church, on which is the following inscription:

table. In his collection of tulips, hyacinths, and auriculas, so much the rage of those days, he also greatly excelled.

Nature he lov'd, with her he spent his hours,
And stor'd his garden with her fairest flowers.

Mr. John Ryall dedicated "Hortus Europæ Americanus" to Mr. Seymer, a collection of curious trees and shrubs adapted to the climates and soils of Great Britain, Ireland, and most parts of Europe, with figures by Mark Catesby, a work, "written," the author observes, "upon that branch of natural science in which he eminently excels, and on those arts of cultivation which his own rural improvements best illustrate and explain." John Ellis, esq. a gentleman of large property in Jamaica, and a particular friend of Mr. Seymer, at his recommendation, undertook to make as complete a collection of drawings of the natural history of that country as could be procured; and took with him Mr. Robins of Bath, the first natural history draughtsman of his time, at Mr. Seymer's recommendation. This gentleman, after a residence of ten years in Jamaica, and compleating some thousands of drawings of animals, birds, fishes, plants, and insects, freighted a vessel called the British Queen with his collections, to return to Europe, intending to present the whole to the British Museum: but, alas! that memorable storm, fatal to the Ville de Paris and to so many other vessels, consigned at once this magnificent collection and its author to a watery grave. It is also rather remarkable that just before Mr. Ellis sailed, Robins the draughtsman was accidentally drowned crossing the White River in Jamaica. Some duplicates of Mr. Ellis's drawings, sent to England at different times previous to his leaving Jamaica, are now in the possession of his son, John Ellis, esq. F. L. S. of Portland place. May the writer of this pass through life with as few imperfections both as a scholar and as a man! A. B. L.

"This

"This tablet
is erected in memory of
RICHARD PULTENEY, M. D. F. R. S.
who, after 36 years residence in this town,
died on the 13th of October, 1801, aged 71.
That modesty for which he was
remarkable through life, forbad any
vain eulogium on his tomb; but he will
long be remembered with gratitude and
affection, both as a physician and as a
friend; and with the truest reverence
and sorrow by ELIZABETH his afflicted
widow, daughter of John and
Elizabeth Galton, of Shapwick, Dorset."

Dr. Pulteney bequeathed his fortune to Mrs. Pulteney, after the payment of numerous legacies to several of his friends, and to various Philosophical, Medical, and Charitable Institutions. He left his valuable Hortus Siccus, and collections of other subjects of Natural History*, to the Linnean Society, founded in 1763; and his Botanical MSS. to Dr. Maton, who has since favoured the publick with a new edition of the "View of the Writings of Linnæus," with memoirs of Dr. Pulteney, and an elegant Portrait.

Another Portrait of the Doctor, engraved for the "History of Leicestershire," is here given.

The chief part of his Library, consisting principally of books in Natural History, was sold, by Leigh and Sotheby, April 26—May 3, 1802.

* The British part of his *Testacea* may be considered as forming an authentic exemplification of the species described in the Dorsetshire Catalogue.

N° V. The Rev. MICHAEL TYSON, B. D.*

Michael, the only child of the Rev. Michael Tyson†, Dean of Stanford‡, by his first wife, the sister of Noah Curtis of Wolsthorp in Lincolnshire, esq. was born in the parish of All Saints in Stamford, Nov. 19, 1740; and, receiving his grammatical education in that country, was admitted of Bene't College in compliment to the then Master, Dr. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, between whom and his father there was always kept up a friendship and intimacy from the time when they had been Fellows and Contemporaries of St. John's College. His father was a jolly, tall, well-looking man, a great sportsman, and much in the acquaintance and family of Brownlow eighth Earl of Exeter, Peregrine third Duke of Ancaster, and his father-in-law, Thomas Panton, esq. of Newmarket.

Mr. Tyson has often told me that he owed much to the friendship and acquaintance of Mr. John Cowper§, Fellow of Bene't College, son of Dr. Cowper of Berkhamstead, who gave him a thorough knowledge and insight into the Greek language, of which he was in a manner ignorant when he left school. This worthy and ingenious man was taken off at a very early period; and, being Vicar of Foxton in Cambridgeshire, was buried in that church. Mr. Tyson, out of gratitude to his memory, has etched a drawing of him, which is very like him, and which will be a curiosity, as so few copies were taken from the Plate.

* The greater part of this Memoir was communicated by Henry Ellis, esq. of the British Museum, from Mr. Cole's MSS. 5886.

† Of St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1732; M. A. 1736. He was a most worthy, pious, and charitable man; and died, in St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Feb. 22, 1794, aged 84. He was at that time Dean of Stanford, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, rector of Gretford, co. Lincoln, and of Whittering, co. Northampton.

‡ The Dean married, secondly, Dec. 26, 1766, Mrs. Lucas.

§ See vol. VI. p. 615; and more hereafter.

In

In this College, Mr. Tyson passed regularly through his Degrees, from B. A. 1764; to M. A. 1767; B. D. 1775; and was elected Fellow of the same, between that of Bachelor and Master.

In the autumn of 1766, he attended a young gentleman of his College [Mr. Gough] in a Tour through the North of England and Scotland, and made an exact Journal of his several Stages, with pertinent remarks on such places as most struck him: the MS. he gave to me. At Glasgow and Inverary he had the Freedom of the Corporations bestowed upon him.

He was elected F.S.A. 1767; and F.R.S. 1769.

On March 11, 1770, he was ordained Deacon, in Whitehall Chapel, by Dr. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln. In 1773, his father being promoted to the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, on the death of Mr. Jenner, Mr. Tyson gave the Officiality of it to his son, which brought him in about £50. *per annum*; and, about the same time, being Bursar of the College, he succeeded Mr. Colman in the Cure of St. Benedict's Church in Cambridge, as he did also in 1776 in the Whitehall Preachership, at the request of Dr. Hamilton, son-in-law of Bp. Terrick, who had been formerly of Corpus Christi College.

In the same year, 1776, he was presented by the College to the rectory of Lambourne, near Ongar, in Essex: but, it being the first time that the College presented to it, the family it came from litigated the legality of the Society's claim; which, after a suit in Chancery, was determined in favour of the College. However, they threatened a second prosecution; to prevent which, Mr. Tyson, tired out with the tediousness of the former, and eager to enjoy his Living, and a most agreeable woman to whom he had been engaged for more than ten years, entered into a composition with the parties; one of the articles of which was, that he was not to take possession of the Parsonage-house till Christmas 1778; and a second, a good round sum of money to pacify the claimants. As this composition was entered into without the knowledge of the Society, and indeed against

against their judgment, they would not consent to the payment of the money, but flung it upon Mr. Tyson: yet I was informed by the Master, a few days after the decease of poor Mr. Tyson, that, in consideration of his short incumbency, the singular merits of his widow, and other motives, he thought it probable that the College would now give the composition-money to the widow, which they had refused to her husband. And I have been told within these few days, that it has absolutely been done, and in the handsomest manner.

He was to have been married in St. Benedict's Church in Cambridge, on Tuesday June 30, 1778, by his particular friend Mr. Nasmith; but, being seized that very morning with a dangerous putrid sore throat, it was put off till Saturday July 4, when the ceremony was performed; and he and his bride set off immediately for Chigwell, where they had lodgings till their own house was empty.

He married Margaret, the daughter of Mr. Hitch Wale, of Shelford, near Cambridge, son of my godfather Gregory Wale, esq. She is one of the prettiest and most amiable women I ever met with; and is niece to my friend Thomas Wale, of Shelford, esq. elder brother to her father by a former wife.

In the Gent. Mag. for 1777, he has a Letter relating to a Sculpture found in the Parish Church of Fakenham in Suffolk, signed T. M. the reversed Initials of his names: and I think he afterwards gave a draught of it, with some further explanation.

In Mr. Granger's Supplement to his Biographical History, p. 7, is a Description of an illuminated Picture in a MS. in Bene't College. The Print, and Dissertation on it, are reprinted in the Second Volume of the Archæologia of our Society, at p. 194; and since in Mr. Strutt's "Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities." I drew up the account of this illumination, and gave it to Mr. Tyson. It is not worth reclaiming: but I think he alludes to it in the Paper. Had he not done so, I should not have mentioned

tioned it; he being always very free to own from whom he received it, and it was my desire that he should say nothing further about it, being an insignificant trifle, drawn up at his chambers, when I looked at the MS.

In the Third Volume of the Archæologia, p. 19, is a Letter to Mr. Gough, with a description and draught of the old Drinking-horn in Bene't College, called Goldcornes Horn.

I should be ungrateful to the memory of my departed dear and worthy friend, was I not to mention his singular kindness and regard to me, which he invariably shewed for the twelve years of my acquaintance with him, and was I not to acknowledge my obligations and the pleasure I received from it. His ingenuity as a Scholar, Draughtsman, and Antiquary, endeared his company to me, and all his acquaintance; and the great loss I received by his death will by me be ever recollected with the most sincere regret and concern.

Among the list of his Etchings, one of his best he has done me the honour to inscribe to my name; it is of Michael Dalton, the Author of the famous book called "The Country Justice." I told him of the original picture, which is an admirable one, by Cornelius de Neve. It came out of my family, it being the property of my sister Pole, a descendant of the Daltons, who obliged Mr. Commissary Greaves with it, who was most eager to have it, as he had purchased the family seat of the Daltons at Fulburne. Nothing can be more like than the print is to the original painting. Mr. Granger, in his Supplement, p. 137, describing the etching, says it is in the possession of G. Greaves, esq. His name is *William*.

Mr. Tyson's taste in drawing, and skill in painting, was exquisite. I have many specimens of the former which would not discredit the ablest pencil: of the latter I have seen some, especially in miniature, which made one regret he so early relinquished that part of the painting art, to embrace the more mechanical

part

part of it in etching, for which he had a great turn. One of the first that he etched was of Jacob Butler*, of Barnwell, esq. and may be called his best both in design and execution: for it expresses the very man himself†. Indeed he took likenesses very well: he took one of me‡, which I greatly value for the artist's sake who penciled it.

His knowledge of the learned languages, and his accomplishment in a taste for the modern ones, particularly the Italian, Spanish, and French, were more than common: his assiduity in acquiring the latter was prodigious, as he never gave it over till he was master of what he undertook: and he had a noble collection of books, for his amusement in the country, of the best writers in all these languages, and of the choicest editions. I have two copies of English Verses, which he printed, and gave to me: I forget on what occasion he made them §.

His skill in Natural History, and more especially in Botanical Researches, was exceeded by few. His peregrinations with the late excellent Botanist Israel Lyons of Cambridge, of whom such honourable mention is lately made|| by Mr. Gough in his new edition of "British Topography," were frequent; as were his consultations with his and my friend the late Mr. Gray, of Pembroke Hall, whose knowledge and insight of these matters, and every other that he applied to, was unrivalled and unequalled. Whether Mr. Tyson left any remains behind him on this subject, is more than I can say: as he was so eager in pursuit of it, and for so long a time, I should imagine that he has. Mr. Gray's collections on this branch of Literature were very ample, and are contained in several Quarto Volumes; a pretty

* This Portrait was very accurately copied in the "History of Barnwell Abbey," Bibl. Top. Brit. N°. XXXVIII.

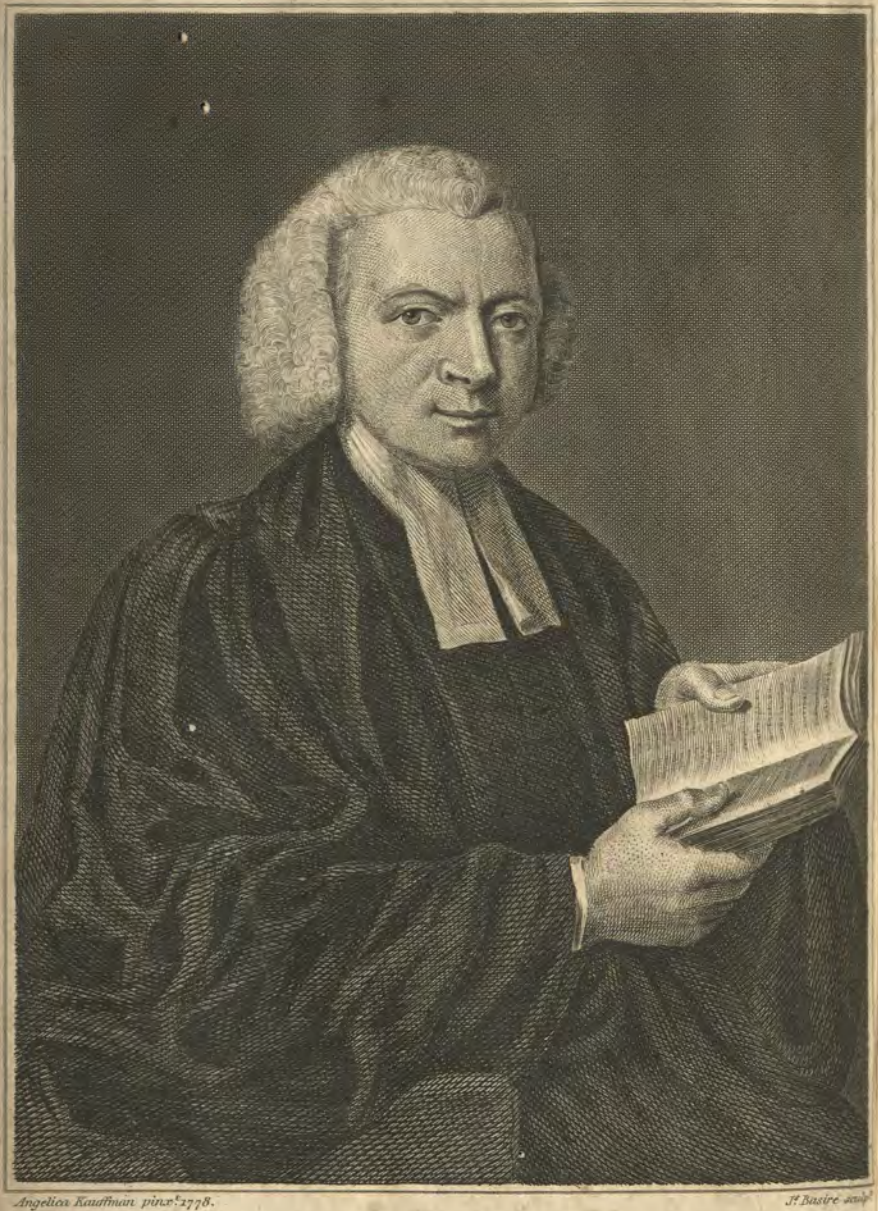
† His etching of Jane Shore, from her Portrait at King's College, Cambridge, is extremely fine.

‡ See this striking likeness in vol. I. p. 657.

§ These were, 1. "On the Birth of the Prince of Wales, 1762;" 2, "An Ode on Peace," 4to, 8 pages. H. E.

|| And of whom see also these "Anecdotes," vol. II. p. 327.

account



Angelica Kauffman pinx.t 1778. *J.s Basire sculp.t*

REV.D SIR JOHN CULLUM, BAR.T F.R.S. F.S.A.

Published by J. Nichols, Son & Bentley, May 1813.

account of which with some other matters, was drawn up by Mr. Tyson, and sent to Mr. Mason, when he was collecting materials for his life, and is printed in a note at p. 402 of that work, though without mentioning from whom he had it, but which Mr. Tyson informed me was from himself.

Not having enjoyed a perfect state of health for near a twelvemonth, and all the winter much afflicted with the rheumatism, he was seized with a violent fever at the close of April 1780, which carried him off in a fortnight's time*, dying at Lambourne, Wednesday, May 3; and was buried in that Church on the Saturday following, when his pall was supported by these gentlemen, his particular friends, the Rev Sir John Cullum, Bart.† Richard Gough‡, esq. Dr. Michael Lort§, Dr. Gould ||, Mr. Peter Sandiford¶, late Fellow of the College, and Mr.

* See the very affectionate correspondence between Mr. Gough and Mr. Cole, on this melancholy event, Vol. VI. p. 624.

† Of this elegant and accomplished Writer, some brief Memoirs have been given in vol. VI. p. 626; to which I have only to add a few slight corrections:—P. 626, l. 1, r. "1784;" l. 3. "vicarage;" l. 4. "of his brother-in-law Henry Vernon, esq." and l. 20. "Oct. 9."—His History of Hawsted has recently (June 1813) been given to the publick, in a superior style of Typography, with "Corrections by the Author; Notes by his Brother Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart.; and seven new Plates,"—That Sir John Cullum was a profound Antiquary, a good Natural Historian, and an elegant Scholar, the 'History of Hawsted' sufficiently evinces. That he punctually and conscientiously discharged the duties of his profession as a Divine, the grateful recollection of his parishioners will best testify. His Discourses in the Pulpit were plain, unaffected, and rarely in any degree controversial; adapted to the village congregation, which he gladdened by residing very near them. His attention to their truest interest was unremitted, and his example their best guide. His friendships in private life were amiable; and in his general commerce with the world, the uniform placidity of his manners, and his extensive literary acquirements, secured to him universal esteem. He was among the most valued correspondents of Mr. Gough, who sincerely lamented his loss. A specimen of his familiar letters, and some also of Mr. Tyson's, shall be given in the present volume.

‡ See vol. VI. p. 262. § See vol. II. p. 594.

|| Theodore-Vincent Gould, D. D. of Clare Hall.

¶ Peter Sandiford, of Bene't College, Cambridge, B. A. 1771, M. A.

Forster *. No monumental stone perpetuates his memory at Lambourne.

"His son Michael-Curtis Tyson was born at Lambourne, at 5 in the morning, being Ascension-day, May 19, 1779; and died in April, [1794.]

"Mr. Tyson of Bene't was very unlike his father both in complexion and make: the son being of a black swarthy complexion and [robust?] habit of body, and of a short squat composition, but extremely well compacted, and to all appearance made to last for the longest period of human existence. But observe the fallacy of all our conjectures! This seeming heart of oak was blasted and withered before he was forty: and I was informed that for some time before his decease he had the semblance and gait of an old man of fourscore.

"I was told by Mrs. Tyson, at Milton, Dec. 1, 1780, when she dined with me, with her uncle Mr. Wale of Shelford, that Mr. Walsby, the Bursar of Bene't, who succeeded at Lambourne, being threatened with a law-suit again for the rectory, he told her, that the composition-money already voted by the Society, would not be paid to her, and that the Master had also acquiesced in this determination. I am sorry for it.—Yet, the Law-suit being withdrawn, the money was actually paid her soon after I saw her: I believe 70 or 80£. W. Cole."

M. A. 1774, was chosen Fellow, and in 1778 was presented by that Society to the Livings of Fulmodeston and Thurning in Norfolk. In 1795 he was elected Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College; was Chaplain to Archbishop Moore at the time of his death; and in 1810 was collated by his contemporary, Bishop Dampier, to the valuable Rectory of Newton, in the Isle of Ely, on which he vacated the living of Thurning. This respectable Divine I am proud to call my Friend.

* Q. Whether Edward Forster, esq. (see the first page of this Volume), or his brother Benjamin, afterwards rector of Boconnock in Cornwall? See vol. VI. pp. 268, 270.

No VI. ROBERT GLYNN CLOBERRY, M. D.

was born August 5, 1719, at Kelland, near Bodmin, in Cornwall, of an antient and respectable family, and educated at Eton on the foundation; was admitted scholar of King's College (on the marriage of the Rev. John Sumner *, Fellow, afterwards Master of the College) in 1737; B. A. 1741; M. A. 1745; M. D. 1758; and Fellow of the College of Physicians 1763. He first practised Physick at Richmond, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he continued till his death, Feb. 8, 1800.

Dr. *Glynn* changed his name to *Cloberry* in pursuance of the will of a relation, who bequeathed to him some property; but he was usually addressed and known by his paternal name. His life was one uniform course of integrity and benevolence.

The Author of the "Pursuits of Literature," who seems to have been intimately acquainted with his merits, has distinguished him by that "affectionate verse," by which he wishes this great and good character may be known to all posterity,

* Dr. John Sumner was educated at Eton; and admitted into King's College 1723; A. B. 1728; A. M. 1732; and S. T. P. 1744. He was born at Windsor, and became an Assistant at Eton, and in 1734 appointed Under-Master. In 1745, he was a candidate for the Vicarage of Stourminster Marshall, in Dorsetshire; but Mr. Cooke, then Head-Master, obtained it. The Provost Bland and Mr. Goldwin were the only votes for Sumner; but the Provost insisted on a negative vote, and did not give up the point, but with a reserve of the right he claimed. In January 1745, he was chosen Head-Master, on the resignation of Mr. Cooke. In June 1750, Lord Edgecombe, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, gave him the rectory of Berwick in Elmet, in Yorkshire; and in 1753, Castle-Ford in the same county. In 1750, he was Canon of Windsor. He was elected Provost of King's College, Oct. 18, 1756; and died in 1772.—His son Humphrey Sumner was also of Eton; and of King's College 1762, A. B. 1767; A. M. 1770; S. T. P. 1783. He was some time an Assistant at Eton School, Rector of Dunton, in Essex, and of Copdock and Washbrook in Suffolk, and Prebendary of Salisbury. He died Sept. 12, 1771.

 "While

"While Granta hails (what need the sage to name?)
The lov'd Iapis on the banks of Cam*."

Never was a line more simply expressive of that heart-felt reverence which was universally due to this "disinterested, virtuous, and consummate Scholar and Physician. Though, for a long series of years, his practice was very extensive, and his establishment confined within the walls of a College, on a plan of most temperate and strict œconomy, his effects scarcely exceeded 10,000l. including the bequest of his relation. In what manner he applied the *principal* part of his professional emoluments is known to those who were supported or assisted by his beneficence. It was happy for those around him, that it pleased Providence to extend his life to a very advanced period. His faculties were clear and vigorous within a very short time of his decease. During his illness, sensible of his gradual decay, he expressed nothing but resignation and kindness, and expired without a struggle or a groan. Agreeably to his repeated directions, he was interred in the vault of the chapel, in a private manner, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. On this occasion the members of the College only attended. But though, in this instance, it was the laudable duty of his executor to comply with his desire, yet the voice of public gratitude required some more eminent mark of respect to be paid to so bright and unprecedented an example of public virtue. The Vice-chancellor, therefore, Dr. Mansel†, actuated by his sincere regard to the memory of his invaluable friend, and by that liberality of sentiment which should always distinguish those who are appointed to preside over our seats of Learning, communicated to the gentlemen of the University his intention to accompany

* Pursuits of Literature, 9th edit. p. 420.

† Two excellent specimens of this learned Prelate's talent of letter-writing have been given, in vol. II. p. 674, vol. VI. p. 297. He was admitted at Trinity College, Oxford; B. A. 1774; M. A. 1777; Public Orator of that University 1788; D. D. *per literas Regias* 1798; elected the same year Master of Trinity College; and in 1808 Bishop of Bristol.

the

the friends of Dr. Glynn, in mourning, from Trinity College to St. Mary's Church, on the following Sunday. The procession consisted of the Heads of Houses, the Noblemen, and a numerous body of Masters of Arts. On this occasion, a sermon was preached by Mr. Michell *, Fellow of King's College; who closed a plain and serious discourse on the vanity of the present world, and the glories of the next, with an encomium on the deceased. He first remarked, "that such considerations press upon the heart with peculiar force in those moments of deep regret, when they whom we have reverenced or loved are separated from us by death; and that we could not forbear from yielding to such impressions, in recollecting the character of him to whose memory they were then bearing a universal testimony of unfeigned respect. It is not," added the Preacher, "from a formal appeal to the undivided opinion of the world on the general merits of a good and exalted name: it is not from the voice of partial intimacy, that I would appreciate his eminent talents, or more eminent benevolence; but it is from all those whom he has honoured with his friendship, sanctioned by his patronage, relieved by his skill, guided by his wisdom, or blessed by his bounty, that I would endeavour to form a faint delineation of his venerable character. In the discharge of his public duty, the abilities, which it pleased God to communicate to him, were well exercised for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. Many are the instances which his disinterested kindness anxiously concealed, and in which the objects of his professional care owed to him, as the instrument of their happiness, not only the preservation of their lives, but the support of their families. To the art and judgment of a Phy-

* Rev. John Henry Michell (son of Henry Michell noticed in vol. IV. p. 447); of whom very honourable mention is made in Mr. Wilmot's excellent Life of his Father Sir Eardley Wilmot. Mr. Michell was educated at Eton; admitted at King's College, Cambridge, 1777; B. A. 1782; M. A. 1785. He obtained Sir William Browne's medal in 1779 and 1780; and in 1783 the Member's prize; is Vice Provost of the College, and rector of Buckland, Herts.

sician,

sician, he added the solicitude of a friend, and the charity of a benefactor. While his hand raised the afflicted from the bed of sickness, it was extended also to provide subsistence for the indigent sufferer. He had a largeness of mind superior to any indirect or sordid views, and which often betrayed him into a zeal against the opinions and conduct of others who were less liberal or less firm than himself. Far be it from me to disguise his infirmities, which he had too much sincerity to dissemble, and too much fortitude to deny. But his warmth was the sensibility of an ardent advocate for truth against falsehood; it was the avowed prepossession of a free and honest heart against all who practised and all who palliated vice. His eminence as a scholar was not known by any ostentatious display of his literary taste or attainments, in which he excelled from his earliest years, but by the uniform encouragement of whatever could contribute to the revival, the importance, and the support, of useful and elegant learning. He saw, and often inculcated, the necessary union of science with morality, which the indolence or the ignorance of modern refinement has endeavoured to separate from each other with too much success. In connexion, therefore, with his love of literature, he was an assertor of that liberal discipline, that rational restraint, that temperate and qualified subordination of youth to age, of inexperience to authority, which, in concurrence with the illustrious founders of our establishments, he considered as the basis and security of all literary institutions. But were such sentiments in him the result of austerity or pride? So far removed was he from such an imputation, that his friendship and familiarity were solicited by none more than by young persons. They sought his society; they courted his approbation; they acquiesced in his judgment. If his admonitions were received with anxiety, it was an anxiety mixed with reverence for his wisdom, with affection for his tenderness. The frown of just reproof was sweetened by the parting

smile

smile of benignity and confidence. The candid integrity of the monitor was, at the same time, both confirmed and softened by the sympathy of a parent. His sagacity was remarkably exemplified in his discrimination of characters, even on their first appearance in these seats of Learning. Among those whom he distinguished by his preference, and who wished to repay that preference by every mark of esteem, gratitude, and attachment*, we may enumerate many, whose extraordinary talents have been providentially employed in honouring and supporting the cause of God, and the interests of our country. To this short and inadequate representation of his more conspicuous qualities, of which the most prominent feature was *benevolence of temper, combined with a clear and decisive understanding*, permit me to add one testimony of a more private and personal observation, but which a pious justice to his memory forbids me to suppress. As he approached that hour in which he was summoned to appear before his Eternal Judge, conscious that man, in his best state on earth, *walketh in a vain shadow*, he expressed, with the most fervent humility, an aversion to hear from others, or to cherish in himself, any opinion of his past services. A very long and very vigorous life, exhausted in the dignified duties of a most laborious profession, could only suggest to him the utter inability of the heart to derive any substantial comfort from the mere retrospect of human excellence or human efforts. He seemed, in the spirit of Christian hope, to deprecate all dependence upon his own works, and to

* This alludes to Mr. Pitt's offer to him of the Professorial chair, but which Dr. Glynn declined in consequence of his advanced age. For many years his tea-table was frequented by young men of the highest rank and character, who have since been raised to the first offices in Church and State. The suggestions of his experience were so tempered by the urbanity of his manners, that his society had a very visible influence upon the direction of their studies and conduct. To him, perhaps, they were indebted for much moral and literary acquisition, which has proved an ornament to themselves, and a blessing to the world.

trust

trust to the mercy of God alone for pardon, for peace, and for salvation."

The writer of this article begs leave to conclude this tribute of respect to one whom he has long loved and revered, with the very apposite Greek quotation, inserted in the Pursuits of Literature, p. 146, note (a), 9th edit. and which he recommends as a monumental inscription over the remains of his departed friend. It is the echo of every heart that has known, and admired, and felt, the exemplary virtues of the "lov'd Iapis." Ιατρικωτατος, φιλοδωρος, και αδωροδοκητος, φιλοπτωχος, γενναιος, νεων διορθωτης, ὁσιος, δικαιος, εὐσεβης, εἰς ακρον της παιδειας ελληλακως.

Dr. Glynn bequeathed to his College 6000*l.*; to his servant 500*l.*; and to his executor, the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, M. A. of Magdalen college, 5000*l.* He was a character of long and distinguished celebrity in the University of Cambridge, though the printed testimonies which the publick possess of his literary merit are but few. He obtained, in 1757, the Seatonian prize for a poetical Essay on the Day of Judgment, which is one of the most excellent compositions produced by that institution, and ranks with the sublime and beautiful productions of Christopher Smart on the same occasion. This essay was printed at the University-press, and afterwards in an octavo collection of these Prize Poems. Dr. Glynn interested himself much in the Chattertonian business, and is said to have been some time confined with a violent cold caught in visiting the depository of the Rowleian MSS, and to have contributed much information and assistance to Mr. Mathias in his learned and comprehensive essay on the subject*.

There is a fine half-sheet portrait of him, engraved by Facius, 1783, after a drawing by Mr. Kerrich, now very scarce.

* Of his assistance to Mr. Bryant also, on the same occasion, see vol. I. p. 672; vol. IV. p. 668.

N° VII. BROWNE WILLIS, Esq.

*** Since the Memoirs of this distinguished Antiquary were printed, in vol. VI. pp. 186—211; a farther examination of the MSS. of Dr. Ducarel has produced the following additional Anecdotes.

In a letter to Dr. Ducarel, June 26, 1756, he mentions "the death of his only son in a fourth fit of the gout inwardly, which he brought on himself very early. He was ill 12 weeks, and would not believe himself in danger. He vastly lamented his leaving his family minors, especially the heir of it, who has been bred up to sports, &c." By his death, Browne Willis's manor-house reverted to him again; and he wished for a good tenant for it.

In another letter to the Doctor, Nov. 13, 1756, he says, "I am 100*l.* out of pocket by what I have printed; except my Octavo of Parliaments, which brought me 15*l.* profit, though I gave it all away, and above 20*l.* more, to build Buckingham tower steeple; and now, as I hoped for subscription to this book (the History of the Town and Hundred of Buckingham) am like to have half the impression on my hands. Sold only 69 copies, of which to gentlemen of Buckinghamshire only 28."

In a letter dated Dec. 20, 1756, he says, "Rheumatisms and gout in his right hand made him get the minister and his daughter to write his letters;" and adds "I have worked for nothing; nay, except in one book, have been out of pocket, and at great expence in what I printed."

In March 1757 "he was 74 years of age, full of aches and pains in his neck, rheumatism, gout, and gravel, and both his heels flew up on coming out of the church."

He heard, in 1757, "that his cousin Robert Browne, esq. of Frampton, Dorset, had left him 100*l.*

He

He amused himself in 1759 by making inquiries after Bells. He had return of Bells in the county of Lincoln, from Dr. Reynolds, archdeacon of Lincoln, of near 600 parishes in that great county. He wanted the same from Archdeacon Denne for the county of Kent. May 8, 1759, he "grew so weak and infirm, that he could not apply to antiquities and study, or draw up accounts as formerly. He had not strength to reach down and turn over books. He entered the Bells in the *Parochiale Anglicanum.*"

The Delegates of the Press sent him Lord Clarendon's "Life," 1759, by which he thought they could not raise so much as by the "History."

He kept his eyes by two issues in his neck 40 years.

In his last letter, dated Jan. 9, 1760, he "desires Dr. Ducarel * and Archbishop *Whitgift's* (Secker's) prayers."

* The following Letter was addressed to Dr. Ducarel by Mr. Cole, April 23, 1760: "Dear Sir, I have an opportunity, by the return of Mr. Cartwright to London, of transmitting these papers to you, which I beg may be returned to me as soon as you have done with them; as they belong, not to me, but to Mr. Willis, who was so kind as to lay by a basket of papers for me when he was looking over his grandfather's Letters, &c. among which I found only these adapted to your present enquiry. I heard Mr. Gibberd say you wanted to see one of Mr. Willis's printed queries relating to his designed History of Buckinghamshire: this is the only one to be met with, and therefore, when you have made what use you think proper of it, beg you would give it to Mr. Cartwright, who will convey it to me again. I met with a second printed paper of queries, but whose it is I know not, which I have sent with the rest. The diploma will please you, and the note of his collection for Stony Stratford fire will be a specimen of his industry and success in his applications of that sort. I have sent you the account of the expences for Blecheley church; and could send papers without end of that sort relating to Fenny Stratford chapel, but imagine them useless to you. I am now quite at large and at leisure, and no school-boy from Eton at his breaking up enjoys the holydays more exquisitely than myself after so tiresome a task as I have gone through. I sent the MSS. I had to Oxford yesterday together with the rest, and hope they are all safely arrived to their place of repose, where probably they will meet with no great interruption after the first curiosity of people is a little satisfied: therefore, if you have any particular queries in regard to the design you are about, please to communicate them and I will resolve them in the best manner I am able. I suppose

Dahl pinx:
Mr Tyson, C.C.C.C. delin: 1771

BROWNE WILLIS Esqr
Obiit Feb: 5. 1760. Æt: 78.

Dr. Willis had five sons and five daughters*.

In his will, dated Dec. 15, 1741, after directing the funeral charges not to exceed 20*l.* he states, that by his eldest son's marriage-settlement, 1735, he got an augmentation of 1000*l.* for the younger children; of this his eldest daughters Gertrude and Catharine were to have 300*l.* each, and his youngest, Mary and Alice, 200*l.* each, and no part of the 1000*l.* was to go to any of his sons. 5000*l.* to younger children was given by his own marriage-settlement, with power to repay himself expences

suppose Mr. Gibberd has been with you, as he was to set out for town on Monday. W. C."

In a subsequent letter, addressed also to Dr. Ducarel, Dec. 22, 1781, Mr. Cole says, "A friend of mine [Mr. Tyson] having etched last month a print of your old friend and my patron, Mr. Browne Willis, from an original picture by Mr. Dahl, I would not omit sending one to my old friend and schoolfellow Dr. Ducarel, from whom I have not heard these many years. You was so kind, many years ago, to give me a private print of Archbishop Hutton: I beg now to return the obligation. You will probably object, that it is not like Mr. Willis: agreed, and God forbid it should! But no doubt it was like him in his best days, in queen Anne's time, when Dahl drew him: and no one, that reveres the memory of Mr. Willis, would wish to have a caricature of him, such as he made of himself, when you and I were acquainted with him. W. C."—Mr. Tyson's original etching is here annexed.

* These being rather incorrectly given in vol. VI. p. 194, I here repeat them: 1. Gertrude, born 1709; died Jan. 16, 1772; 2. Catharine, born 1709; died Dec. 30, 1772, aged 63, twin sisters. Catharine wrote a letter for him to Dr. Ducarel, April 16, 1757.—3. Jane, born and died 1710.—4. Thomas, born Dec. 27, 1710; died June 18, 1756; having married, first, Anne, daughter and heiress of John Hulme, of Davy Hulme, co. Lancaster, who died 1739, and by whom he had Thomas, born Feb. 11, 1737-8, heir to the family, but changed his name to Fleming; and died unmarried; and Anne, born Aug. 11, 1736, married to ——— Smith, esq. but left no issue. His second wife was Frances Robinson, of Cranesley, co. Northampton, who died 1767, by whom he had one son, John Willis-Fleming (at Eton School in 1760), who married Elizabeth, second surviving daughter of Valentine Knightley, esq. of Fawsley, co. Northampton. The said John Willis Fleming lived at North Stoneham, and died a few years ago; and on failure of issue his estate went, we believe, to his cousin John Willis, only son of the Rev. Thomas Willis, rector of Bletchley.—5. John.—6. Henry.—7. Mary.—8. Alice.—9. Francis.—10. Elliot.—All these, and their descendants, are noticed in vol. VI. p. 195.

of

of apprenticing, or otherwise preferring or advancing his sons Henry and Elliot, of whom the former having cost him above 60*l.* a year for above ten years past, 20*l. per annum* to be deducted out of the principal and interest of his portion, to be paid by 10*l.* for five years, after his decease, to Gertrude and Catharine, it having been so concluded and adjudged by Richard Fleming, esq. that what has been advanced to him above 30*l. per annum* since he became of age, ought to be so deducted and distributed; and my son Elliot to pay in like manner to Mary and Alice 30*l.* all the sisters' fortunes having been diminished by the brothers. His wife having desired that Mary and Alice should each have 150*l.* out of the 400*l.* put out to interest for her, he confirms it; and what shall remain after such distribution to go to Henry and Elliot. Coins of five guineas value to Bishop Benson, hon. Dr. Thomas Symonds, and Daniel Willis, esq.; rings to sister Jane Sheppard, brother John, W. Thomas Lingen, Robert Browne, Robert Gwillym, Richard Elliot, the bishops of Gloucester, Lincoln, and St. David's, Thomas Cartwright, Judge Willes, James West, Drs. Mead and Richard Frewen, Mr. Benjamin Pomfret, Richard Eyre, John Barton, and Thomas Cooke; and to each Alderman of Buckingham a copy of his Notitia Parliamentaria; to the poor of Bletchley and Whaddon, exclusive of Nash, 5*l.* each parish, to be paid at the next anniversary of his death on his grave, after divine service; to each servant who had lived with him seven years, half a year's wages.

"Item, I give and bequeath to the Chancellor, masters, and scholars, of the University of Oxford all my silver, copper, brass, and pewter coins, to be kept together in the School gallery, in like manner as those I have already given are placed by my direction; and my will is, that the said University shall have my gold coins, in case they shall in two years after my decease think proper to purchase them,

them, after the rate of 4*l.* for every ounce thereof, which I desire may be preserved in one series, and kept together in one distinct cabinet, they having been adjudged by the greatest Virtuosos to be the *entirest* and most of a *complete series* of any collection of English coins whatsoever; for which reason it is that I give them, that a true value may be set upon them somewhere, as the best and most grateful return I am capable of making that learned body for their many generous favours conferred on me, and mine and Dr. *Thomas* Symonds's eminently learned grandfather, the celebrated physician Dr. Thomas Willis *, whom they in a singular manner honoured by choosing one of their Professors. And whereas the chief amusement of my life has been in the study of national Antiquities, and particularly those of Buckinghamshire, and the History of Parliamentary Boroughs, I give all my *Collections* relating thereto, and all my MSS. whatsoever, to the said chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said University of Oxford, to be placed in the School gallery next to those of my friend Bishop Tanner's, hoping that they may be consulted, and deemed worthy of publication by some member of that learned body."

Executor benefited by his building Whaddon-hall on jointure ground, agreeable to his father's will, together with paying off considerable sums, exceed-

* In the chancel of North Hinksey church, Berks, on a large gravestone, is the following inscription:

"Underneath lye interred Thomas Willis, gent. and Rachell his wife, (parents of the famous Physician Dr. Thomas Willis.)

She departed this life and was here buried July 5th, 1631; and he, in defence of the Royal cause at the siege of Oxford, August 4th 1643.

Also Francis, the son of Browne Willis, of Whaddon Hall, in the County of Bucks, esq. by Katharine his wife, who died at Oxford July 1, 1718, aged 8 months and 23 days. In memory of whom the said Browne Willis hath caused this stone to be laid here, and renewed the inscription for his deceased ancestors."

In the same church are monuments for Frances, wife of Edward Willes, who died May 3, 1667;—Anne Willis, Jan. 15, 1743, æt. 53;—and John Willis, July 2, 1735, æt. 19.

ing

ing all together 7000*l.*; desired to see to further endowing St. Martin's donative curacy in Fenny Stratford by future purchase, to make it 40*l. per annum*, exclusive of town subscriptions, and to have all fees and offerings, as agreed with the archdeacon of Buckingham's official and the bishops of Lincoln and Gloucester, for a resident unmarried graduate of either University, and native of South Britain, and not rector of Bletchley; the executor in seven years to fit up the house he purchased; and if he neglect, the rector of Bletchley to do this, by getting subscriptions, and getting 6*l.* in, out of the tithes of Fenny Stratford; the minister of Bletchley to appoint future curates; Thomas Symonds, John Hulme, esq. and Mr. Benjamin Pomfret, trustees of Whaddon-hall, purchased by him by sale of a capital house and lands of the same value in St. Mary Blandford, to sell for payment of debts and children's portions. His four daughters to have the use of the house and goods till the sale, and to account for furniture. All the rest and residue, real and personal, to his eldest son Thomas and his heirs.

Codicil, 1758, 21 Feb. revokes the additions to marriage-settlement portion of 200*l.* to his daughter Alice Eyre, and instead of it 300*l.*; the 1000*l.* given to be divided, her brothers Henry and Elliot being dead; and of the remaining 700*l.* 400*l.* to Gertrude and 300*l.* to Catharine; the fortune of his daughter Hervey to be made 300*l.* by moiety of South-sea stock sold for Eyre, his claim and interest in the fortune of Elliot to go to the children of Hervey, provided the heir and executor of his son Thomas does the same with his share, else to go to the daughters of Hervey, with all such monies as he gave to the widow and son of Dr. Henry Willis. After the death of the relict of his son Thomas, power to charge Whaddon with 20*l. per annum*, to go to Dr. Eyre and Robert-Lingen Burton, of Radbrook, co. Gloucester, esq. Clause of future settlement of St. Martin revoked, provided his heir confirms the settlement

tlement, the minister's house, and obliges him to reside.

His son Thomas dying in 1756, he appoints executor *his* son Thomas, gentleman-commoner at New College, with all rest and residue; he to pay an annuity of 20*l.* to his cousin Thomas, only child of Dr. Henry Willis. All coins of five guineas, and rings, and appointment of Benjamin Pomfret trustee, revoked. All writings and papers in his custody to be locked up, and sealed by his son-in-law Mr. Richard Eyre, and Mr. Thomas Cooke (each 5*l.* for their trouble), till the hon. Thomas Symonds, of Pengelly, co. Hereford, peruse them, and destroy at his discretion. His daughters Gertrude and Catharine to pay back 100*l.* to Hervey's children.

"And whereas in my said will and testament, dated Dec. 15, 1741, I have given my coins and MS books to the University of Oxford, the former of which have been received, and placed in a cabinet in the School gallery (which I desire may remain there, and be annually visited on the festival of St. Frideswide), I do hereby direct and appoint that the latter, *viz.* my MSS. should be given into the hands of my son-in-law Richard Eyre, B. D. John Gibberd, and Mr. Humphrey Owen, B. D. librarian, to be placed and disposed of according to my said will; and that my executors therein named permit the said Mr. Eyre, Mr. Gibberd, and Mr. Owen, to take and receive the same for that purpose within three months after my decease *.

* From his codicil to the said will (here said to bear date Dec. 15, 1741), dated Feb. 25, 1748: "Next I give to the library of Trinity College in Oxford, Rymer's Fœdera, in seven volumes; and to the Rev. Mr. Wise, B. D. the liberty of choosing a book out of my study. And whereas my sons have declared, shewn, and testified their dislike and aversion to the study which hath been my chief delight and amusement, I give all my printed books, and also all my pictures, to my eldest grandson Thomas Willis; and do order a catalogue and inventory to be taken of the same, and that the same shall continue in my house at Whaddon-hall, as they do now, until he shall have attained the age of twenty-two years. I will and devise that my son-in-law Richard Eyre shall have the use of my said books and my said house at Whaddon at his free will and pleasure, if he continues so long vicar of Whaddon."

No. VIII. REV. CHARLES GODWYN.

THE reverend Charles Godwyn, grandson to Dr Francis Godwyn, bishop of Hereford, and grea grandson to Dr. Francis Godwyn, bishop of Bath and Wells, was born at Chepstow in Monmouthshire, and educated at Bristol; was many years Fellow of Baliol College, Oxford; M. A. 1724; B. D. 1740.

Mr. Godwyn had been for several of the last years of his life troubled with fits, for which he would take no remedy. Mrs. Barker, of Wareham, had just brought her son, his pupil, back to College, when, drinking tea at his chambers, she observed he declined it, giving for a reason, that whenever he drank it he found himself on the floor. He was taken for the last time at dinner, when complaining he was ill, and sending out his servant for some cheesecakes, he was found at the servant's return on the floor. A physician being immediately sent for, opened a vein in his temples, but in vain. He continued for some time senseless, except that on somebody's asking how old he was, he said 72; and soon after died, April 23, 1770. He left a well-chosen and valuable library, and a large collection of antient* and modern coins, and the bulk of his fortune, to the University of Oxford. He was interred, at his own request, in the chapel of Wolvercott, near Oxford.

The will of a Benefactor to his University may claim insertion:

"I Charles Godwyn do make this my last will and testament in writing. I give and bequeath to the Master and Scholars of Baliol College, in the University of Oxford, the sum of twenty guineas.

* His Greek coins were bought of Mr. Creyk. R. G.

"I give

"I give and bequeath to my uncle Mr. Edward Tipton, of the city of Bristol, the sum of thirty guineas.

"I give and bequeath to my cousin Mr. Samuel Wiggale, of Blackfriars, in the city of London, the sum of thirty guineas.

"I give and bequeath to the rev. Mr. John Hutchins, of Wareham in Dorsetshire, the sum of thirty guineas.

"I give and bequeath to the rev. Mr. Anthony Gibson, of Tendring in Essex, the sum of thirty guineas.

"I give and bequeath to Thomas Hawkins, manciple of Baliol College, the sum of twenty guineas.

"I give and bequeath to Mr. Robert Ashfield, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen in Oxford, the sum of forty guineas. And it is my desire that he will burn, or cause to be burnt, immediately after my decease, all manuscript books and papers which shall be found written with my hand-writing, except the catalogues of my books and coins, and books of account written within these last thirty years.

"I give and bequeath to William Dicks, who attends upon me, the sum of ten guineas.

"I give and bequeath to Thomas the Cook's apprentice the sum of ten guineas.

"I give and bequeath to Thomas Bustin, who takes care of my horse, the sum of twenty guineas, which I intend for his elder son.

"I give and bequeath every thing else which I shall die possessed of, whether it be actually in my possession, or due to me at the time of my decease, to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford; and I do appoint the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, to be the executors of this my last will. And my intent is, that my antient coins and my medals be employed in making improvements in

those collections of coins and medals which are in the BODLEIAN Library; and it is my desire, that Mr. Snelling, bookseller in Fleet-street, in London, be the person applied to, so that the improvements be made according to his judgment. As for such coins and medals as shall remain not thus disposed of, it is my will that they be sold, and that the money, arising from the sale be applied to the use of the said University. It is in like manner my desire, that my books be employed in making such an addition to the Bodleian Library as shall be thought proper, according to the judgment of the keeper of the said library; and that the books not thus disposed of be sold *, and that the money arising from the sale, together with my other effects which shall remain after the payment of my debts and legacies, shall be applied to the use of the said University.

"There are some family pictures in my room, which perhaps may be acceptable to my cousin Mrs. Mary Bromfield, of Conduit-street in London. It is therefore my desire that they be sent to her: I leave her nothing else, because she is in no want of any thing which I am possessed of.

"To this I set my hand, this eight-and-twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1770.

CHARLES GODWYN.

"It is my desire that my body be buried in the church of Wolvercott near Oxford, without any other ceremony except this, that six college servants carry me to my grave, and receive each of them one guinea for his trouble, and that the clergyman who shall read the funeral service receive likewise one guinea."

Mr. Godwyn was a confidential correspondent of Mr. Hutchins, the Historian of Dorsetshire, for nearly fifty years, and was very assistant to him in his antiquarian pursuits. Some specimens of Mr.

* The remainder of the books of Mr. Godwyn were in the Sale Catalogue of Messrs. Fletcher, booksellers, at Oxford, in 1773.

Godwyn's

Godwyn's Letters to Mr. Hutchins are therefore here given; which, I am confident, will be deemed not uninteresting.

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, Jan.* 27, 1762.

"Mr. Bingham gave me an account of the mischief which was prepared for you during your absence...An impudent pamphlet, supposed to be written by Dodwell, was published some time ago, called "The Life of the Man after God's own Heart." Chandler, the Dissenter, has answered it very well, and in a way which will give you some entertainment, if you meet with it. Chandler had printed a Sermon upon the death of the late King, and was very lavish in his compliments upon the old Monarch. He had found out that King David and King George had reigned the same number of years, and thinks too that their lives correspond extremely well. The writer of the pamphlet takes great offence at this, and says, that his late Majesty is abused by being compared with a man whose whole life was a very bad one.

"There is just arrived from France a vast quantity of literature, a Celtic Dictionary, in three volumes in folio. It comprehends the languages of Saxony, Britany, Biscay, Wales, Cornwall, Ireland, and Scotland, as being all dialects of the antient Celtic. The first volume consists of dissertations, and etymologies of the names of places in France, England, Ireland, and Scotland, derived from the Celtic. I will give you an instance of one of them. Wareham is derived from *Var*, a river, *Re*, two, and *Ham*, a village. So that it is a village at the confluence of two rivers. Etymologies are very uncertain things in general. There is great room for imagination, which Bochart and Baxter are very great proofs of.

"Bishop Hoadly is to have a monument erected for him in the Cathedral at Winchester, upon which there is to be a very plain inscription prepared by himself. But his son, the Chancellor, to shew his great sense of his father's merit, and to astonish every body, intends to add these words: 'In memoriam patris sui, nec tam sui quam patriæ, nec tam patriæ quam humani generis, posuit.'

"The philosophical poem, which I recommended to you, is called 'Philosophia recentior.' The author's name is Stay; he is a Professor at Rome. I have contrived two ways of sending for the second volume. If I had succeeded in both, I pleased myself with thinking, that I should have an agreeable present for the late Bishop of London *. He admired it extremely, and I do not know any man who was a better judge of Latin Poetry. He died worth about 25,000*l.* which is to be divided between two brothers and four sisters. His predecessor in the see of London † died worth 120,000*l.* and left the palace at Fulham in very bad condition.

* Dr. Hayter. † Dr. Sherlock.

The following manly and affectionate tribute was paid to his memory by Mr. Hutchins, in the Preface

"Dr. Stukeley published so good an abstract of the Monk of Cirencester, that I am not very desirous of purchasing the work itself.

"I am afraid we are not likely to see Mr. Pitt placed at the helm again. The Master of the vessel treats him with neglect.

CHARLES GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, July* 21, 1762.

"Your account of the death of our friend Francklyn is remarkable. Pray, what is become of his son? I suppose he is dead, because you say nothing of him.—We shall have some time hence a large collection of Lord Clarendon's Letters published, some in the possession of the Duke of Queensberry, and others in the possession of Dr. Powney. There is one letter among them which bears hard upon the memory of the King, in the affair of the Earl of Glamorgan. Another letter from the King to his son the Prince of Wales, an excellent composition, will make it probable that he was the author of the Icon Basilikè. Dr. Powney has likewise a Diary of the second Earl of Clarendon, which contains a great deal of secret history relating to the Revolution. This is to be published. The Earl was a very honest man; and, according to the notions of government which prevailed at that time, had great scruples about altering the succession.

"You ask me, what book I can recommend to you, written against Enthusiasm? Dr. Stebbing, who is the best controversial Divine that I know, has published a small tract, with this title, 'An earnest and affectionate Address to the People called Methodists;' and likewise a Sermon, with this title, 'A Caution against religious Delusion.' I believe, you will meet with nothing better than these.

"Your intelligence concerning Jones is not true. The fact is something more extraordinary. Some of his friends, abounding with zeal and want of judgment, have been soliciting to obtain for him a Master's degree by diploma; and some of the Heads of Houses were disposed to grant it. He has done nothing to deserve such a favour; but, what is worse, has just published a stupid silly book against Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy. There is a stop put to it among the Heads of Houses; and, had it been brought into the convocation, would have been thrown out by a great majority.—I can say nothing more to you of the Turin inscription. At present there is reason to think that the Chinese are a colony of the Egyptians.—I did not buy the Celtic Dictionary. If it be in the Bodleian Library, I will take an opportunity, some time hence, of consulting it.

"Rider's History * did bear no character here for some time,

* Of England; see vol. III. p. 737; vol. V. p. 52.

but

to his History: "If all who have assisted me in this Work, and of whom honourable mention ought to

but now I hear it very well spoken of. It is said to be well drawn up, and entertaining. I am no admirer of Smollett. We have in him a tolerable History from the Restoration to the present time, and the latter part of that is little better than a newspaper. But, however, it is a History of that period of time.

"I believe you will not think of purchasing the writings either of Whitefield or Wesley. Whitefield cannot write, and Wesley's writings amount to about five and twenty volumes. They may be met with, as I am informed, at Bristol.

"To the books which I have been recommending to you against Enthusiasm, you may add an excellent Sermon preached here in Oxford, Rotheram's 'Origin of Faith *.'

"Dr. Green, Dean of Lincoln, and now a Bishop †, has acquitted himself very well in two pamphlets, called, 'The Principles and Practices of the Methodists considered.'

CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, Sept.* 22, 1762.

"I heartily thank you for your letter. I was very anxious to know what share of the general calamity had fallen upon you, and you are very good in acquainting me with it ‡. Your loss is very grievous; but you must comfort yourself with thinking that it might have been worse. It was very happy for you that Mrs. Hutchins escaped as she did. The preserving of your Collections relating to the County is another fortunate circumstance. These things, together with the assistance which you will probably receive from your friends, will lessen the weight of your misfortune, and, by degrees, make it easy to you.

"We are to elect a Chancellor to-morrow, who, without doubt, will be Lord Litchfield, and, I hope, without dispute too. An opposition at this time will be ill-judged. It is what our adversaries wish for, because it will be matter of triumph to them if the Chancellor owe his success to their concurrence. It so happens, that his election is, as I think, unavoidable. You will say, that Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Captain of the band of pensioners, are titles which are not well connected together. If the Court had continued to frown upon us, we had been very secure from incurring any such reflection; from whence you may see that the smiles of Courts are sometimes more dangerous than their frowns. All that we have to say is, that we have at present such a Court that I hope no honest man need be ashamed of being connected with it. I hear from several per-

* See before, p. 193.

† Dr. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln 1761—1779.

‡ The tremendous fire which consumed Mr. Hutchins's house and valuable MSS. with nearly the whole town of Wareham. It happened July 25, 1762. See vol. V. p. 514.

sons,

be made, were to be added, this list would be greatly increased; but I should exceed the bounds

sons, that it is to give us a very good Peace, and that the outrageous clamours raised against it in the City of London by selfish disgusted persons are greatly abated. It is said, that France offers us Peace upon such terms as it would be a disgrace not to accept of.

"The King has just purchased a Library, which contains the most valuable private collection of books to be found in Italy. They belonged to Consul Smith, who resided at Venice. Their value consists chiefly in this, that there is among them a great number of the scarce first-printed editions of the Classics. I have seen a Catalogue of them, which makes a volume in 4to.

"The Duke de Nivernois, who is come over to negociate the Peace, is Dr. Kennicott's great friend, the person who encourages his design, and has persuaded the King of France likewise to encourage it. He is reckoned the best scholar among the French Nobility. CHARLES GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, Oct.* 11, 1762.

"The case which you propose to Mr. Sandford, whether you are obliged to rebuild your Parsonage-house, is so very uncommon, that he does not know what answer to return to it. He thinks you are obliged, but is not certain. Your loss of your books and sermons is very grievous, not to be retrieved. You ask me whether I have any sermons composed by you or Mr. Baines in my possession. I have none, and do not remember that I ever had any.

"Our Chancellor was installed on Tuesday last by a Convocation held at his Lordship's seat at Ditchley. The Vice-chancellor and about forty Doctors and Masters composed the Convocation, and were entertained in a very elegant manner. The Vice-chancellor placed his Lordship in the chair with a Latin speech, and his Lordship returned an answer in the same language. I am sorry that we could not be unanimous in his election. However, there was a good majority, near two to one, enough to shew the world what is the general sense of this place—that we do not dislike a man merely because the King approves of him. It is our happiness to be governed by a Prince who certainly means as well as any man in the kingdom; and, that his government may be well carried on, I wish to see honest men placed about him. All our friends in the Country-interest have a great opinion of lord Litchfield's integrity, and express an entire satisfaction in the election which we have made.

"Mr. Needham has published a new edition of his 'Dissertation concerning the Egyptian Inscription found at Turin.' It is a great curiosity, very well worth your perusal. There is a new point started in literature, and encouragement enough for men of learning to go on upon that scent.

"The Peace, as it is said, was within a week of being concluded; but our new acquisition is so considerable an article in

our

of a Preface, and have too frequent occasion to lament the loss of those friends who have gone be-

our favour, that it will take up some time before our accounts can be adjusted.

"I am just informed that Mr. Langford, formerly of Hertford College, is publishing a Dissertation upon the Cherokees, their origin, and their language. He is an ingenious man, well skilled in the Hebrew language, and in that has succeeded very well. But we know so little of the Cherokees, that I wish he may not throw away a great deal of learning to no purpose.

"The Principal of Hertford * is likewise publishing a Dissertation concerning some Prophecies in the Old Testament; what the purport of it is I do not know. Did you ever see Newton's† book upon the Prophecies? I am very much pleased with it.

CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, Jan.* 3, 1763.

"I was lately in company with Mr. Sandford and Mr. Beaver, when the conversation turned upon your case of rebuilding your parsonage-house. It was agreed, that a parsonage-house must be built; and the law having made no other provision in case of such an accident as you have had the misfortune to meet with, the burden will fall upon the present incumbent.

"I think with you, that we have no great reason to boast of the Peace. If we consider our successes abroad, we might expect something better. But if we consider our distresses at home, it is a good, desirable conclusion of a tedious expensive war. Some individuals, who are never satisfied, have gained great wealth. The publick has gained honour, and an entire possession of a vast extent of country; and now it is time for us to secure ourselves, if we can, from ruin at home. We are to repair the mischiefs brought upon us by persons who call themselves Whigs, and make a merit of that title: whereas the first principle of their politicks was not public good, but their own private interest. From this motive the country gentlemen approve of the Peace; and the great contest has been, not so much about Peace or War, as whether the nation shall be governed by a party, and whether the Duke of Newcastle and his friends shall have an exclusive privilege of keeping the King and his favours entirely to themselves. This is the point which these Whigs aim at. They have been tools of the reigning Prince, and have sacrificed the public interest to his will and their own private views. Upon this merit they have expected to go on in the same way with what they call a narrow plan. But I think their schemes are defeated, so that we may, with great reason, expect better times. It happens very fortunately for us in Oxford, that we are in some degree of favour, without being guilty of any

* David Durell, B. D.

† Dr. Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol 1761—1782.

mean

fore me; wounds scarcely healed would break out afresh, and the single name of my dear friend Mr.

mean compliance. I think it our duty, as well as interest, to encourage this favourable disposition, so far as it can be done by persons who choose to be independent without disaffection.

"We have a new Professor, Mr. Hornsby, of Corpus, who succeeds Dr. Bradley. As an instance of reformation, he is required to go through a course of Lectures in Astronomy every year; and the sum to be paid by each person, who shall go through his course, is to be settled by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Vice-chancellor, and the Dean of Christ Church. In like manner all the Professors who shall be nominated hereafter by the King and his Ministers will be required to read, as we are informed, public lectures in a way that will be consistent with the present method of education in the University. This will occasion the other Professors to read. At present we have in each Term a public Lecture in Common Law, in Poetry, and in History.

"The Dissertation upon the Cherokees* is trifling to the last degree. I shall only tell you, that they are descended, as the author imagines, from Meshek, one of the sons of Japhet, and that the word Cherokee is derived from קרח, *rasit*, and implies a person who is bald-pated. Needham's Dissertation is a pamphlet of eighteen pence or two shillings price.

"I can say nothing of the works of Zoroaster. The editor of them was in Oxford some time ago, and gave us a proof that he understands the old Persic language.—I can say as little concerning the Erse Poetry. At present it passes for genuine. I would have the originals produced.

"Sir E. Turner is making another attempt in Parliament against his good friends of Exeter College.

"A gentleman who lives with Sir Charles Mordaunt, and whose name is Dobson, has printed here 'Annals of the present War.' They consist of matters of fact, according to the best intelligence, with some dissertations. The book will be published this week. CHARLES GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, April* 18, 1763.

"It is a long time ago since I read 'Shuckford's Connexion.' But my opinion of it was then, and I believe it is the general opinion, that it is an injudicious performance. The Author attempted a very difficult work, and his abilities were not equal to it. There is no design, that I know of, of continuing it.

"What I said to you formerly concerning the Longitude was this; that Dr. Bradley, by correcting Meyer's Tables of the Moon, had so far settled the place of the Moon, as that sailors at sea, by observing its place in the heavens, might discover their situation in longitude with a greater degree of certainty than by any other method then known. Whatever method shall be made use of in

* By Mr. Langford; see p. 231.

finding

Godwyn compels me *ire iterum in lachrymas.* His humanity, modesty, candour, probity, and inte-

finding out the Longitude, will always be subject to some error, arising either from the method itself, or from the want of accuracy in the observer. The point is, to reduce this error into so small a compass, as that it may be of little or no consequence. A person, whose name is Harrison, has now contrived a machine of the nature of a watch, consisting of such materials, and so put together, as not to be affected, either by heat or cold, or by the motion of the ship. The design of it is, to carry the time of the day at London, for instance, during a whole voyage. Trial has been made of it on board a ship, which set out, I think, from Plymouth, and the instrument was set to the time of that place. During the voyage it frequently corrected the errors made by the sailors in their ordinary method of computing the longitude, and at its return to Plymouth differed something less than two minutes of an hour from the time of Plymouth. This has been thought so great a progress towards a method which may be depended upon for the discovery of the Longitude, that the Parliament has given the inventor of the machine 5000*l.* and in consideration of this reward he is to make his invention public. This method, being merely mechanical, is thought to be more useful for sailors than any astronomical observation can be, which must necessarily be subject to errors made by the observer.

"Wortley Montague has discovered, as he thinks, that the bust at Turin is not Egyptian, and that the Chinese Librarian at the Vatican has imposed upon Mr. Needham. It is at present a subject of dispute, which time will probably clear up.

"When you judge of the management of our public affairs, I hope you do not take your opinion of them from the North Briton. You may depend upon it, he is the worst guide that you can chuse. The character of the man, his motive for writing, and his manner of writing, put me upon my guard, and hinder me from paying any great attention to his paper. Not that I am an advocate for Lord Bute. I have observed some things in his conduct, which I have thought ill-judged. His extension of the Excise in the article of cyder, was as imprudent a step as could be taken. He has done, however, one good thing, for which we are greatly obliged to him. He has cleansed the court of a set of men who call themselves Whigs, and who have such a zeal for the public good, that they will suffer no person to serve the King except themselves, and have formed themselves into a cabal to oppose the public measures for this reason, because they are not the conductors of them. The late Bishop of London gave me notice, some time ago, of the scheme which they had planned, and it is a great pleasure to me to find their scheme defeated. The King has declared that he will not employ any of those persons who form themselves into a kind of combination

grity, his inoffensive behaviour and unblameable life, justly endeared him to all his acquaintance.

bination by dining together, and every body commends him for his resolution. I hope he will be able to persevere in it, and that he will find persons capable of serving the publick, notwithstanding all the malice and invective of a North Briton. Dr. Tottie has shewn, in a Sermon, the folly and sinfulness of such invective, for which the Author of that paper, I make no doubt of it, heartily laughs at him.—Churchill is a man of genius, a Clergyman, but a very great libertine, and very well qualified to be a second to the North Briton.

"It is at present uncertain whether the King will visit Oxford this summer or not. He has talked of it, as I am informed; but the designs of Princes being subject to a greater variety of accidents than those of private persons, we do not entirely depend upon it. Our resolution is, to pay our compliments to the Peace, by adding two days to our Commemoration. We have only two Doctors of Divinity this year, and no Doctor in either of the other faculties, which would have made a public act, intended for the creation of Doctors, ridiculous.

"We had a Lecture this morning from Dr. Blackstone* upon the Right of Succession to the Crown of Great Britain. It was drawn up with great accuracy, and is, I think, the best dissertation upon the subject that I have met with. I wish it was published, that it might serve to guard men from two extremes equally pernicious, that of the republican on the one hand, and that of the man of passive obedience on the other. Mr. Sandford, who has just called upon me, speaks of the Lecture as I do; and, I find, it is universally approved of. The Doctor indeed acquitted himself extremely well, both as a lawyer and a man of reason; and I am such a friend to my countrymen that I wish they had all the benefit of perusing his lecture.

"I am glad that Lord Halifax is one of our Governors. I have a great opinion of that Nobleman. We are to have a visit this week from the Duke de Nivernois, and shall treat him with great respect, as a Nobleman of the first rank, and a Scholar, and a Minister employed in giving us an honourable and advantageous Peace.

"I am a subscriber to Mr. Morant's 'Antiquities of Essex,' and have just received the first number, which contains two Hundreds of that County. The price of this number is half a guinea. I think it a very good way of publishing an expensive work, because it makes the expence less burthensome, and may perhaps induce persons to subscribe. The quotations from Domesday book, and other authorities of that kind, are printed in a small character at the bottom of the page. And

* Afterwards Sir William Blackstone, the celebrated Commentator on the Laws of England.

upon

In the course of a long correspondence he furnished me with many and very valuable materials; and I

upon the whole, as far as I can judge, the materials seem to be well disposed. CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, May 27, 1763.*

"I believe I can satisfy you about the meaning of the *mandatum est* in your list of Sheriffs. It implies a successor who came into the office for the latter part of the year; and accordingly you find that the same person thus appointed generally continued in his office, and was Sheriff at the beginning of the following year. Sheriffs in those days were appointed sometimes for life, sometimes *durante beneplacito*. If you find in your list some years without a Sheriff, I believe you may generally take it for granted that the Sheriff last mentioned was continued. This was sometimes done for several years, sometimes for life.

"You say, that the King is to come to Oxford. We have no such intelligence, but yet we are not without hopes of it.—You say, that he declines in the esteem of his people. Here your intelligence fails you again. A junto of discontented Courtiers, a factious Madman whom his own party are ashamed of, and clamours raised upon the account of an ill-judged Bill, which probably will be corrected soon, do not sink him in the esteem of his people. All serious men honour him greatly for the resolution which he discovers in the midst of this unreasonable opposition. You see what the sentiments of the London Merchants are, and with what zeal they express their esteem for him. If you would see more upon this subject, I will recommend to you a pamphlet greatly admired, and supposed to be written by Lord Egmont. The title of it is, 'Considerations upon the present dangerous Crisis.' In this you will see our present condition fairly represented, and the characters of persons who are now most talked of drawn extremely well. It begins with Charles Townshend; afterwards follow Lord Bute, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt, &c.

"As to the Madman whom you inquire after, every body knows that he has no principles, is a downright libertine, has spent a good estate of his own, and his wife's fortune, and is desperate in his circumstances. He professes himself to be a champion of the people called Whigs, and is angry because they have not the sole management of our public affairs. His view in writing is, to force himself into a place; but it will probably end in this, he will be obliged to leave a country in which he does not deserve to live.

"We have this day published the Letters and Diary of the younger Lord Clarendon, which will be very well worth your perusal. There is an excellent preface, and they contain some very good facts. I call them good ones, because they tend to make men pleased with that constitution of government under which we are happily placed. They shew the madness and infatuation of a prince, who, like the other madman whom I have been speaking of,

flatter myself that the friendship, assistance, and approbation of Mr. Godwyn will be no discredit to

of, made an experiment, how far he could stretch his prerogative, in order to gratify his own arbitrary disposition; and the consequence was, that he was justly driven from a country which he had used extremely ill.

"Dr. Burn is now in London; but he generally resides at a place, I think, called Orby, in Westmorland.—Mr. Owen has no thoughts of resigning his office of Public Librarian.

"Let me add concerning your Sheriffs, if one name only appear in a year, that person was Sheriff during that year. If two names appear with a *mandatum est*, they were both Sheriffs, one succeeding the other. I see no difficulty in this.

"I had forgot to tell you that Doddridge's 'Harmony of the Gospels' is that which I use, though I cannot say that I admire it greatly. If you mean a Paraphrase on the Gospels, Dr. Clarke's is certainly the best; not that I always agree with him.

CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Aug.* 1, 1763.

"We had a very good appearance of company at the Encœnia, as many as we could well dispose of. Our performers were about forty in number, and they acquitted themselves well. In the opinion of Churchill himself, who looked upon every thing with an evil eye, and came with an intent of picking up materials for satire, they deserved commendation. An Oration composed by Burton, and extremely well delivered, gave him great offence, because it was levelled at his friend Wilkes. He vows revenge, and we expect that Burton is to smart for it. Dr. King spoke in a strain very different from any thing which we had heard from him before: but his strength and memory, and the applause which he received, were just the same as usual. The purport of his Speech was this: 'that we had gained great honour by acting with steadiness and integrity in a time of general corruption; and that now, without any alteration in our conduct, we had the happiness of being in some degree of favour with a Prince, who is one of the best that ever lived.' He said, 'it was his happiness that he was born an Englishman; and he reckoned it an additional circumstance of happiness that he was *Oxoniensis*.' That we may not grow vain upon these compliments, Churchill is to apply, by way of remedy, a little cooling satire. A large dose of it is prepared for the Chancellor, and Lord Despenser, and Sir John Phillips, and Jack Burton. How Dr. King is to escape, I don't know. Churchill expressed great approbation of his manner of speaking; but from the notes which were taken down in writing, we apprehend, that there is a great deal laid up in store, and to be applied by way of correction.

"If you compare the characters of the Turin inscription in Needham and Montague, you will find very little difference.

But

the Author or his Work. His singular and unaffected modesty prevented the publick from receiving

But I very much doubt whether the bust be Egyptian, or the characters Chinese. Those are points which remain to be cleared up. Needham is a very ingenious man; but ingenious men are sometimes too sanguine in supporting an opinion which has the credit of being a new discovery.

"I think you will do right in allowing a distinct half-sheet for some of your larger Pedigrees.

"I have not read the third volume of 'Revelation examined with Candour,' neither have I any curiosity to read it. I am not an admirer of the two former volumes, and have heard that the third is far from being equal to them.—The additions made to Gibson's 'Codex' are so considerable, that they make near a third part of the work as it appears at present.—Burn's 'Ecclesiastical Law' is, I believe, tolerably well done, though perhaps it be inferior to his 'Justice's Law.' When you meet with it, be pleased to observe, in the article *Holidays*, a very curious piece of history relating to the offices for the 30th of January and 29th of May.—I never heard of a Form of Prayer for the Fire of London, neither has Mr. Sandford.

"Burn's book has this advantage to recommend it, that it has all the late determinations of Law relating to Tithes.

"The idle report of the repeal of the Test Act is so utterly void of probability, that I know not which I am most to wonder at, the assurance of the person who raised it, or the weakness of a person who can give credit to it. I suppose it was calculated for the benefit of Lord Bute. Wilkes's party are very industrious in raising reports, which turn to their own discredit, and discover the badness of a cause which stands of need of falsehood to support it.

"I think it is too late for us to expect a visit this year from his Majesty.—I forgot to tell you that we had a good-natured, harmless Terræ-filius each day of the Encœnia, ascribed to Warton. The best thing said in it is this: 'We hear, that at the next meeting of Parliament a Bill will be brought in, for new paving the streets of Oxford, by the right honourable Mr. Pitt.'—The Letters of the younger Lord Clarendon are greatly esteemed. They are valuable and entertaining. The preface, which is a very good one, is written by Dr. Douglas. I have just met with a passage taken out of Burton's speech, which I will transcribe, that you may judge of the whole from thence: "Ergóne in vitium libertas excidit, ita ut, nullâ juris aut decŏri ratione habitâ, pro cujuslibet libidine, et bonorum fama, imo et majestas regia impunè lædatur? Assurgite, indignemini, quotquot estis libertatis genuinæ vindices; ficta veris, turpi honestum secernite; neque committate, ut qui virtutis castra deseruit transfuga, vestris sub signis militet, aut nominis honesti specie obtentâ fraudem faciat incautis, et in populum

any benefit from his labours; but he never refused his assistance to his friends. His death was a pub-

populum malignitatis suæ virus petulanter effundat. At et aliud quiddam est libertas civilis, aliud licentia popularis, seu privata civium libido. Est illa agendi facultas, non quidem aliunde præpedita, sed tamen legum præscripto definita et temperata; sed stabilis et severa. Hanc verò alteram, qualem esse dicam? a libertate, cujus speciem et nomen sibi arrogat, tantum profecto discrepantem, quantum à matronæ verecundiâ et dignitate levitas meretricia; discolorem planè, suique dissimilem, ordini recto prorsus inimicam, instabilem, lascivam, procacem, sui impotentem, legum atque decōri contemptricem, dissidiorum, seditionis, atque scurrilis eloquentiæ nutricem, reipublicæ demum cujusque benè moratæ pestem blandissimam.' C. GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, December* 21, 1763.

"I am just returned from Essex, where I have been endeavouring to serve a gentleman who stood upon the Country interest as a candidate to represent that County. When I went thither, Mr. Conyers was sure of success. The bets ran two to one for Mr. Conyers. But, I know not how, I happened to be on the losing side. I believe Mr. Conyers's managers, being secure, were not so active as they should have been. It is thought too that many bad votes were poured in on the other side. The Court interest was very indiscreetly managed. At first all persons acting under that direction were ordered to vote for Mr. Luther, and engaged themselves accordingly. Afterwards came contrary directions, which many of them could not comply with. The consequence, however, was, that the odium of Court interest, which at present runs very strong in the City of London, fell entirely upon Mr. Conyers, and he lost more votes than he gained by it. The Duke of Bedford, by throwing out some indiscreet hasty reflexions in the privy council upon the City of London, provoked the Lord Mayor to determine, by his casting voice, that thanks should not be given to the Sheriffs; and probably the mischief extended to the County of Essex. Lord Hardwicke is so ill, that Lord Sandwich has been canvassing for the High Stewardship of Cambridge. But it is thought that Lord Royston, who is Lord Hardwicke's eldest son, will succeed; and that Sir John Cotton, who is in the Country interest, will succeed Lord Royston as Representative for the County of Cambridge. I suppose I need not tell you that the present Ministry have a great majority both among the Lords and Commons. When a motion was made in the House of Lords, that Privilege of Parliament shall not extend to the Authors of seditious libels, Lord Mansfield very late at night made a speech which lasted two hours, and spoke so well, that the persons present would have been contented to have heard him two hours longer. Lord Lyttelton spoke on the same side extremely well and the motion was carried by a majority of 114 to 35; the

Duke

lic loss to his Friends, to his College, to the University, and to the Republick of Learning. But

Duke of Cumberland was in the minority. In the House of Commons last Friday a motion was made, that Dr. Heberden, one of the King's Physicians, and Hawkins, a Surgeon, be appointed, by order of the House, to attend upon Mr. Wilkes, and make a report of the state of his health. This motion was carried by a majority of two to one. From this extraordinary care of the House of Commons, you may judge that Wilkes is not in a likely way of doing well. Dr. Parker, who is promoted to the great living of St. James's, told me lately, that Mr. Pitt declares him to be 'an enemy to his God, and his King and Country.'—Mr. Pitt has for some time absented himself from the House of Commons. When the riot happened at the Royal Exchange, the Duke of Devonshire expressed great dislike of it, and is now gone to Bath. From hence I am induced to hope, that serious men will gradually withdraw themselves from that party, and that a concern for the public good, which in our present critical situation is extremely requisite, will get the better of these party squabbles.

"Mr. Sandford has not the least remembrance of the MS. which you speak of. The Turin inscription remains just as it was. Lord Clarendon's Letters contain many valuable facts, which discover what a narrow escape we had by means of the Revolution.

"Dr. Bridle had an offer made him of the Wardenship of Winchester. In this the electors were agreed, but could agree upon no other person. By the statutes of New College it is required, that the person elected have a majority of the whole number of electors then resident in the University. In the first scrutiny three persons were nominated, but there was no statutable majority. In the second scrutiny two were nominated, but the Warden and three of the Fellows did not vote at all. The consequence of this was, that the person who had a majority, had not the majority which the statutes require. Notwithstanding this, the election was closed, and a return made to the Visitor, who, with the advice of counsel, will probably nominate a Warden himself. The Female Historian* is a Dissenter, and has no prejudices in favour of the Stuart family.

"Dr. Kennicott meets with great encouragement, and goes on very briskly. There are hands at work for him in most parts of Europe. Probably the House of Commons may grant him a supply. He gives to his encouragers a translation of the 42d and 43d Psalms, as a specimen of the use which may be made of various readings.

"Dr. Lowth's Lectures do great honour to the Nation, and to this University in particular. I cannot recommend to you the annotations of Professor Michaelis. He has some good remarks, but I think the book is not worth purchasing.

* Mrs. Catharine Macaulay.

"I am

why need I dwell upon his character, when the united testimony of all who were educated under

" I am heartily concerned that so great a share of the general calamity* falls upon you. CHARLES GODWYN."

" MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, Dec.* 23, 1763.

" You will be surprized to receive another letter from me so soon. I quite forgot to recommend to you an excellent book, which I advise you to purchase. It will be of particular service to you; Bishop Ellys's 'Tracts on Spiritual Liberty.' He has entered further into that subject than any other person, and treated it with great accuracy. The price of the book is three half crowns.

" I am very glad to find that your sentiments of Mr. Pitt agree with mine. His behaviour to his Prince in a late memorable conference is so astonishing, that nothing but an excessive degree of pride can account for it. The terms which he proposed were these: that full satisfaction be made to the duke of Newcastle, by reinstating all his friends; that every person who had approved of the Peace be discarded; that the Tories be proscribed entirely; that all places civil and ecclesiastical be absolutely at his disposal; that Lord Temple be placed at the head of the Treasury, and lord Albemarle have the command of the Army. The King's answer was exactly in these words: 'Sir, I sent for you, because my people have a great opinion of your abilities: but, if I accept of the terms which you propose, I shall neither do justice to myself nor to them.' This insolence, together with the outrageous behaviour of Wilkes, have established the present Ministry. I am greatly pleased with the King's answer. It discovers great temper and good sense. We have lately applied to him for leave to dedicate our 'Marmora' to him. His answer was, that 'he should be glad to take every opportunity of shewing his regard for the University of Oxford.'

" I find you correspond with Dr. Stukeley. You must be very cautious there. He is extremely injudicious, and whimsical to the last degree. His 'Carausius' is one of the wildest books that ever were written; and he is going to publish another as wild upon the British Coins. He sometimes tires the patience of the Antiquarian Society with a dissertation, which never fails of exciting laughter.—I am sorry that Lord Chief Justice Pratt enters very warmly into our foolish party squabbles. It ill becomes a person in his station, and may be a means of having the causes decided by him brought before the House of Lords.

" Mr. Wise has a book just ready to be published, proving that all learning comes from the Scythians. He is one of those injudicious writers who love to deal in paradoxes. I began with recommending to you Ellys's Tracts. It is the chief intent of my letter. I repeat my good wishes. CHARLES GODWYN.

* The fire at Wareham. See p. 229.

" MY

his care, all that were happy in his acquaintance, nay, all his contemporaries, do greater justice to his memory than the pen even of an able panegyrist."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, April* 2, 1764.

"I am glad that you are pleased with 'Ellys's Tracts.' When I recommended that book to you, I had principally in view our Reformation. The rights, which upon that occasion belonged to the publick, are in my opinion shewn extremely well. The same author wrote the tract upon the Test Act.

"You are under some mistake concerning the Wardenship of Winchester. The Bishop treated the College extremely well, much better than they expected, by confirming an election, which every body thought was void, and lapsed to him.

"I recommend to every body Dr. Lowth's English Grammar. I have only one caution to give you, in case you read it, not to ascribe to Lord Clarendon the bad English, which he quotes from his History. The language is very proper in the folio edition. Dr. Lowth uses an edition which is very incorrect.

"I have heard nothing of the English Histories which you speak of, and know very little of Guthrie's. He is a florid writer, as far as I can judge from some quotations which I have seen. He published formerly some bad translations of some parts of Tully, which gave me no great opinion of him. What his religion is I know not. He writes for his bread. When I saw him, which was some years ago, he did not appear as a Clergyman.

"'Bingham's Antiquities' is certainly a very good book, the best upon the subject.—Your old friend Bilstone was an old acquaintance of the Chancellor, and I believe still keeps up a correspondence with him. Formerly, when the intimacy was very great, he had the promise of a Bishoprick from him, and has gained by that promise the living of St. Clement's.

"Dr. King's picture is just put up in the Picture-gallery, and placed, by his desire, next to Butler's. His heart is to be lodged in the Chapel at St. Mary hall, with an inscription, which he drew up himself. The most remarkable part of it is this: "Permultos habui amicos, at veros, stabiles, gratos (quæ fortasse est gentis culpa) perpaucissimos. Plures habui inimicos, sed invidos, sed improbos, sed inhumanos.' This, and the whole of it, might, I think, very well have been omitted. I don't hear that he has left any thing to be published. He printed, some years ago, a poem in four books, called 'The Toast.' That edition was never published, but some copies of it given to his friends. The rest of the impression lay in his lodgings, and is now ordered to be burnt. It was a dirty subject, and it did not become the Doctor to spend so much time as he did in raking into it.

"The two volumes which we expect of Dr. Swift's Works, are certainly genuine.—We have published our 'Marmora.' The book is inscribed to the King in the name of the University, and

"They who knew the man," says their common friend Mr. Bingham, "are very sensible there are

was received by him very graciously. The price of it in sheets is four pounds.

"Mr. Sumner's living is said to be of the value of 160*l. per annum.*

"I had a letter lately from Mr. Gray, who tells me that Mr. Grenville gives great satisfaction in the House of Commons. He lately gave so masterly an account of the state of our finances, that the present Ministry, as it is thought, is fixed.

"I had some conversation lately in London with Dr. Bridle, and am greatly pleased to find that in my sentiments concerning our public affairs I agree with him, and Mr. Gray, and some other persons, men of undoubted integrity. We are very happy in being governed by an excellent Prince; and the administration of Government is carried on as well as our distressed condition, owing to the mismanagement of former reigns, will admit of. Our brethren at Cambridge are so divided in their politicks, that they can make no election of a High Steward.—I take it for granted that the Eclipse with you was annular. Here, about a third part of the limb of the Moon adhered to the limb of the Sun. CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, April* 23, 1764.

"Dr. Swift's additional volumes, as far as I recollect, are partly serious, and partly comical.—The 'New Whole Duty of Man' is the work of a Methodist, as I have heard. I have never had the curiosity of reading it.—The contents of our 'Marmora' are those which you mention. The Radcliffe Trustees have purchased for us a collection of Lord Clarendon's MSS. which were in the possession of an Attorney. Mr. Sandford has been long inquiring after them, and thinks he shall find among them the remainder of Lord Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion' in his own hand-writing. They were sold by auction about a fortnight ago, and bought for 170*l.* The Duke of Queensbury and Dr. Powney have agreed to join their collections of Letters written by the same Lord Clarendon, and they are to be published without any further delay. The originals are to be lodged in the Bodleian Library. CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, Oct.* 22, 1764.

"It is a very great pleasure to me to hear of the progress which you make in your Work, and of your being so near the conclusion of it that we may expect to see it before it be long.

"Dr. Kennicott pleases himself with thinking that half of his work is nearly finished. But he has applied himself to it so closely, that his health begins to be impaired. He has now taken a long journey by way of remedy, and I hope it will have a good effect. However, I think, it cannot fail of slackening his pace a little in that part of his work which remains to be executed.

He

not words in the English language by which he could more justly be described."—The following

He had lately a very complaisant letter from the Secretary of the King of Denmark, written by the King's order, to acquaint him, that certain Danes sent by the King upon a literary voyage into Egypt and Arabia have sent home six very antient Hebrew MSS. of the Bible, and that the Doctor may have the use of them. He has already received four volumes in 4to of various readings, sent him by the order of the King of Sardinia.

"Dr. Lowth is engaged in a work which I think you will read with pleasure, a translation of the 'Prophecy of Isaiah' with notes.

"The Vice-chancellor, who is obliged to continue in his office another year for want of a successor, has at present a very nice affair to manage. He has in his hands a large collection of the Letters of the first Lord Clarendon, some of a public, others of a private nature. If the whole collection be published, there will be a complaint that the world is burthened with useless things. If they are to be separated, and only a part to be published, the difficulty will be, how to make the distinction. Complaints are unavoidable. Some will say that things of consequence are suppressed. Others will be tired with reading things of no consequence. How we shall determine upon this occasion, is at present uncertain. We must come to a resolution soon. Some of these Letters were purchased in that collection which you speak of. There were besides part of the eighth and the whole ninth book of Lord Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion.' So that now we have his whole 'History of the Rebellion' in his own hand-writing, except part of the 8th book, and that we have in the hand-writing of his Secretary. The rest of that MS collection contained his View of Hobbes's Leviathan, and his Answer to Cressy.

"The Vice-chancellor, who has been suspected of having a design of stealing some preferment from the Whigs, is likely to have a successor next year, Dr. Durell, the Principal of Hertford College.

"We are in great expectation of seeing soon Bp. Ellys's second collection of Tracts. Those already published give great satisfaction.—Mr. Morant is a Clergyman in Colchester.

"Monsieur de Beaumont, an Advocate in the Parliament of Paris, whom Voltaire, in his Treatise of Toleration, speaks of with honour, for exerting himself in behalf of the unfortunate Calas, was here last week, and had a compliment made him of a Doctor's degree. He is a man of learning, and has written a dissertation, 'De evocatione Deorum; of the method practised by the Romans of calling out the Deities from the Cities which they besieged.' I believe it is to be printed at our press. C. GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, Oct.* 15, 1766.

"I have deferred my letter longer than I intended, in expectation of seeing your Proposals. They are not yet arrived hither.

elegant sketch of his character, extracted from the "Opuscula Miscellanea Metrico-Prosaica, Oxon.

Let me repeat to you what I said in Mr. Prince's letter. Your chief dependance must be upon the Gentlemen and Clergy of your own County; and they must be solicited to subscribe by a personal application, made to them either by yourself or some friend. When you have proceeded so far as to be ready to send your book to the press, be pleased to add my name to the number of subscribers. In the mean time I shall be very desirous of hearing what encouragement you meet with. I am surprized at the intelligence which you have received concerning my state of health. I have not been so well for many years as I am at present.

"The Master* has been dangerously ill, but is quite recovered. He has lost his lady, who died about a week ago. We have made some good regulations in the University, and the young people hitherto have been very conformable to them. Nothing is wanting to make them lasting, but a little resolution in our Governors. If we relapse, it will be owing to their indolence. Some of them exert themselves very properly. We are very happy in having Dr. Lowth for our Diocesan, who has gained great honour in his controversy with his Adversary †. One of his pamphlets you have probably not seen, being 'Remarks upon the Bishop's Letters and Remarks;' very peevish things, and answered with great spirit. It is a pamphlet, printed and distributed among a few friends, but never published. He has likewise printed 'a Confutation of Bishop Hare's Psalms reduced to metre.' It is a pamphlet, one of the best that ever I saw; extreme good sense and some ridicule have quite put an end to the Bishop's metre. I should tell you that a pamphlet written by Towne, in answer to Lowth, has some things which are very well approved of. In the affair of punishing idolatry with death, he is thought to have the advantage. Our new Bishop has made choice of Dr. Kennicott and Mr. Wheeler for his chaplains.

"You have probably heard of Dr. Brown's unhappy end; it was the effect of madness; he had formerly been in a very melancholy way.—I wish Mr. Pitt success, for the benefit of my country, but I have no veneration for the man; he owes us a great deal; the great debt brought upon the publick, and great mischief done in our Colonies, his abilities will never be able to make amends for.—I never saw that letter which you speak of, said to be written by sir Robert Walpole. CHARLES GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, Nov.* 17, 1766.

"I heartily congratulate you upon the encouragement which you meet with in your subscription. I shewed your Proposals to Mr. Sandford, who desires that you will reckon him among your subscribers, when you put your book to the press; I have some hopes that Dr. Parker, the Rector of St. James's, will likewise be of that number.

* Theophilus Leigh, D. D. † Bishop Warburton.

"I am

1771," of Dr. John Burton, a man whose liberality of sentiment always induced him to pay public

"I am greatly obliged to you and to the lady * who proposes to place her son under my care. I am concerned that the young gentleman has a tender state of health, and that there will be occasion for his keeping a horse. It is a dangerous kind of a remedy. But, if it be necessary, it must be complied with. We reckon fourscore pounds a year a proper allowance for a Commoner, and two hundred the allowance of a Gentleman-Commoner. The yearly expence of keeping a horse is to me twenty pounds. It will probably occasion a greater expence to a young gentleman; but all this will depend greatly upon the young gentleman's discretion, and that discretion will be put to a greater trial in case he be a Gentleman-Commoner. I therefore agree with you in advising that he be entered a Commoner. When we have had some experience of his conduct, I shall know what to say further upon that subject. It may perhaps be likewise of some advantage, if the money intended for his allowance shall pass through my hands. I will take care to provide a handsome apartment for him, and will beg the favour of you to give me about two months notice, that I may take an opportunity of securing one that will be agreeable to him.

"The last news which we have heard from London is, that the poor are first to be taken care of, before any business be entered upon which will affect the ministry. You will smile, when I tell you, that on the first day of the Session a long bitter speech was made in the House of Commons against Lord Chatham, and not one word was said in reply to it. Lord Temple in the House of Lords, and Mr. Grenville in the House of Commons, appeared against the Ministry. Dr. Robertson's 'History of the Emperor Charles the Fifth' is printed off, and will be published soon.

"There is a book called 'The Confessional,' which has made some noise. The author is an Arian, and is for putting an end to all subscription, which I am sure would be attended with more mischiefs than those which he complains of.

"We have presented our Master † to a living in Lincolnshire, worth about 230*l. per annum*. Mr. Darch, next to me in seniority, is to have our living of Huntspill. CHARLES GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, June* 3, 1767.

"I am heartily concerned that your Work does not meet with that encouragement which you expected. Your chief dependence must be upon the Gentlemen of your own County. If they express their approbation of it by subscribing, other persons will be induced to follow their example. Antiquities of Counties are books not to be read, but consulted. It is their evidence which makes them valuable; and the persons who are upon the spot are the best judges how far their evidence may be depended upon.

* Mrs. Barker. † Theophilus Leigh, D. D.

"I have

respect to those whom he thought deserving of it, was communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine (vol. L. p. 166), by the late Dr. John Loveday.

"I have seen your account of Aggleston*. Your print and description of it exceed my expectation greatly. I did not know that there was such a curiosity in the kingdom. I have seen Silbury hill, and was greatly pleased with it; its regular appearance and situation between the extremities of the British temple at Abury shew it to be a work of art entirely. This of Aggleston seems to partly natural and partly artificial. All that you have to do is to describe it. Men of learning, by comparing it with other things of that kind, will form conjectures concerning it. I have not seen your other dissertation. Some person had taken it away out of the coffee-house.

"There seems to be no reason to expect a dissolution of the Parliament this year. Lord Chatham has brought upon himself and the Nation great difficulties by reason of the encouragement given to our rebellious Colonists. Merely to indulge his spleen against Mr. Grenville, he has done us a mischief not to be repaired. At present he suffers for it himself; for the debates in the House of Lords press him very hard. In some of their divisions he can make a majority only of three. You may depend upon it that his reign will soon be at an end. Our great folks think of nothing but their own immediate interest. They do not consider what consequences may probably attend an oppression of the poor. As long as corn bears a high price †, the farmers will be more punctual in paying their rents, and for the sake of this the Nation is to suffer under an artificial scarcity. The cure is very easy; but no relief, as it seems, is to be given at present.

"The Jesuits expelled from Spain will probably flock hither, and ought to excite some vigilance in our Governors. I believe there is no want of care in the Archbishop of Canterbury ‡. I have heard him commended upon that subject.

"I believe you must not expect to have a Livy come from the Escurial. The report is probably without foundation. We have had a good book lately published, Clarke's 'Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins.' The Author is very ingenious, and has managed a difficult subject extremely well.

"Mr. Sandford has lately made an acquisition of a book, which the former possessor quite neglected, but is now found to be of great value. It is the first edition of the Hebrew Bible, printed by the Jews at Soncino in Italy in the year 1488. It has many valuable readings, better than the present established text. This

* See Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XXXVII. p. 169.

† Wheat was then from 40*s.* to 51*s.*—now, June 1813, 122*s.* 6*d.*

‡ Dr. Thomas Secker.

"Carolus Godwin, Coll. Bal. Soc. Vir eruditione multiplici et quidem reconditâ imprimis clarus. Ve-

book he found by accident at a Bookseller's in London. There are only four other copies of it known in the world.

"Mr. Chandler, who published our 'Marmora,' has been employed by a Society of gentlemen in London, to travel in quest of curiosities, such as are to be found in Greece and Asia Minor. He spent nine months at Athens, and has collected about 200 Greek inscriptions, particularly one, which may now be seen at London, upon the original stone; and we hope that, after a long voyage, it will finally have its settlement fixed at Oxford. It is very large and very antient, made before letters H, Ω, Ξ, and Υ, had any place in the Grecian alphabet. It contains a minute account of the measurement of the Temple of Minerva at Athens, and seems to have been made at the time when that Temple was finished, in the 4th year of the 92d Olympiad, above 400 years before Christ.

"The East India Company have a design of settling at Oxford a Professorship for teaching the Persic language. There is to be a Professor, and under him a native of the country about Bengal.

"Mr. Chandler's companions have brought home drawings of many antient temples, some of which will be published next winter. Mr. Wood will likewise then publish his Map of the country about Troy, and a Dissertation upon it, which I have heard greatly commended. The Danes who were sent abroad in search of antiquities died all of them, except one, who is returned, and will probably publish his Travels soon. He found some Written Mountains, but not those which he inquired after, and has taken from thence about six inscriptions. Some letters, which I have seen, seem to be Phœnician. Wortley Montague, as Mr. Chandler informs us, has seen the Written Mountains, and copied them. A foolish amour detains him now in Italy. Dr. Kennicott is gone to Paris, to collate Hebrew MSS.

CHARLES GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, Aug.* 14, 1767.

"Since I wrote to you last, Mr. Fisher has favoured us with a visit, and was so good as to say that he would give us three thousand pounds, as soon as we could agree upon a plan for laying out that sum in building a part of the College. You will easily imagine that we have not been negligent in contriving how to dispose of so useful a benefaction. We have had several meetings upon the occasion, and have had plans laid before us by persons skilled in architecture; and at last our resolution is, to make a building consisting of two stair-cases in that part of the front of the College which is opposite to the part where I live; that is, we propose to make a beginning at that corner which is nearest to Bocardo, and to carry on a building towards the Master's

recuntiâ interim quâdam ineluctabili; quæ scientiarum, quas ille hauserat uberrimas, reipublicæ

ter's lodgings. At one end it will join with that which we call the New Building, and at the other end will stand where formerly stood Hammond's lodgings, afterwards known by the name of Rat's Castle. You and I have frequently spent an evening there in a ground-room which belonged to Mr. Baynes. After a good deal of inquiry, we have agreed to employ a builder, whose name is Kheen. He is employed now at Christ Church and Worcester College. He lives in London, and has the character of being a very ingenious man. So far we have proceeded, and the Master is now gone to spend the remainder of the summer in Gloucestershire. Mr. Kheen is to prepare his plan, which is to be laid before the Society when we meet in October. The Master, before he went, desired me to make his compliments to Mr. Fisher, to return him thanks for his generosity towards the College, and to acquaint him with the progress which we have made, and which we hope he approves of. At his return, he will write to Mr. Fisher himself. In the mean time I will beg the favour of you, when you are at leisure, to communicate this letter to Mr. Fisher.

"I am almost afraid to ask how the subscription goes on. I hope you meet with better encouragement than you did.

"Lord Lyttelton's History is greatly read, and highly esteemed by the Lawyers. It contains a great deal of Law Antiquity, the antient constitution of the kingdom, upon which much of our present law is founded. The composition is good, and the facts related with a great deal of good sense; but yet three large volumes in quarto, with a fourth, which is to be added some time hence, will be likely to tire the reader. I think too, that the Author says too much in praise of his hero, Henry the Second. Speaking of his amour with Fair Rosamond, he calls it 'the amiable extravagance of a good heart.'

"Dr. Blackstone's Law Lectures are so much approved of, that we are now printing a third edition of the first volume.

"Mr. Toup of Cornwall, an excellent critic in the Greek language, a second Bentley, has published more 'Emendations of Suidas,' and dedicated them to the Bishop of Gloucester, for whom he expresses the highest veneration, and likewise a suitable contempt for his opposers—Rumpantur Codri, Bavii, Mævii. Whoever shews a dislike of Dr. Bentley is a *Fungus*. From hence you see the spirit of this writer. He is ingenious, but extremely impetuous; and, having taken a little offence, is hurried on, and cannot recover himself.

"There is no High Borlace this year. Here is the end of it.—The Duke of Marlborough has appeared at our Races this week; and, we can easily foresee, will have the command both of the County and City. It was with difficulty that we have had any

Race

literariæ fructum invidit. Per annos ibi quadraginta Tutoris optimi το αξιωμα adimplevit, propter mo-

Race at all. The bad weather and the knavery of a miller have laid half the meadow under water.

"An ingenious gentleman, whose name is Bryant, has proved, I think, very clearly, that the Isle of Malta was not the place where St. Paul was shipwrecked, but *Melite*, which lies in the Adriatic gulph, upon the coast of Epidaurus. He likewise makes it probable that we must give up Dr. Bentley's reading Ευραχυλων and abide by *Euroclydon*. CHARLES GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, Oct.* 30, 1767.

"We have just agreed upon a plan for our building; and the Master has undertaken to send it this week with a letter to Mr. Fisher. It will not stand upon so much ground as you seem to imagine. It is to be a detached building; and the price of it, without any lodgings being fitted up, is to be 3000*l.*

"I thank you for your endeavour to procure for me a brass Otho. It is a very valuable coin, when genuine; but has nothing to make it valuable, except that it is scarce. I have one of them, which, being not very well preserved, cost me no more than five guineas. This, in such a purchase, we call cheap. The coin which you describe to me in that gentleman's collection is not genuine. There never was a coin of Otho with these words on the reverse, ORBI TERRARVM. The silver coins of Otho are not scarce: the gold ones are more scarce than those in brass. Having said so much of Otho, I should tell you that there are silver coins of him, which have upon the reverse this inscription, "PAX ORBIS TERRARVM." I have one of them. There were a few brass coins of him struck at Antioch: but their reverse has only these two letters, "s. c."

"There is a Cambridge Antiquary whose name is Farmer. He published some time ago a very good pamphlet upon the 'Learning of Shakespear.' He has now reprinted it with great additions, and you will be highly pleased with it. By dealing in black-lettered books, of which he has purchased a very great number, he is in possession of Shakespear's study.

"Dr. Kennicott is in the press, and proposes to explain two passages of Scripture, one called the last words of David, 2 Sam. xxiii. the other 1 Sam. vi. 19, where a great number of men are said to have been slain at Beth-shemesh. Whoever consults the latter passage in the original, will be sensible, from the position of the words, that an error has crept into the text; and if Dr. Kennicott, by the assistance of MSS. could have settled the true reading, it would have done great credit to his principal design. I believe he has some other way of clearing up the difficulty, which, I make no doubt of it, is ingenious; and the Doctor will have an opportunity of paying a compliment in a dedication to his patron the Bishop of Oxford. He has been lately very busy in soli-

citing

rum severitatem venerabilis, propter indolis suavitatem amabilis. Singulari munificentiæ exemplo,

citing the great Officers of State for a place vacant in the University, that of Keeper of the Radcliffe Library The Archbishop of Canterbury* is his friend, and he was thought likely to succeed.—But now it is said, that the place, having only a salary of 150*l. per annum*, is not equal to his merit, and that he must aim at something better. His competitor is the Master of University †, who I suppose will be elected. The Doctor has spent great part of the summer at Paris. What success he has met with there, will appear in an annual account of his progress in his great work, which will come out at Christmas.

"We have just finished the first volume in folio of 'Lord Clarendon's State Papers.' There is prefixed to it an account of the whole collection.

"You are very good in the concern which you express for your old College. When Mr. Fisher shall take another journey to London, he proposes, I believe, to make himself a benefactor to us. The builder is desirous of beginning immediately; but our expectation is, if no disappointment shall happen, to begin in the spring.

"There is a thing just started, an inquiry into the conduct of Archbishop Tenison relating to an affair which I believe we have often talked of formerly. The King of Prussia, grandfather of the present King, was desirous of having Episcopacy established in his dominions, and application was made for this purpose to Archbishop Tenison. But he, as I have heard from very good authority, through timidity and great complaisance for the Dissenters, refused to be concerned in it. Dr. Richardson, when he published my ancestor's book 'De Præsulibus,' charged it upon him very home; but, for the sake of a legacy of 100*l.* left him by Archbishop Potter, and some evidence produced in favour of Tenison, he retracted what he had said, and had that half-sheet of his book reprinted, giving a very different account of Tenison's conduct. In this account Archbishop Sharp is introduced; and now the grandchildren ‡ of Archbishop Sharp, from their ancestor's papers, have entered into the dispute, and are endeavouring to clear up this affair. The book published by these grandchildren is in French, and dedicated to the present King of Prussia. I have seen it in Mr. Sandford's hands, but have not read it. Dr. Ayerst, who was at that time Chaplain to our Ambassador in Prussia, and personally applied to Tenison, usually related the affair to the discredit of Tenison. We shall probably hear more of it soon.

"We have a tolerably good Almanack this year.

CHARLES GODWYN."

* Dr. Thomas Secker. † Nathaniel Wetherell, D. D.

‡ The late William and Granville Sharp, esqrs.

"DEAR

Academiæ Oxoniensi supellectilis tum librariæ tum numismaticæ, quæ utraque in suo genere erat pre-

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, Feb. 22, 1768.*

"I have no great curiosity to see the Roman coins which you speak of. The Otho, as I told you before, is not worth two pence. However, if Mrs. Barker can convey them hither without any sort of inconvenience, I shall be glad to see them. As far as I can judge by your account of them, they seem to be those coins which we call the *middle brass.* All coins of this metal are called *ærei nummi.* We call them in English *brass coins.* And this will explain to you the meaning of the word *brass,* which we meet with so frequently in antient times. It is used in a general sense, so as to include copper. All your coins, as you perceive, consist of copper.

"That the word *Eurus* signifies the South-east wind, I have an undoubted authority. It is the Temple of the winds at Athens. In that temple Απηλιωτης is the East wind, and Ευρος the South-east.

"I congratulate you that your magnetical experiment succeeds so well. The common experiments of the loadstone are quite unaccountable; and, if experience shall confirm the account which you give of it, we shall be apt to call it a prodigy. At present I have no great faith in it. It wants a further trial, and I wish you success in it.

"Dr. Freind has given a long account of Ætius. He was born at Amida in Mesopotamia in the fifth century, studied at Alexandria, and was probably a Christian. He has collected a great multitude of receipts, particularly those which had been much celebrated or used as nostrums by their inventors. Dr. Freind quotes from him an external remedy for the gout, called the Grand Dryer. The patient is to use it a whole year. It is very whimsical. His works make one volume in folio, divided into sixteen books, to which the translator gives the title of 'Medicina è veteribus contracta.'

"I have inquired after Matthew Hole's 'Discourses on the Catechism,' and am told they are not to be had.—I know nothing of Wallace, and can hear nothing of it.

"Dr. Bradley was born at Shirburn in Gloucestershire, a village about three or four miles beyond Burford.

"I can say very little of Walpole's attempts concerning Richard III. They are 'Doubts,' and so they are likely to continue. One thing he seems to have proved, that the young King, Edward the Fifth, either did walk, or it was intended that he should walk, at the coronation of Richard III. A robe was provided for that purpose. He is thoroughly persuaded that Perkin Warbeck was the Duke of York.—I will endeavour to send you the last yearly account published by Dr. Kennicott.

"Ten of our principal Citizens have lately been obliged to appear

tiosissima, hæreditatem legavit. Juvat hoc honore supremo virum amicissimum prosequi, et ceno-

pear before the House of Commons, in order to be made an example of. By the misconduct of their predecessors a debt of near 6000*l.* was brought upon the Chamber. An election of Members of Parliament was thought a very convenient opportunity for wiping off this debt. Some elections have cost the two successful Members more than this sum. They therefore wrote a letter to their two present Representatives, acquainting them, that unless they could produce 6000*l.* they must not think of offering themselves as candidates. The ten persons now brought to punishment were imprudent enough to sign this letter; and one of their Representatives, as it is thought, had resentment enough to have it complained of in the House of Commons. This thing was urged in their favour, that the money was not to go into their own pockets. We hear of instances of corruption abundantly more enormous. But, this being made a subject of complaint, the House of Commons were obliged to take notice of it. The criminals were kept four days in Newgate, and then discharged, confessing their crime, and receiving from the Speaker a severe reprimand upon their knees. This reprimand is printed, and is very well worth your reading.

"We of the University have had our share too of mischief arising from electioneering. Sir William Dolben is our Representative, elected about a fortnight ago, and to continue a few weeks longer. But this short affair cost the Provost of Oriel* his life. He did something, whatever it was, which deprived him of his rest. He had no enjoyment of life, became delirious, as it is said, and destroyed himself. A very worthy person has succeeded him, whose name is Clarke. Dr. Horne is elected President of Magdalen.

"We have published the first volume of 'Lord Clarendon's State-papers.' They are such as belonged to Secretary Windebank, and have some things of consequence among them. You have probably seen in the news an account of Lord Litchfield's benefaction to the University. CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, March* 14, 1768.

"The Otho is counterfeit. Our Citizens, having breathed the air of Newgate, have acquired a little spirit, and resent the ill usage they have met with. They intend to have two Members, not dictated to them, but of their own free choice. I believe they will be Col. Harcourt, a son of Lord Harcourt, and Serjeant Nares, their Recorder. Mr. Craven stands upon Lord Abingdon's interest, such as it is. Mr. Vansittart is our Professor of Civil Law, and a Fellow of All Souls. I can say nothing to you of our own election. We are in great danger of becoming a Court Borough. Perhaps some Nabob may make a purchase of us before it be long.

* Chardin Musgrave, D. D.

"A very

taphio quodam Virtutum memoriam posteris commendare. Diem obiit supremam 1770, et in ec-

"A very odd affair has happened here. The Principal of Edmund Hall* has been indiscreet enough to admit into his Hall, by the recommendation of Lady Huntingdon, seven London tradesmen, one a tapster, another a barber, &c. They have little or no learning, but have all of them a high opinion of themselves, as being Ambassadors of King Jesus. One of them, upon that title conferred by himself, has been a Preacher. Complaint was made to the Vice-Chancellor †, I believe, by the Bishop of Oxford; and he, in his own right, as Vice-chancellor, had last week a visitation of the Hall. Six of the preaching tradesmen were found so void of learning, that they were expelled from the Hall; and the Vice-Principal, with his pupils, not choosing to live under such a Principal, are removing, I believe, to Christ Church.

CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, June* 13, 1768.

"I must not omit to mention to you the great triumph which we have lately gained here, in the election of Members of Parliament. We never went through so great a trial, and have acquitted ourselves with honour beyond what we expected. All our connexions were inquired into, and every influence employed which could be thought of. A female interest carried off two of our Fellows, who are upon the point of matrimony. Their affections being engaged, their votes followed of course. My Lord Chancellor recollected that he was related to another of our Fellows, and did him the honour to call him Cousin. This was a bait not to be resisted, and so his vote was lost. There were attacks made upon some other of our Fellows where they were most vulnerable, but they did not succeed. A London taylor, who works for Jenkinson, was so impertinent as to employ his pen in behalf of his customer. But this was treated with the contempt which it deserved. Lord Bute and his Favourite thought themselves secure. I had almost forgot to tell you that we had a canvassing letter from our Visitor. But, in spite of all this management, we carried our election by a majority of near a hundred. Some Colleges had the credit of being unanimous, and others were nearly so. If the Political Register of the last month, which has an engraving of Wilkes prefixed to it, shall come in your way, you will find there a very spirited expostulation addressed to the Bishop of London upon this occasion. Dr. Buckler, of All Souls, is said to be the author.

"I have seen the Gentleman's Magazine which you recommended to me, and like very well the share which you have in it. The subject is difficult, but you have said of it what seems to be very proper.

* George Dixon, D. D.

† David Durell, D. D. Principal of Hertford College.

"Dr.

clesiâ paroch. de Wolvercott sepultus jacet:" pp. 313, 314.

"Dr. Kennicott has found in London a Hebrew MS. of the Old Testament, which four hundred years ago belonged to a synagogue at Jerusalem. He contrived that the King should be made acquainted with it, who, being desirous of having in his Library things which may be useful to his subjects, was glad to be a purchaser, and bought it at the expence of thirty guineas. It is now in Oxford, and I am to have a sight of it.

"The Vice-chancellor has done very well in removing from hence some Ambassadors of Jesus Christ, who were made up of ignorance and assurance, and were likely to do more harm than good. There is a short sensible pamphlet published in defence of him, relating barely the fact, and producing the reasons upon which the Vice-chancellor proceeded. It says just as much as is proper, and nothing more.

"Wilkes's affair gives me concern, because it is a disgrace to the publick; it is liberty turned into licentiousness. The Lawyers seem to be puzzled; they are contriving to get out of the scrape, and make, I think, a very contemptible appearance.

CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, August* 15, 1768.

"Our business in London with Mr. Fisher was finished the next day, and on the day following the Master and I returned to Oxford. There has been no delay in applying Mr. Fisher's money to the use which he intended. Great part of the foundation is laid, and 500*l.* paid to our architect.

"I am glad that you approve of Dr. Kennicott's undertaking. It is certainly very useful, because the present Hebrew Bible is, I believe, the most incorrect book in the world. Some good will be done: some improvements will be made, but not so many as we want. The work now in hand should have been undertaken some hundreds of years ago. The Jews have been superstitiously fond of their Masora, and we find many of their MSS altered, so as to be made conformable to that corrupt text which has been established by that authority. The instance which you give, of the wall of Aphek, is undoubtedly an incorrect reading. Mr. Sandford has consulted Dr. Kennicott upon it, but at present nothing appears to warrant an alteration. There are many such places, where the reading is corrupt, particularly among the numerals. We are entirely persuaded that it is so. But no MSS. appear to justify an alteration.—You have heard of Mr. Sandford's good fortune in purchasing the first Hebrew Bible that ever was printed. This has been collated with Vander Hooght's edition of the Bible, the most correct of the present Bibles, and therefore chosen as the text of the various readings. And this single book affords no less than above 12,000 various readings, many of them better than

"It may not be improper to add here," says Dr. Loveday, "that his contemporary the Rev. Joseph

than those which appear in the established text. Hence we have gained a piece of knowledge relating to the editions of the Hebrew Bible. The first editions varied from each other, according as the MSS varied which the editors made use of. But when the Masora came to be printed in 1525, the Masoretic readings became the established text. All subsequent editions have been confined to this text; and, what is worse, the MSS. have been frequently altered, so as to be made conformable to it. Thus many opportunities of improvement have been lost.

"A person among us of some consequence has shewn his want of piety to his Alma Mater, by publishing what he calls 'Pietas Oxoniensis.' It is in defence of our Methodists, from whence you may judge of the odd turn of the man. We are at a loss to find out who is the person. The Vice-chancellor knows. Nothing of any value has been published against it.

"The President of Corpus* is printing a very good Sermon upon Faith and Works, which he lately preached at St. Mary's.

"A very unfortunate accident has deprived us of a very valuable man†. The University and his own College have great reason to lament his loss. Mr. Oglander is this morning, July the 19th, elected Warden; and a gentleman, whose name is Berkeley, will be elected to-morrow into a vacant Fellowship at Winchester. These two elections make room for one of my pupils, Mr. Oakeley, to become a Fellow of New College.

"Merrick, who translated the Psalms, has published his Annotations upon them, together with Anonymous Notes, as they are called. These notes, and some dissertations by the same author, were written by the late Archbishop of Canterbury‡. I think they do him no great credit. That pamphlet written against Mayhew was certainly his, and is a very good one. He had likewise a great share in Ridley's book against the Confessional. What learned works are we to expect from his successor§? He himself is a person quite unexpected.

"Dr. Kennicott's two books are large. Their price I suppose to be 12*s*. The Doctor expects to have an opportunity soon of paying his respects to the King of Denmark. He is to visit this place, as it is said; but the time is not yet fixed. I had begun my letter on Monday; but Mr. Snelling called upon me, and engaged me during that and the two following days.

"Our undertaker promises to finish our building at the end of the next summer. You have been so much concerned in bringing it into the world, that I perceive it is become a favourite point with you. It will be an elegant affair; so far I can promise you.

* Thomas Randolph, D. D. father of the late Bishop of London.
† Thomas Heywood, LL. D. ‡ Dr. Secker.
§ Hon. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis.

We

Sandford, B. D. who is also gratefully noticed in Mr. Hutchins's Preface, p. viii. as assistant to him in this Work, followed his noble example, in not permitting

We are greatly obliged to you for the affection which you express for it, and for your endeavours to make it useful.

"I hear nothing of Mr. Wood's map, except that he is preparing it for the publick. CHARLES GODWYN."

"DEAR SIR, *Baliol College, Nov.* 27, 1768.

"You certainly judge very rightly of the usefulness of Dr. Kennicott's present employment. The Hebrew text will be corrected in many places. I have already seen many proofs of it, and believe that no book in the world stands more in need of correction. You need not apprehend that any mischief will follow. It will be quite the reverse. Some attempts of the Jews to deprive us of proofs relating to the Messiah, by altering the text, have already been discovered. But the principal effect will be, that many passages, which, as they now stand in the Hebrew text, are direct nonsense, will be corrected. The collating part of the work now draws near to a conclusion. We hope that it will require only one or two years more at the furthest. After this, an edition of the present Hebrew text, accompanied with the various readings, will be published, in how many volumes I cannot say. There may be four, or perhaps six, in folio. We are continually making new discoveries concerning the accuracy of the antient Jews, and find that our ancestors have been under great mistakes upon this subject. There have certainly been for many ages, in different parts of the world, sets of men among them called Masorites, but, for want of printing, the labours of one set and their attempts at accuracy have not been generally known. The matter of fact is now found to be this. In the year 1488 certain Jews in Italy, making use of the MSS. in their possession, published the first edition of the whole Hebrew Bible, which Mr. Sandford has. In other places came out afterwards other editions of the Bible, differing in many instances from the first, because taken from different MSS. But in 1525 the labours of some Masorites were discovered, their various readings, and exactness in numbering the letters. These discoveries, of which only a part has been published, suited the temper and turn of the Jews extremely. A Masoretic edition of the whole Bible was published, and the whole body of the Jews have adhered to it ever since. The present Jews have a more rational way of thinking. They are sensible of the defects of their established text, and are great encouragers of Dr. Kennicott's work. After a time, we shall certainly have a new translation of the whole Bible, which I am sensible there is very great occasion for. It is very remarkable that Jews, Papists, and Christians of all sorts, encourage this work of Dr. Kennicott, except a whimsical absurd set of men called *Hutchinsonians*.

"Let

his valuable library to be separated and dispersed; he having bequeathed it to Exeter college, of which he was originally a member. These two admirable

"Let me recommend to you Dr. Nowell's performance against another very obstinate absurd set of men; you will be greatly pleased with it.—Mr. Darch*, a Fellow of our College, whom we had presented to a very good living in Lincolnshire, by taking a journey to Bridgewater, took cold, which ended in a fever, and that carried him to his grave.

"The King of Denmark had received some favourable impressions of Oxford before he came hither, and therefore expressed great satisfaction in seeing the place, and in the respect which we paid him. He is certainly a very amiable Prince. Mr. Barker, when you see him next, will shew you a very good likeness of him upon a medal.—Wilkes's party is grown so strong, that he will soon be seated, I believe, in the House of Commons. It is said that a subscription is going on in London for the support of the Corsicans.

"Father Courayer, who wrote a Defence of the English Ordinations in the year 1723, is still living in London, and intended us a visit at this time. Before he left Paris, he had his picture drawn, with this inscription under it, "Quocunque duxit Veritas ausus sequi," and made a present of it to Bishop Atterbury. The Bishop intended to make a present of it to the University; but, after his death, his intention being not known, it went into other hands, and lately Father Courayer got possession of it himself. He has now sent it hither with a very complaisant letter, and intends very soon to make us a present of a translation which he has made in French of 'Sleidan's History of the Reformation.' We met on Friday, and consented to put the University seal to a letter expressing our thanks to him for his good disposition towards this place. CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, March* 12, 1769.

"I send you a state of Dr. Kennicott's collation of the Hebrew MSS. lately published. It is the only copy which I can meet with, being sent me by a friend.—You desire some intelligence concerning that part of Scripture which relates to the Witch of Endor. You will find something which will please you in Chandler's 'Critical History of the Life of David,' in two volumes. In the first of these volumes this piece of history is examined into, and the woman shewn with great probability to have been a cheat.

"Your sentiments of Mr. Wilkes are entirely the same with mine. But, when you reflect upon the University, you go too far, and I have the pleasure of acquainting you that it is without foundation. We know nothing of the Oxford Magazine. For my own part, I have never seen it. It is said to be a stupid performance. Our name is supposed to be used for the sake of recommending it; but I am most surprized at this, that we are to petition for a

* John Darch, M. A. 1747; B. D. 1756; Rector of Tillingham, co. Lincoln; died Nov. 17, 1768.

scholars assisted Dr. Richard Chandler, the learned editor of the magnificent edition of the "Marmora Oxoniensia" in 1763; in the Preface to which he

redress of grievances. The authors of this report use us very ill. There is not the least foundation for it. On Tuesday next an address will be proposed to us, wherein we are to express our abhorrence of that seditious behaviour, which I look upon as the disgrace of our constitution. There may be a little opposition made to the address, but it will be agreed to by a great majority.

"There are two inscriptions upon the stone at Sigæum. Many years after the first had been engraved, some person added a second, expressing the same sense, but with more words. And it is this latter which Shuckford has published in his 'Connection.' I should tell you that there is one word in this latter inscription about which commentators have been greatly puzzled. It is the word εω. Mr. Chandler, who published our Marmora, has lately spent some time in Asia, and has paid his respects to this famous piece of antiquity. He examined it carefully, and says, that the word is μεν. By this alteration it becomes sense.

"I am greatly pleased with your account of my friend Colson; he has the happiness of having his character drawn without dying for it, but I am afraid it is to be understood as a sneer.

"Dr. Nowell's pamphlet, at its first appearance, was very good, but now it is greatly improved; he has added to it about 50 pages, and they are added with great propriety. He has had time to inquire more thoroughly into the sentiments of our Reformers.

"We are going on with our building very briskly, and are told that it is to be completed, the shell of it I mean, before the next winter.—We are attempting to have coals brought hither from Coventry by a navigable canal; and, whilst I am writing, I am informed, that the Bill has passed the House of Commons.

"That Dodd*, whom you inquire after, is an elegant writer, but is supposed to have a tendency to Methodism.—Dr. Robertson's 'History of Charles the Fifth' is greatly admired.—Father Couraver has translated Sleidan's 'History of the Reformation,' and added notes to it. It makes three volumes in quarto. I promise myself great pleasure in reading it.—A person, whose name is Maclaine†, has translated 'Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History,' and has made many additions and improvements in it. It was well done by Mosheim, and is now one of the most useful books that I know.

CHARLES GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, June 6*, 1769.

"I heartily thank you for your letter, and must write an answer to it, though I have very little news to send you. The Bill of Rights became a law soon after the Revolution, and was intended to restrain some exorbitant powers claimed by King James. I never heard for what purpose the Upper House of Convocation sat so long.

* Dr. Dodd; see vol. II. p. 381. † Dr. Maclaine; see vol. II. p. 452.

"Parson

has made honourable mention of them in these words:—'sed præcipuæ debentur grates duobus viris Reverendis è Collegio Balliolensi, qui per totum

"Parson Horne * is just such a person as you suppose him to be, cut out to be an incendiary. The reverend Divine who favours that party is Dr. Wilson, a Prebendary of Westminster. I hear of no Bishop who has taken that side of the question.

"Dr. Kennicott† proposes to publish soon the Song of Deborah, which he has found out, as he says, to be a dialogue.

"We had a very good view of the Transit. Nothing of consequence can be said of it at present. The discoveries proposed to be made depend upon the intelligence which we are to receive from different parts of the globe. It has been already discovered from the last Transit that the distances of the Sun from the Earth, and of the planets from the Sun, are much greater than they have hitherto been computed to be. These things will now probably be brought nearer to a certainty.

"I have consulted all the biographical books which I can think of, but can find nothing relating to Leewenhoec. There

* Afterwards the celebrated John Horne-Tooke.

† The following very honourable anecdote relating to Dr. Kennicott, in the outset of life, is copied from his own MS.: "On Saturday, June 20, 1747, the University of Oxford unanimously agreed, in Convocation, to confer the degree of B. A. without examination, determination at Lent, or fees, on the Author of "Two Dissertations," in consequence of the following letter from the Chancellor of the University, viz.—"Whereas it hath been represented to me, that Benjamin Kennicott, Scholar of Wadham College, is a person well deserving of your favour, particularly on account of a book lately published by him, intituled, 'Two Dissertations,' &c.; for a further encouragement to him in the prosecution of his studies, and as an incitement to the youth of your University, I give my consent, that the degree of B. A. be, in the fullest manner, conferred upon him, without fees. I am, &c. ARRAN."—The above manner of conferring a degree is extremely unusual to the University, and was therefore, in proportion, honourable to our young Author. It was particularly so, in respect of its being conferred "without examination." It will be understood, seemingly, why also it was conferred "without fees," when it is recollected that Mr. Kennicott was, at that time, maintained at the University by a joint-subscription of 25 persons, to whom, in a manner that does honour to his heart, he has, by name, dedicated his Two Dissertations.—Dr. Kennicott was for many years possessed of a very valuable living in Cornwall, obtained for him by the friendship of Bishop Lowth. It had been his avowed intention, as soon as his great work should be finished, to reside there, at least, occasionally. When that period arrived, he was in such a state of health, that the measure was altogether unadviseable. He therefore, with the consent of the friends of his very respectable widow, and of herself, freely and voluntarily resigned the living about a year or more before his death. To the good, at least, I need not comment on such a conduct. It bespeaks feelings of true disinterested piety, and bears testimony, indisputable testimony, to a regard to the concerns of another world, in preference to the tempting advantages of this life; a temper of mind which appears also in the style and design of several of his Sermons, in the posthumous volume of his works published at Oxford in 1787. Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 289.—Dr. Kennicott died Aug. 18, 1783.—See farther particulars of him in vol. II. p. 408.

vitæ curriculum literis maxime dediti, ubique propter eruditionem omnigenam immensamque merito jam pridem inclaruere; et dudum hujusce loci, quod et opto diu sint, ornamenta fuerunt insignissima.'"

are some pieces published by himself in the Bodleian Library, but they will not answer your questions.—There is a collection of papers published by Wilkes himself, but so very seditious, that Mr. Sandford* advised Mr. Prince not to sell them.—The only news which I can tell you is, that the Radcliffe Trustees, who have given us an Hospital completely furnished, intend to add to it a *Medicus Clinicus*, who is to attend upon the patients brought hither, and to have a stipend of 400*l. per annum*. C. GODWYN."

"MY DEAR FRIEND, *Baliol College, Oct.* 30, 1769.

"I wonder I did not tell you that the Comment on Ecclesiastes is a poetical performance in blank verse. The price of it is 6*s*. It has been much inquired after; the size of it is quarto; there are some notes in it which are very well chosen, and the poetry is good; it is a kind of picture which I think represents the original better than it is: the author is said to be a Clergyman, but we have not yet discovered his name. I hear nothing more of the Comment on Isaiah. The Comet was seen by Mr. Hornsby on Monday last, the 23d, but every night since has been so hazy that I have not been able to get a sight of him. You, perhaps, have been more fortunate. It is to be seen in the West just after sunset, and continues above the horizon till seven o'clock. It is said that its tail is much diminished; for this reason, as I apprehend, because you see it in a line passing through the length of it. Its passage near the sun has undoubtedly lengthened it, but the situations of things greatly alter their appearances. Whether this Comet has ever been observed before, has not yet come to my knowledge. Mr. Hornsby, when he was in the North, barely saw it, but made no observations upon it. We must wait a little longer for intelligence of this kind. At present the best thing which I can recommend to you for a general knowledge of Comets is a Scheme of the Solar System, with the Orbits of the Planets and 20 Comets, published by Whiston, so as to make a kind of map, and taken from an account published by Dr. Halley in Phil. Trans. The periodical return of a Comet cannot be known till after his second revolution. There is something advertised concerning Comets. Probably it is written by Dunn. I have not seen it.

"We have had another object, which has engaged our attention as much as a Comet, I mean General Paoli. We were not Paoli mad. He was treated with respect in the Colleges which he visited, but no public honours were paid him. He staid here two days, and saw every thing worth seeing. CHARLES GODWYN."

* The Rev. Joseph Sandford, of Baliol College, M. A. 1717; died Nov. 14, 1774. He was at that time Senior Fellow of his College; where he had been resident nearly 60 years. He was a chearful and valuable assistant to every Author who applied to him for information.

N° IX. The Rev. HENRY ETOUGH,

of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, M. A. by Mandamus 1717, was a very singular personage. Having received his education among the Dissenters, he had imbibed all their strongest prejudices; but he was afterwards ordained a Clergyman of the Established Church. He was principally remarkable for the intimate knowledge he had obtained of the private and domestic history of all the great families in the kingdom. The various anecdotes of this nature which he possessed, and which he omitted no opportunity of communicating, made him, at the same time, an object of outward civilities and secret dislike. The eccentricities of his character were also extended to his personal appearance; and Mr. Tyson of Bene't College, who, amongst other various and better attainments, successfully cultivated a taste for drawing, made an etching of him, a small whole-length figure, and presented it to Mr. Gray; who wrote underneath it the following epigram:

'Thus *Tophet* look'd, so grinn'd the brawling fiend,
Whilst frighted prelates bow'd, and call'd him friend.
Our Mother Church, with half-averted sight,
Blush'd as she bless'd her griesly proselyte;
Hosannas rung thro' Hell's tremendous borders,
And Satan's self had thoughts of taking Orders.'

The substance of the above having appeared in the Magazine; the late Rev. John Duncombe added; "Mr. Etough was, in truth, an ecclesiastical phænomenon, and a most eccentric, dangerous character. He began his career by setting out from Glasgow with a pack* on his back, being a Scotch Presbyterian,

* "This writer seems to have known no distinction between a Scotch Presbyterian and a Scotch Pedlar; and, therefore, affixes a pack to Mr. Etough's back, in consequence of his being (as he asserts) a Scotch Presbyterian. Where he was born, I know not; but

afterwards hallood in election-mobs at Lynn, and, in being worshiped, like the Devil by the Indians, through fear, he was converted, ordained, and preferred, by the means of Sir Robert Walpole; the valuable rectory of Therfield in Hertfordshire, and another, being his reward.

"On Sir Robert Walpole's marrying Miss Skerret, Etough performed the ceremony, none of his Dignitaries probably accepting that business; and after dinner he requested a favour, which Sir Robert previously promised to grant*, not doubting it was some preferment; but in truth it was only a certain political secret, which, as far as he knew, the Minister disclosed. I remember Mr. Etough often in company at Cambridge, where he attended at the Commencements. Odd was his figure, and mean and nasty was his apparel; his stockings were blue, darned, and coarse, and without feet; and so hot and reeking was his head, that, when he entered a room, he often hung up his wig on a peg, and sat bare-headed†. So

but it is true that he was educated a Dissenter at the same seminary with the late Archbishop Secker and Dr. Birch, with whom he kept up a friendship and correspondence to his death. His conversion and ordination must remain uncontradicted by me, as I am unacquainted with the circumstances of them." D. M.

* "The question put to Sir Robert Walpole was not in consequence of Mr. Etough's first asking Sir Robert to grant him a favour which Sir Robert engaged for, but in consequence of an offer from Sir Robert, to gratify him in whatever he should ask; expecting, probably, that preferment would be the object of Mr. Etough's request." D. M.

† "A friend of mine, who is a relation of the Rev. Dr. Ellis, well remembers having heard the Doctor talk about him as a 'nasty, stinking fellow, whose head was so hot, that it used to reek like any pottage-pot.' By the way, what does your Correspondent mean by calling Dr. Ellis 'the Elephant and Rhinoceros?' Is it on account of his size? or was it the name he went by at his club at Norwich? The name of Dr. Ellis was not simply Ben, nor Benjamin, but Ben-Joseph: perhaps his father's name was Joseph, who might be willing to let posterity know that he understood Hebrew, and therefore christened his son Ben-Joseph, i. e. the son of Joseph. He was educated at Cambridge. He died June 4, 1767, without issue; and was buried with his two wives under the pulpit (which was given by him to the church) in St. Andrew's church, Norwich." J. Brown."

Dr.

have I seen him, in particular, at the Lodge of the worthy primitive Master of Bene't, Mr. Castle, where Dr. Ben Ellis*, of Norwich (the Elephant and Rhinoceros) attacked him with wit, keenness, and asperity†. He had compiled a "History of his own Times" (a political Atalantis), somewhat in the manner of Burnet, which, I am told, he had carried down as far as the characters of Frederick Prince of Wales and Lord Bolingbroke. But his sarcasms were too free and too libellous ever to be printed. Many more anecdotes are well remembered at Cambridge.—He left his good fortune (for he lived penuriously‡)

* "Dr. Ben-Joseph Ellis was minister of St. Andrew's, and St. Peter's, Hungate, in Norwich, which he held with the rectory of Buckenham Ferry, a small parish, about 7 miles East of that city. Neither Dr. Ellis nor Etough were men of the *politest cast;* each would say *quidlibet, cuilibet, de quolibet:* nor were they particularly fond of each other. They seldom met without some rough encounter; which is said to be the case with the Elephant and Rhinoceros: and this, probably, was all that was intended by this allusion, when applied to them by a man of far different manners; I mean, our late ingenious and worthy friend Mr. Duncombe; an intimacy with whom, for forty years, entitles me to say, that, in addition to a strong, natural, and highly cultivated, understanding, he possessed a consummate sweetness of temper, and a thorough goodness of heart." D. M.

† "The notion of his having written and left a History of his own Times is a mistaken one, adopted by most who had any knowledge of him, as well as by your Correspondents. It has taken its rise from a few short accounts of some particular occurrences in his time, and of some particular characters shewn to friends in his life." D. M.

‡ "The peculiarities of Mr. Etough having been brought into public view, the following traits of his character and conduct should in justice accompany them.—That he counteracted his bodily infirmities by a strict attention to cleanliness, going into a cold bath, or using other means of a very general washing twice in a day, and observing a strict temperance in his diet. That, this consisting principally in milk and vegetables, his own mode of living was, of necessity, penurious; but his friends were received at his house with the degree of hospitality suited to his situation and circumstances.—That, at his coming to his living of Therfield, he borrowed 800*l.* and laid it out in putting his house and appurtenances into good repair, and a decorous state; and, afterwards, was very attentive to keep them so; was diligent in the discharge of his parochial duties, watchful over the conduct of his

and his papers to Archdeacon Plumptre, though he had poor relations; one of whom, Rebecca Hopley, of Pipemakers Alley, Houndsditch, was put into an Hospital at Canterbury by Archbishop Secker, at that Archdeacon's desire (his Chaplain) in 1762."

He was presented to the rectory of Therfield in 1734; and is thus recorded there, on a white marble tablet over the South door of the chancel *:

"In memory of HENRY ETOUGH, M. A.
being 23 years Rector
and faithful Pastor of this Parish.
A firm integrity placed him above fear,
and the strict love of truth above all dissimulation.
His eager beneficence was tempered only by
his own abilities and the indigent merit of others.
He was the warmest friend in private life;
but his ruling passion was
a disinterested love of the publick.
With a robust constitution,
through a singular habit of body,
he lived many years without the use
of animal food, or of any fermented liquid;
and died suddenly, Aug. 10, 1757,
in the 70th year of his age."

his parishioners, and humane in his conduct to them.—That he gave away considerable sums to hopeful young men of moderate circumstances, in the University of Cambridge, to enable them the better to prosecute their studies; and, in assistance to other meritorious objects of benevolence.—That, whatever the fortune left by him to Archdeacon Plumptre amounted to, *he* reaped no other personal benefit from it, than the satisfaction of causing Mr. Etough's bounty to flow in its usual channels during his life, and of planning measures since carried into execution by his elder brother, the executor of his will, for its continuance and perpetuity. D. M."—He left an annuity of 5*l.* to St. Luke's Hospital; which, being sold to Dr. Plumptre, his executor, at 25 years purchase, produced 125*l.* to that excellent charity. These are facts, which, for the honour of human nature, ought not to be concealed.

* In the Register is this entry:—"1757. The Rev. Henry Etough, M. A. Rector of this parish almost 23 years, died Aug. 10, aged 70 years; and was buried Aug. 15, in the chancel of the church, near the door."—Much of the Register during his time was kept in his own hand; the rest by his different curates.

N° X. WILLIAM AND JOHN DUNCOMBE.

WILLIAM DUNCOMBE, an ingenious poetical and miscellaneous writer, youngest son of John Duncombe, esq. of Stocks, in the parish of Aldbury, Hertfordshire, and Hannah his wife, was born, at his father's house in Hatton-garden, London, Jan. 9, 1689-90; and owed his Christian name to the Revolution principles of his father and family. On the same principles, his father in 1693 put his life into the Tontine, or annuities increasing by survivorship, subscribing 100*l.* on it, for which 10*l.* a year was paid immediately, and from which, in the course of his long life, Mr. Duncombe received some thousands.

Mr. Duncombe was educated in two private seminaries: at Cheney, Bucks, and afterwards at Pinner, near Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Goodwin. In December 1706, he was entered as a clerk in the Navy-office, and was advanced to a higher salary in January 1707-8. So early as 1715, we find a translation by him of the Twenty-ninth ode of the First Book of Horace, in the collection commonly known by the name of "The Wits' Horace." About this time Mr. Duncombe was introduced by Mr. Jabez Hughes to his brother John, author of "The Siege of Damascus," and also to his sister (afterwards Mrs. Duncombe), who was a woman of excellent sense and temper. His translation of the "Carmen Seculare of Horace" was printed in folio in 1721, and was collected in 1731 in Concanen's Miscellany, entitled "The Flower-piece." This was followed in 1722, by a translation of the Tragedy of "Athaliah" by Racine, which was published by subscription, and has gone through three editions. Having contracted an intimacy at the Navy-office with Mr Henry

Henry Needler, a gentleman endued with a like taste, Mr. Duncombe, by supplying him with proper books, enabled him to gratify his ardent thirst for knowledge; and, on his early death, hastened by his intense application, in 1718, discharged the debt of friendship by collecting and publishing his "Original Poems, Translarions, Essays, and Letters, 1724," 8vo, of which there have been three editions.

December 3, 1725, Mr. Duncombe quitted his place at the Navy-office; and spent the remainder of a long and happy life, among his friends and his books, in literary leisure. Having a share in the "Whitehall Evening Post," several of his fugitive pieces appeared occasionally in that paper; in particular, a translation of Buchanan's "Verses on Valentine's Day:" "Verses on Euryalus (Mr. John Carleton) on his coming of age;" "The Choice of Hercules, from Xenophon (for which there was such a demand, that the paper was in a few days out of print); and "A Defence of some passages in Paradise Lost," from the hypercriticism of M. de Voltaire. About the same time, numberless errors in a new edition of Chillingworth were pointed out by him; and Translations of the "Letters between Archbishop Fenelon and M. de la Motte," since republished in the Appendix to Abp. Herring's Letters, and of the "Adventures of Melesickton," and other fables from Fenelon, were published in the London Journal.

In the Lottery of 1725, a ticket which Mr. Duncombe had, in partnership with Elizabeth sister of his friend Mr. John Hughes, was drawn a prize of 1000*l.*; a circumstance which probably hastened his marriage with that amiable lady, which took place Sept. 1, 1726, on which he removed to her mother's house in Red-Lion-street, Holborn.

In 1728, a letter from Mr. Duncombe, signed *Philopropos*, was printed in the London Journal of March 30, containing some animadversions on "The Beggar's

Beggar's Opera," then exhibiting with great applause at Lincoln's-Inn Theatre, shewing its pernicious consequences to the practice of morality and Christian virtue. And the same popular entertainment having been soon after most seasonably condemned in a Sermon preached at Lincoln's-Inn Chapel by Dr. Herring (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), of whom Mr. Duncombe was a constant auditor, in a subsequent letter on the same subject in the London Journal of April 20, subscribed *Benevolus*, he paid a just compliment to the "clear reasoning, good sense, and manly rhetoric, the judicious criticism, as well as the Christian oratory," there displayed. This introduced him to the acquaintance and friendship of that very excellent Divine, which continued without interruption till his Grace's death, in March 1757; this favour being gratefully acknowledged by him "as one of the most generous and disinterested offers of friendship which he ever received from any one since he was acquainted with the world." In August of the same year, Mr. Duncombe published (without a name) "Remarks on Mr. Tindal's Translation of M. de Rapin Thoyras's History of England, in a letter to S. T. [Sigismund Trafford,] esq." criticising Tindal's style, which is certainly none of the best.

In the summer of 1732, Mr. Duncombe's Tragedy of "Lucius Junius Brutus" was read and approved by his friend Mr. Mills senior, and by him introduced to the Theatrical Triumvirate, Booth, Cibber, and Wilks, who also approved it, and promised it should be performed. Booth regretted he could not act in it; and Wilks undertook the part of Titus. Unfortunately he died in September following; and the revolt of the Players, with the confusion that ensued, prevented its being brought on the stage till two years after, when Mr. Duncombe, unadvisedly, consented to Mr. Fleetwood's proposal of bringing it out at Drury-lane in November, when the Town was empty, the Parliament not sitting, and Farinelli, the singer, highly popular at the Hay-

Haymarket. The consequence was natural and obvious. "The quavering Italian eunuch (to use the Author's own words) proved too powerful for the rigid Roman Consul." Yet it was acted six nights with applause, and repeated in February following, and at the same time was printed in 8vo, with a dedication to Lord Chief Justice Hardwicke. A second edition, with a translation of M. de Voltaire's "Essay on Tragedy" prefixed, was published in 1747.

In April 1735, Mr. Duncombe published, by subscription, in two volumes 12mo, the "Poems," &c. of his deceased brother-in-law, John Hughes, esq. which were received by his friends and the publick with the esteem due to Hughes's merit*. In the January following Mr. Duncombe's domestic happiness received a severe shock by the death of his wife, which happened at Spring Grove, Middlesex, the seat of his first cousin Mrs. Ofley.

In 1737 he collected and published, in one volume 8vo, the "Miscellanies in Verse and Prose" of Mr. Jabez Hughes, for the benefit of his widow, but the dedication (in her name) to the Duchess of Bedford, was drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Copping, Dean of Clogher. In 1743, on the death of his learned friend Mr. Samuel Say, a Dissenting minister in Westminster, Mr. Duncombe undertook, for the benefit of his widow and daughter, to revise and prepare for the press some of his poems, and two prose essays†.

In 1744, "The Siege of Damascus," and some other moral plays, having been acted by several persons of distinction for their amusement, Mr. Duncombe was induced to publish "An Oration on the Usefulness of Dramatic Interludes in the Education of Youth," translated from the Latin of M. Werenfels, by whom it was spoken before the Masters and Scholars of the University of Basil.

* "An account of Mr. Hughes is prefixed to his Works by the late Mr. Duncombe; a man whose blameless elegance deserved the same respect." *Dr. Johnson.*

† Published in one volume, 4to, 1745.

On

On the breaking-out of the Rebellion in 1745, Mr. Duncombe endeavoured to second his honoured friend, Dr. Herring, then Abp. of York, by reprinting a "Sermon*" supposed to be "preached to the People at the Mercat-cross of Edinburgh, on the Subject of the Union, in 1706," and to the Sermon prefixed a Preface, without his name, setting forth the advantages that have accrued to the Kingdom of Scotland by its Union with England. About the same time he also printed, with a Preface, "The complicated Guilt of the Rebellion," which had been written by Mr. Hughes in 1716, but was then suppressed, as the insurrection it related to was soon after quelled: this tract was judged by Mr. Duncombe to be equally applicable to the transactions of 1745.

In the summer of 1749, being with his relation Mr. Brooke at York, Mr. Duncombe was accidentally instrumental to the detection of Archibald Bower, by transmitting to Abp. Herring an account of that Adventurer's escape from the Inquisition, taken by memory from his own mouth; which being published the year following by Mr. Barron, a Dissenting minister, was disavowed by Bower; though, when called upon, the mistakes which he was able to specify were found to be few and trifling. This was the first impeachment of his integrity, and exposed him to the attacks of Dr. Douglas, who had before detected Lauder.

To the periodical publication called "The World," Mr. Duncombe contributed one paper, No. 84, "Prosperity and Adversity, an Allegory."

In 1753, he commenced an acquaintance, which soon ripened into a friendship, with John Earl of Orrery (soon after Earl of Corke). This connexion was productive of much pleasure and emolument to them both, and in some degree also to the publick, his Lordship's "Letters to Mr. Duncombe from Italy" having since appeared in print.

* Now known to have been written by Dr. Arbuthnot.

In

In 1754, Mr. Duncombe drew up "Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Notion of a God," with some occasional notes; to which he annexed a translation, from Cicero, "De Naturâ Deorum," of the arguments of Q. Lucilius Balbus, the Stoic, in proof of the being, and of the wisdom, power, and goodness, of God. These were read and approved by the Archbishop, and others of the Author's friends; but were not published till 1763, when he allowed the late Dr. Dodd to insert them in "The Christian's Magazine." They have since been collected in the Appendix to Abp. Herring's Letters. Horace having always been Mr. Duncombe's favourite Author, he had amused himself for more than thirty years, at different times, with translating several of his Odes, but without any intention of publishing them, or of giving a version of the whole to the world, till his Son offered his assistance for completing the work; and undertook some of the Odes and Satires, all the Epodes, and the first Book of Epistles; and added several imitations, from Sanadon, Dacier, &c. Mr. Duncombe compiled notes to the whole, and published one volume 8vo, in 1757, and the second in 1759. Another edition, in four volumes, 12mo, with several additional imitations, appeared in 1764. On the death of his excellent friend Abp. Herring, Mr. Duncombe, as a token of his gratitude and affection, collected, in one volume 8vo. the "Seven Sermons on Public Occasions," which his Grace had separately printed in his life-time, and prefixed to them some Memoirs of his Life. This was his last publication.

With a constitution naturally weak and tender, by constant regularity, and an habitual sweetness and evenness of temper, his life was prolonged to the advanced age of 79; when, without any previous painful illness, he died Feb. 13, 1769, esteemed, beloved, and regretted by all who knew him. He was interred, near the remains of his wife, in the burying-place of his family, at Aldbury, Herts.

JOHN

JOHN DUNCOMBE, only son of the worthy gentleman just commemorated, was born in 1730; and, when a child, was of an amiable disposition, had an uncommon capacity for learning, and discovered, very early, a genius for poetry. After some years passed at a school at Romford, in Essex, under the care of his relation, the rev. Philip Fletcher, afterwards Dean of Kildare, and younger brother to the Bishop of that See, he was removed to a more eminent one at Felsted, in the same County. At this school he was stimulated by emulation to an exertion of his talents; and, by a close application, he became the first scholar, as well as captain of the school, and gained the highest reputation. By the sweetness of his temper and manners, and by a disposition to friendship, he acquired and preserved the love of all his companions, and the esteem of his master and family. He has, on some particular occasions, been heard modestly to declare, that he was never punished, during his whole residence at either school, for negligence in his lessons or exercise, or for any other misdemeanor. He was very early qualified for the University; and constantly improved himself, when at home, by his private studies, and the assistance of his Father, happy in the companionship of such a son, who was always dutiful and affectionate to him; and the first literary characters of that time associated with a Father and Son, whose polished taste and amiable manners rendered them universally acceptable.

He was entered, at the age of 16, at Bene't-college, Cambridge, where Mr. Castle, afterwards Dean of Hereford, was then Master: and he was recommended to that College by Abp. Herring, his Father's particular friend. The Archbishop baptised his Son; promised to patronise him, if educated for the Church, and there sent him to the College where he had completed his own education.

Mr. Duncombe took the degree of B. A. 1748; and proceeded M. A. 1752. Whilst resident at the University he continued to rise in reputation as a Scholar

Scholar and a Poet, and was always irreproachable in his moral character; he had the happiness of forming some connexions there with men of genius and virtue, which lasted through life; but the first and strongest attachment, in which he most delighted, and which reflected honour on his own merit, was the uninterrupted friendship, and constant correspondence, which continued to the last, with Mr. John Greene*, a very respectable Clergyman of the Diocese of Norwich, a man whose character for learning and abilities, goodness, and virtue, justly gained him the esteem and love of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance; whose testimony is real praise, who acknowledged the worth of his valuable friend, "and loved his amiable and benevolent spirit."

He was in 1750, with full reputation, chosen Fellow of Bene't-college; in 1753 was ordained at Kew chapel, by Dr. Thomas, Bp. of Peterborough, and appointed, by the recommendation of Abp. Herring, to the Curacy of Sundridge in Kent; after which he became Assistant Preacher at St. Anne's, Soho, where his Father resided, and Dr. Squire, afterwards Bp. of St. David's, was Rector; with whom he lived in particular intimacy, and who gave him a Chaplainship, and intended to patronize him; but in that instance, and several others, he experienced the loss of Friends and Patrons before they had been able to gratify their own intention, or bestow on him any thing considerable.—His elegant Discourses acquired him, as a Preacher, great reputation; his language was correct, his expression forcible, and his doctrine so pathetically delivered, as to impress his hearers with reverence and awaken their attention. His voice was harmonious; and rather by distinct articulation, than from strength, he was better heard, in many large Churches, and particularly in the Choir of Canterbury Cathedral, than some louder tones, having cultivated the art of

* See vol. VI. p. 618.

speaking

speaking in the pulpit; and his Sermons always recommended that moderation, truly Christian temper, and universal charity and philanthropy, which formed the distinguished mark of his character in every part of life; and he was totally free from all affectation, as well in the pulpit as in common conversation. He was a popular and admired Preacher; but he had no vanity on that account, and was equally satisfied to fulfil his duty in a country parish, and an obscure village, as in a crowded Cathedral, or populous church in the Metropolis. But his merit was not much regarded by the attention of the great. He was, however, esteemed, honoured, and beloved, in the very respectable neighbourhood where he constantly resided; and the dignities and affluence he might reasonably have expected from his family connexions, and early patronage, could only have displayed, in a wider sphere, that benevolence, and those virtues, which are equally beneficial to the possessor, in whatever station he may be placed, when exercised to the utmost of his ability.

After the death of Bp. Squire, he was nominated Chaplain to Lord Corke, with whom he and his Father had the honour of a particular friendship, as appears by that Nobleman's "Letters from Italy." He was presented, in 1757, by Abp. Herring, to the united rectories of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, in Canterbury. This benefice was bestowed in the most friendly manner by his Patron, who called it *only something to begin with:* but the Archbishop lived not above two months afterwards; and with his life the prospect of future advancement seemed to disappear. However, no complaint against the slow preferment from his respected Friend and Patron, no murmur against the daily dispositions of benefices, to which he must be conscious his merit often gave him equal claim, ever was suffered to escape in conversation.

This preferment enabled him to fulfil a long engagement, or rather to obey the impulse of a strong

attachment, to Miss Highmore, daughter of Joseph Highmore, esq. who was known to the world, not only by his pencil, but by his other extensive knowledge, and literary pursuits. He was married, at St. Anne's church, April 20, 1763, by Bp. Squire. A similarity of taste and love of literature had early endeared their companionship; and a mutual affection was the natural consequence, which ensured to them 20 years' happiness, rather increased than diminished by the hand of Time! He settled at Canterbury; and, in 1766, Abp. Secker appointed him one of the Six Preachers in that Cathedral. In 1773, Abp. Cornwallis gave him the vicarage of Herne, about six miles from Canterbury, which afforded him a pleasant recess in the summer months. His Grace also granted him a Chaplainship; and he had, previous to the last preferment, been entrusted with the Mastership of Harbledown and St. John's Hospitals, places of trust only, not emolument: so that he had, in fact, three favours, though not any of them considerable, in succession, from three Archbishops.

He examined into the state of the Hospitals, and endeavoured to do his duty in the office he had undertaken, with an attention and assiduity that accompanied his indefatigable desire of being serviceable to all, and particularly to the lowest of his fellow-creatures, wherever he had opportunity; which was his principal inducement for becoming an acting Magistrate, the duty of which office he performed several years, with great application to observe the Laws of his Country, to do justice, preserve equity, and always remember mercy; for no one in that department was more open to the poor and friendless, having the temper and inclination to propose and to act, for the service and relief of the distressed; with steadiness to persevere with judgment, where truth and right preponderated.

He was suddenly taken ill in the night, June 21, 1785. A suffocation was rapidly coming on; but a surgeon being called, he was almost instantly relieved

lieved by bleeding—a good sleep ensued, but he waked in the morning almost speechless; a paralytic stroke, on the organs of articulation only, seemed to have taken place. Medical assistance was applied; he partly recovered articulation; but great debility was perceivable, and he could no longer write as usual: however, by slow degrees he regained strength, beyond the expectation of his distressed friends; and appeared, after the summer passed at Herne, to be quite restored to health and spirits, and pursued every avocation as before the stroke, and with the same power of mind; but those who were most constantly with him, and watched with the tender eye of affection, never lost the alarm, never rested without apprehension, and perceived, by some sudden starts and nervous complaints, that all was not sound within. In January following he coughed much, two or three days, but without any dangerous symptom, till, on the night of the 18th, a suffocation as before came on; assistance was immediately procured, but not with the former success, the disorder increased, and loss of life ensued. His gentle spirit, as he had lived, departed, easy to himself in his exit; distressful alone to all that knew him, to those most who knew him best. His family, his friends, the servants, and the poor, all by their affliction spoke his real worth. His temper never changed by any deprivation of the world's enjoyments, nor by any bodily suffering; no peevishness, no complaints escaped; though it is observed that a great alteration often attends such disorders, and warps the temper naturally good. But he silently used his piety to the laudable purpose of regulating not only his actions, but his words; yet this was discovered rather from observation than from his own profession, as he was remarkably modest and humble on religious topics; and, for fear of ostentation on that subject, might rather err on the opposite side, from an awful timidity, which might not always give a just idea of his unaffected zeal and real faith. His friendship, where professed, was ardent;

and he had a spirit in a friend's cause that rarely appeared on other occasions. He was amiable, affectionate, and tender, as a husband and father; kind and indulgent as a master; and a protector and advocate of the poor; benevolent to all, as far as his fortune could afford. As he had many leisure hours, he passed much time in literary employments *, though many were very cheerfully given to society.

* Among his published productions may be mentioned, "The Feminead," 1754, which passed through two editions, and has been reprinted both in the Poetical Calendar, and in Pearch's Collection. Four Odes appeared in 1753; viz. "The Prophecy of Neptune;" "On the Death of the Prince of Wales;" "*Ode presented to the Duke of Newcastle;" and one "to the Hon. James Yorke," Bishop of St. David's first, and afterwards Bishop of Ely. Between 1753 and 1756 came out, separately, "*An Evening Contemplation in a College," being a Parody on Gray's Elegy; reprinted in "The Repository." Other detached poems of Mr. Duncombe's are, "*Verses to the Author of Clarissa," published in that work; "*Verses on the Campaign, 1759," (addressed to Sylvanus Urban, and originally printed in the volume for that year); "*To Colonel Clive, on his arrival in England;" "*On the Loss of the Ramillies, Captain Taylor, 1760," "Surrey Triumphant, or the Kentish Men's Defeat, 1773," 4to; a Parody on Chevy Chace; which, for its genuine strokes of humour, elegant poetry, and happy imitation, acquired the author much applause. This has been transplanted into "Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, 1782," where may be found, also, a Poem of his on Stocks House; a translation of an elegant epitaph, by Bp. Lowth; and an elegiac "Epitaph at the Grave of Mr. Highmore." Those pieces marked with a star are in the Poetical Calendar, vol. VII. together with a Prologue spoken at the Charter-house, 1752; a Poem on Mr. Garrick; and translations from Voltaire. And in vol. X. "The Middlesex Garden;" "Kensington Gardens;" "Farewell to Hope;" "On a Lady's sending the Author a Ribbon for his Watch;" "On Captain Cornwallis's Monument;" "Prologue to Amalasont;" "Epigrams."—He published three Sermons; one "On the Thanksgiving, Nov. 29, 1759," preached at St. Anne's, Westminster, and published at the request of the parishioners; another, "preached at the Consecration of the Parish-church of St. Andrew's, Canterbury," July 4, 1774; and one, "On a General Fast, Feb. 27, 1778," also preached at St. Andrew's, Canterbury; and so well approved, that by the particular desire of the parish, it appeared in print, under the title of "The Civil War between the Israelites and Benjamites illustrated and applied." He published with his father, in 1786, a translation of Horace, in 8vo; and in 1767, another edition, with many enlargements and corrections, in 4 vols. 12mo. He trans-

In the Gentleman's Magazine, his communications in biography, poetry, and criticism, during the last twenty years of his life, were frequent and valuable. Many of them are without a name; but his miscellaneous contributions were usually distinguished by the signature of CRITO; and the Review of Books (in which department he succeeded Dr. Hawkesworth) was nearly all his own.

Mr. Duncombe's widow died, at an advanced age, Oct. 28, 1812. She inherited much of her Father's taste for the Fine Arts*. and of his genius for let-

translated the "Huetiana," in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1771. In 1774, he translated Batteley's "Antiquitates Rutupinæ." He wrote "The Historical Account of Dr. Dodd's Life," 1777, 8vo. (republished in 17.. by Isaac Reed, esq.) and was the translator of "Sherlock's Letters of an English Traveller," 4to. In 1778 he published "An Elegy written in Canterbury Cathedral;" and in 1784, "Select Works of the Emperor Julian," 2 vols. 8vo. In 1784 he was principally the author of "The History and Antiquities of Reculver and Herne," which forms the eighteenth number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica;" to which work he also contributed in 1785, the Thirtieth Number, containing, "The History and Antiquities of the Three Archiepiscopal Hospitals in and near Canterbury‡," which he dedicated to Abp. Moore. He was the Editor of several other works; all of which were elucidated by his critical knowledge and explanatory notes; viz. 1. "Letters from several eminent persons deceased, including the correspondence of John Hughes, esq. and several of his friends; published from the originals, with notes. Of these there have been two editions; the last in 3 vols. 2. "Letters from Italy; by the late Right Hon. John Earl of Corke and Orrery, with notes," 1773. These have gone through two editions. 3. "Letters from the late Archbishop Herring, to William Duncombe, esq. deceased; from 1728 to 1757, with notes and an appendix," 1777. He was also the author of a Letter signed "RUSTICUS," in "The World," vol. I. No. 36; of several Letters in "The Connoisseur," being the "Gentleman of Cambridge, A. B." mentioned in the last number.

* Several of her drawings illustrate the "History of Herne."

‡ Archdeacon Backhouse, in his acknowledgments to the Author, says, "The History abounds with useful and pleasing information; but," he adds, "I am free to say, that, had it been left to my choice, I would rather have seen the suspicions contained in p. 298, in manuscript than in print. But of this more when we meet. I have in my possession a letter from Archdeacon Parker to Abp. Sheldon, which may deserve a place in the second edition. Had I been made acquainted with the nature of your work, it would have been communicated in the first instance."

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ters, softened by a refined judgment and feminine delicacy. Her union with Mr. Duncombe tended to expand her natural talents and to exemplify her education; which enabled her justly to venerate the eminent circle in which she was born to shine—Young, Harris, Hawkesworth, Richardson, Isaac Hawkins Browne, Chapone, Carter, and others equally dear to Literature. Mr. Duncombe's preferment at and near Canterbury led them to fix their residence there, where her Father soon after joined them, and continued with them until his death. After the decease of Mr. Duncombe, she adopted a more retired life, accompanied by her only surviving daughter *; and although her advancing years cast their autumnal tints over her once brilliant mind, yet they sufficiently marked the beauty of the days that had passed, and rendered perhaps more eminent the "light that now shines more and more in perfect day." She has not left any literary work to perpetuate her fame; but her story of "Fidelia and Honoria" in the Adventurer, and some small contributions in the Poetical Calendar, and Nichols's Poems, and a few transient effusions of genius that never met the public eye, principally in the Gentleman's Magazine, have assisted to chear her friends with the remembrance of her with respect and delight. She was interred in the church of St. Mary Bredman, in the same vault with her husband, whose tomb is thus inscribed:

"The Rev. John Duncombe, M. A. Rector of
this Parish, with that of St. Andrew annexed,
Vicar of Herne,
and one of the Six Preachers in the Cathedral.
Ob. Jan. 19, 1786, æt. 56."

* One daughter and two sons died infants; viz.
1. Sarah-Elizabeth, Oct. 17, 1764.
2 William, Feb. 26, 1767.
3. John, Feb. 13, 1769.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq.

the only son of John Jackson, esq. of Canterbury, many years one of the Aldermen of that City, was lost to his friends, and to the literary world, at the early age of 32, April 17, 1789.—He was of a disposition so amiable, that he was universally beloved, without the envy of any, or one detracting voice: a real friend to the afflicted, the kind adviser of all who sought for counsel from his prudence and foresight; and he counseled with such gentleness and sweetness of manner, that no consciousness of superiority ever appeared, to hurt the most delicate mind; such was his sensibility for every child of sorrow. He could heal, where others failed to alleviate.—His understanding was sound, and his judgment solid: he read much, and well-chosen Authors; his studies were rewarded by a most retentive memory. With the truest relish for literary pursuits, he loved society with equal ardour, and with an innocence, chearfulness, and benevolence, which rendered him the animation of all company, the leader and promoter of social meetings. His temper was so even, so admirably regulated, as never to be ruffled, nor ever gloomy; the sunshine of prosperity seemed to fertilize every virtue in his breast, and every day brought forth fresh fruits of his good works. There have been prodigies of Science, of Learning, of abilities, which have blazed in every age, perhaps to shew the utmost extent of human faculties; but never was exhibited in domestic life a more excellent pattern: where, as a son, we cannot sufficiently praise his unremitting attention to the infirmities of aged parents, the pleasure with which he watched their inclinations, and anticipated their wishes without ostentation, nor with any other motive than his predominant filial regard; relinquishing every engagement, and foregoing every pursuit, that might preclude or interrupt their smallest gratification. The poor looked

up

up without fear or awe to a countenance always beaming angelic goodness, and diffusing the cordial of a gentle sympathy, accompanied with judicious liberality—Such, and very inadequate to his merit, is the faint sketch of this most exalted character, whose loss in early bloom is deplored by a whole mourning City; one universal face of woe pervaded the neighbourhood: the rich, the poor, the old, the young, the infantine, all have some tale of his philanthropy to tell, some favours from his munificence or friendship. No eye without a tear, no heart without a pang; all weeping for their own, and more for the inconsolable loss of his afflicted parents, whose indulgence and affection were equal to all his merit, and to whom may justly be applied Pope's admirable couplet,

"Who knew no joy but friendship might divide,
Or gave his Parents grief but when he died."

To this faithful character of Mr. Jackson, delineated by Mrs. Duncombe, who had almost daily opportunities of appreciating his merits, another Friend adds, "To his superlatively excellent character though it would be vain to attempt to do justice, yet may this short, though imperfect sketch, be offered as a due tribute of affection and regard for so much intrinsic worth. Possessed of a lively imagination, a retentive memory, and a strong understanding, he had highly improved these natural endowments by much and various reading; and by an accurate skill in languages, an extended acquaintance with original history, and a general knowledge of polite literature, he was qualified to shine in every conversation. These mental excellencies, valuable in themselves, were much enhanced by the qualities of his heart; while the union of both rendered him at once the comfort, the delight, and the ornament, of the society in which he lived. Impressed with strong sentiments of religious duty, his conduct throughout life was regulated by them; and though a constant and chearful partaker of social amuse-

amusement, yet were his pleasures ever confined within the bounds of innocence. Without envy, as without guile, he was made happy by the happiness of others; nor was he ever kept back from benefiting them, when in his power, by selfish or interested motives. To various institutions in support of the cause of Religion and Virtue, he was a liberal benefactor; while, at the same time, his private benevolence flowed in many and copious channels. A friend to the distressed of every description, his head and his heart were ever disposed to relieve, and his counsel to direct them; not satisfied with the occasion of doing good as it offered, he was active to find out opportunities of assisting others; and frequently searched, in the recesses of poverty, for objects worthy of his care, for whom his tender concern visibly shone forth in the mild sensibility of his eye and the benignity of his countenance. Nor, in this enumeration of his virtues, ought his singular discharge of the duties of filial piety to be omitted; to whose silent calls within his own heart he was ever attentive, and to whose dictates his most favourite pleasures and pursuits were subservient. To all these essential virtues he added the engaging qualities of unvariable urbanity, mildness, and good-temper; which, as they endeared him through life to a numerous circle of friends, so have they caused him to be most sincerely and generally lamented in his death (an event which, to complete his truly Christian character, he bore with entire resignation, though called away from life at so early a period, and from the prospect of every enjoyment which life seemed capable of bestowing)—and, indeed, while goodness can command respect, benevolence can attach, and amiableness can charm, the remembrance of so much departed excellence cannot but remain indelibly fixed in the minds of all who knew him."

Strongly as the character of Mr. Jackson is here pourtrayed, a personal knowledge enables us to say it is by no means exaggerated.—"Seen him I have, and

and in his social hours."—I have witnessed his attention to filial duty, his beneficence to the distressed, his unbounded benevolence; and shall point out some specimens of his poetical talents that stamp considerable celebrity on him as a Writer*.

In the "History of Fotheringay, 1787," Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XL. p. 79, are some beautiful "Verses," by Mr. Jackson, "on the Removal of what has been inconsiderately supposed the Tomb of Mary Queen of Scots, but is really the Shrine of St. Tibba, from the Cathedral of Peterborough to the Dean's Garden."—In the Eighth Volume of the "Select Collection of Poems, 1782," "On the sudden but unexpected Arrival of the Messenger of Herne; inscribed to Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe," p. 31; "Skaiting, a Poem," p. 39; "Heroic Epistle from De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, to Margaret, Queen of Henry VI." p. 99.—"Stanzas written amongst the Ruins of Canterbury Cathedral, part of which is converted into a Fives Court, a Cockpit, and a Bowling-green†."

N° XI. CHRISTOPHER HUNTER, M. D.

an eminent Physician at Durham, was son of Thomas Hunter, gent. of Medomsley, in the county of Durham, where he was born in 1675. He was educated at the Free-school at Houghton le-Spring, founded by the famous Bernard Gilpin and John Heath, esq.; and was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, in or about the year 1692, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Brown, Author of "The detection of the falsehood of the Nag's head consecration," and the learned Mr. Thomas Baker, whose sister Margaret married the Doctor's elder brother, John. He continued there till he took his bachelor's degree, 1698; and then settled in practice at Stockton upon Tees, having received a competent fortune

* See Verses on his death, Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 448.
† Ibid. p. 936.

from

from his father. He had a faculty, or licence, dated 1701, from Dr. John Brookbank, Spiritual Chancellor at Durham (who died suddenly at Cambridge, senior fellow of Trinity Hall 1724), to practise physic through the whole Diocese of Durham.

In 1702 he married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of John Elrington, esq. of Aspershields, Northumberland; with whom he had a good fortune.

He caused a square stone to be put over the porch leading into Houghton school, with this inscription:

"Schola de Keepier, ab Eliz. Angliæ Reginâ,
An. MDLXXIV fundata, ex procuratione J. Heath, Ar.
et B. Gilpin, Rect. Eccl. Houghton,
C. H. M. B. Alumnus posuit, An. MDCCXXIV."

After some years, he removed to Durham; and, though he published little, was always ready to assist in any literary undertaking. He is acknowledged by Mr. Horsley and Mr. Gordon to be very exact and masterly in the knowledge of antiquities. Dr. Wilkins mentions him with respect in the Preface to the first volume of his "Councils," to which he furnished some materials, and Mr. Bourne was obliged to him in compiling his "History of Newcastle."

He published a new edition of "The Ancient Rites and Monuments of the Church of Durham, 1733," without his name; and "An Illustration of Mr. Daniel Neale's History of the Puritans, in the article of Peter Smart, A. M.; from Original Papers; with Remarks, 1736," 8vo; both printed at Durham, by Isaac Ross.—In April 1743, he published Proposals for printing by subscription, in two volumes quarto, "Antiquitates Parochiales Dioc. Dunelmen. hucusque ineditæ, &c." collected from the Archives of the Church*, the Chancery Rolls there, and from the Consistory Court:" but no further

* The accident of a bottle of ink being spilt over the original of Magna Charta at Durham, mentioned by Mr. Justice Blackstone, whereby it was in some degree obliterated and defaced, was, I am sorry to say, owing to the Doctor's carelessness; for which he was ever after exeluded the Library.

progress

progress was made towards publishing that work.

In 1757, he retired from Durham, with his family, to Unthank, an estate of his wife's, in Shotley parish, Northumberland; where he died in the night between the 12th and 13th of July following; and was buried in Shotley church, with this epitaph:

"Here lye the remains of
Christopher Hunter, M. D.
a learned and judicious Antiquary and Physician.
He was the only child of Thomas Hunter,
of Medomsley, Gent. by Margaret his second wife.
He married Elizabeth one of the daughters
and co-heiressess of John Elrington of Aspershields, esq.
by whom he had two sons and a daughter.
He died 13th of July, An. Dom. 1757,
in the 83d year of his age."

Though, by his father's bounty and his wife's fortune, Dr. Hunter was possessed of a sufficiency, his remarkable moderation in respect of fees, and contempt of riches, joined to a want of œconomy, greatly impaired his fortune. His wife, to whom he had been married 54 years, survived him; as did Thomas his eldest son. John, the youngest son, and Anne the only daughter, died long before him.

The Doctor was in his person slender and well-made, above the middle size, very temperate in his diet, and drinking only water at his meals, to the use of which he restrained himself after a fall from his horse, in consequence of free drinking while at College about 1708 or 1709, by which he received so violent a shock as greatly endangered his life, and for a long time affected his intellects. To supply the disuse of fermented liquors, he had recourse to coffee, of which he would drink frequently twenty-four common cups in a day. To the immoderate use of this liquor were probably owing the short fits, like epileptic ones, to which he was subject, which went off in two or three minutes, and left him as well as ever. Till within a few years of his death, he was able to walk eight or ten miles together.

He was well skilled in Books and Medals; and much the greatest part of his large and valuable Library

brary was sold, in 1748, to John Richardson, Bookseller, of Durham, for about 350*l.* His Medals and MSS. consisting of many volumes of Collections for a History of the County, written in a very fair and curious hand *, were purchased by the Dean and Chapter for 40*l.* and deposited in their Library.

James Mickleton†, of Gray's Inn, esq. possessed many valuable papers‡, mostly collected by his grandfather, who held a public office at Durham.

Similar Collections had also been made by Mr. Spearman§, Under-sheriff of the County of Durham,

* All his books, printed or MS. had a border of red lines.

† By a letter from R. Sare to H. Wanley, dated Dec. 3, 1719, (Harl. MSS. 3782, 217,) this gentleman seems to have come to an "unfortunate death: being in bad circumstances, he took to drinking; his estate in the Bishopric was mortgaged; and upon his death there were many claims on his effects, till the arrival of his brother, a merchant at Newcastle. Mr. Spearman, an intimate friend of his, delighting in such curiosities as he had, would probably endeavour to purchase them." What became of them afterwards, does not appear. Mr. Gyll had a few; particularly an edition of Guillim with many marginal notes. Le Neve purchased of his executors Faithorne's Plate of Sir Henry Spelman in Stuk. Itin. I. xv. and four of Hollar in the Aspilogia. Mr. Allan had his Pedigree of the Talbots. Davis addresses his "Rites of Durham" to him, 1671. He died 1693, aged 56, and was buried in the Minster-yard, Durham, where on a very large altar-tomb of blue marble, (now scarcely legible) is this inscription:

"CHRISTOPHORUS MICKLETONUS, in Villâ de Mickleton in Agro Eboracensi natus, nuper Hospitii Cliffordiensis Londòn. alumnus, et Attornatus admodum exercitatus, peritus, et fidelis, hic requiescit in Domino. Obiit 26° die Augusti, Anno Domini 1669, ætatis suæ 56. Ac etiam IACOBI MICKLETON, Ar. J. C. filii primogeniti præfat. CHRISTOPHORI ex prima uxore sua, qui obiit 5° die Augusti Anno Dòmini 1693, ætatis suæ 56."

James Mickleton married a daughter of Sir Robert Eden, the first Baronet of the family; but left no issue, so that the family is extinct. He owned Cookhall, near Durham.

‡ They consisted of Registers, Charters, Church Antiquities, and other original papers, in about 20 folios. Mr. Rudd communicated some extracts out of them to Bp. Gibson, who inserted them in his "Britannia."

§ Mr. John Spearman, who was Under-sheriff of the County twenty-eight years, and Register of the Court of Chancery here forty years, drew up, in 1697, an Abstract of the antient state of the County, from Records, at the request of Bp. Nicolson.

After

and Register of the Court of Chancery; and others

After his death, 1703, it was printed privately at Edinburgh, under the title of "An Enquiry into the antient and present State of the County-Palatine of Durham; wherein are shewn the Oppressions which attend the Subjects of this County by the Mal-administration of the present Ministers and Officers of the said County-Palatine; with some Reasons, humbly offered to the Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Copyholders of the said County, to consider of the Ways and Means to remedy the said Abuses, or entirely to take away the said County-Palatine, and the Bishop's Temporal Power and Jurisdiction therein, whereby their Fortunes and Tenures may be rendered more easy and secure. 1729." 4to. The second and third parts were compiled in haste; the Collector designing to publish a larger and more correct account of the said County Palatine and its Antiquities in due time; and some of his MSS. were supposed to be in the hands of Captain Wasey, who married his great grand daughter.—In a Letter to Mr. Gough, Dec. 5, 1775, Mr. Allan says, "Spearman's book is very scarce, hardly to be met with. There were above 200 copies remaining in the hands of George Spearman, his grandson, which were sold with his whole Library to Osborne, the bookseller, in Gray's Inn; to whom I applied on my first going to London, in 1759, to purchase a dozen copies; when he informed me, that he looked upon them as waste paper, and had sold them to tallow-chandlers and pastrycooks—the common fate of all our labours! Since this, I have picked up at sales about 6 copies, and given them amongst my friends."

Bp. Egerton having mentioned that Bp. Yorke wished much for a copy of Spearman's book, Mr. Allan kindly sent one, as appears by the following acknowledgment:

SIR, *Ely house, Nov.* 21, 1785.

"I have received very safe the History, &c. of the See of Durham you have been so good as to spare me a copy of. The rarity of it makes your civility more valuable; and proportionably demands my best thanks. The greatest part of it is, I find, a complaint against such Franchises; and the then Incumbent of that dignity. I am a stranger to the particulars urged against the Prelate; and, as interested in favour of such Franchise, I must not presume to touch on either topick. I may, however, venture to say I should have valued the work higher if there had been more history, and less controversy. I am going to Ely in a day or two, and shall not return 'till after Christmas; when I shall be ready to execute the deeds, which have been long depending. I am your humble servant, JAMES ELY."

On an altar-tomb of blue marble, in Durham Cathedral Yard, under a coat armorial, is the following inscription:

"M. S. JOANNIS SPEARMAN Generosi,
Viri legibus Patriæ suæ non mediocriter imbuti;
suis, bonis omnibus, desideratissimi;
qui, postquam Curiæ Cancell. Dunelm. Registrarii per XL annos,

et

by the Rev. Thomas Randall*, Master of the Free-school at Durham.

et Sub-vice-comitis XXVIII, munera præstitisset,
et utrisque summâ cum integritate perfunctus esset,
publico dispendio et communi luctu
obiit Sept. XXI A. D. MDCCIII, ætatis suæ LVIIII.
ELIZABETHA ejus Relicta
monumentum hoc charissimo conjugi mœrens posuit."

* "In the Chapter's library," says Mr. Allan in 1775, "are several volumes of Registers; but now access is denied, though I have many of them, through the bounty of my friend Mr. Randall. He and Hunter were fellow-labourers in the same vineyard."

"Mr. Thomas Randall was born and educated at Eton, sent to Oxford, but what College I know know not; admitted B.A.; recommended as Usher to the Free-school at Durham, under Mr. Dongworth; entered into orders; after Dongworth's death, became master of the School, and in 1760 had the vicarage of Whitworth, co. Durham, given him. Being a great martyr to the gout, he became incapable of attending the school, which in 1768 he agreed to resign, with Whitworth, for the vicarage of Ellingham in Northumberland, (all in the Chapter's and Dean's gift), to which he was presented in 1768. From his first coming to Durham he had the greatest propensity to Antiquities, and was indulged with free access to all the Libraries and Public Offices there; so that he made this County the sole object of his enquiries, and copied almost every record they have *literatim*. Dr. Hunter greatly assisted him, and gave him a number of his papers. This pleasure he pursued to the day of his death. A great intimacy has subsisted between him and me for these 15 years; and, seeing our pursuits congenial, he always promised me his MSS. in case of death, which, by will, dated 1774, he bequeathed to me He died at Ellingham, 25 October 1775, since which his MSS. have been delivered to me, consisting of about 20 volumes in quarto, closely written. G. ALLAN, 1779."

I shall add one short Letter to Mr. Allan, written by this venerable Divine a very short time before his death.

"DEAR SIR, *Durham, Oct.* 22, 1774.

"Being afraid of my old companion the gout, and the days being now short, I put off my journey to London. It is impossible to ascertain the time of the Charters you mention exactly. I believe Bernard's Charter was given about 1160. Hugh's about 1218. John's about 1250, and Alexander's about 1270. He died 1278. I am tolerably well at present, and divert myself with my books. When I can spare any books, you and your Father are welcome to them; but, as they are the only amusement I have, you keep them too long. I will send any information I can afford you: but don't desire it so quick as by the return of the post, considering my infirmities. Mr. Tunstall was with me this morning, I informed him I had a Letter from you, and delivered him a verbal message in the style of this letter. I dare say you would

be

Dr. William Smith, who prepared the magnificent edition of Bede, completed and published by his eldest son, had made some considerable progress in writing the Antiquities of Durham *.

Large Collections for the County were also made by Tho. Gyll †, Esq. Solicitor General to Bp. Trevor.

be pleased with Mr. Grose's company. The Lawyer sent me two or three numbers of Mr Grose's Antiquities, wherein are views of Holy-Island, &c. THO. RANDALL."

* In one of his letters to Wanley, dated Durham, June 6, 1702, he says, "they have fair Registers from the foundation of the present Church by Bp. William, under the Conqueror, 1093, and the originals of most charters that are in them, but no Saxon wills or instruments, except that which he sent to Dr. Hickes." Dr. Smith's copy of the "Britannia," with additions, was in the hands of John Williams, esq. of Killingworth, Northumberland, who carried it with him to the East Indies, where he lost his life about 1777.

† This gentleman, who had been resident at Durham as Counsel for thirty years, executed the several trusts reposed in him with distinguished integrity. He was an able Counsellor, though not eminent as an Orator: his strict adherence to justice would not suffer him to yield to those embellishments of the Bar which exceed the bounds of truth; so that he was less esteemed as an advocate than as a private adviser. He had a good taste in the Fine Arts; and in his more youthful days paid much attention to the study of Antiquities, holding a literary correspondence with some of the first geniuses of the age. His person was tall, erect, and graceful; his features regular and handsome; and a pleasantry and affability sat on his countenance, which spoke the benevolence of his heart. He died a batchelor, the 12th of March, 1780, æt. 80; and was buried at Barton, in the North Riding of the County of York, with the following epitaph:

"Near this Wall is interred Thomas Gyll, Esq.
equally esteemed for his knowledge
of the Common and Canon Law, and for his
integrity in the practice of both.
At the Bar an Advocate in the former,
on the Bench a Judge in the latter.
Nor was he less distinguished for his accuracy
in the History and Antiquities of his Country.
By a steady discharge of the duties of his
station both in public and private life,
and by a constant and devout attendance
of the public worship, he was an example worthy of imitation.
He died in his 80th year, MDCCLXXX.
To the memory of his truly valuable character
Leonard Hartley, his nephew and heir, placed this tablet."

Letters of the Rev. John Jones * to the Rev. Dr. Zachary Grey.

"Rev. Sir, *Cambridge, Aug.* 23, 1735.

"I was in hopes, on my coming hither, to have found some answer left by you, in reference to a letter I lately sent you: but, finding none, and fearing you have not received that letter, I make bold here to address to you the principal request; *viz.* that, if you can conveniently, you would send by some opportunity to Cambridge, or bring with you when you come, the Letters of the Martyrs, together with Sir John Harrington's Supplement to Godwin, Ben. Bennet's Memorials, Claude's Sermon on Queen Mary's Death. If your man returns before you do, you will probably think of this request; and I shall be here soon again, to know if any thing is sent. Mr. Peck, whom I saw last week, desires his service to you. I brought your Catalogue with me, and shall take care of it. Mr. Baker is well. J. Jones."

"Rev. Sir, *Ripton Abbotts, Sept.* 25, 1735.

"I have great obligations to you for all civilities; one of the last of which kind was a letter I had the pleasure of receiving from you a few days ago. It is great satisfaction to me to hear you intend to furnish me with the Letters of the Martyrs, and Sir John Harrington; and it would be a greater still, if you can, with any conveniency, spare Bennet's Memorials withal, which I also wrote for, but you had probably forgot when you wrote yours. What I chiefly have occasion for at present out of Winwood's Memorials are, such accounts as occur therein relating to Prince Henry, son to King James I. But I cannot have the assurance to ask for any extracts of such passages, nor yet can I suppose it will be proper to convey such large volumes so great a way: in this, as well as in other matters, I must refer myself to your goodness †.

"Please to observe, that, whatever abstracts I make, I quote the volume and page. I will shew you something at your return.

"If you have any thing curious, and in my way, relating to Archbishop Cranmer, that hath not been taken notice of by Strype, Burnet, or the Histories of England, I know I need not desire you to communicate. I have almost finished that Prelate's Life.

"I suppose that those Treatises relating to King James the First's Reign, (*viz.* the first 14 years, the Aulicus Coquinariæ, Weldon, and Grevil,) which you kindly marked down in my Ca-

* These Letters illustrate the early History of Mr. Jones; of whom see vol. I. p. 687.

† By this and some of the subsequent passages, it should seem that Mr. Jones was a principal assistant to Mr. Wilford the Bookseller, in his publication of "Memorials of Eminent Persons," which originally appeared in Monthly Numbers.

talogue, are at Cambridge: if at Houghton, I wish you will please to look into them, and remark what eulogies are given in each concerning Prince Henry, for I intend to collect what I can about him pretty soon. Forgive me so much trouble.

"I waited last week upon the Master of St. John's, who inquired after you. He was not very well. I am glad to hear you intend to be at Cambridge next month: you will then, or soon after, probably, be interrupted in your better employs by, kind and worthy Sir, your obliged and very obedient servant, J. Jones."

"P. S. After the above writing I find, to my joy, by perusing your MS Catalogue, that you have, in your 95th volume 4to, 'A true picture and relation of Prince Henry, his noble and vertuous disposition, &c.' *sans date.* I make no doubt but you will oblige me with the sight of it. I am now to ask another forgiveness."

"Rev. worthy Sir, *A. R. Dec.* 8, 1737.

"I take this opportunity to thank you for your kind letter, with a repetition of my thanks for all other favours, which I hope I shall always bear a just sense of upon my mind.

"I am also to thank you in particular for your kind intentions of obliging me with the Essay on the Duke of Gloucester. But as it is, you say, at Houghton Conquest, I would not give you the trouble of sending for it; but chuse to have the pleasure of receiving it from your own hands, when I make you a visit there.

"What I am principally concerned for at present is, to collect what accounts I can of the two noble persons I mentioned, Lord Harrington and Lord Scudamore, wherein if you can be assisting to me, I know I may depend upon your remembrance and generosity; and the sooner I am gratified, the greater will be the obligation. If you want your Index to Mr. Strype's Memorials, and the Collection of Occasional Sermons, &c. pray let me know, and I shall take care to send them with all convenient speed. My best respects attend good Mr. Baker, with which I desire the inclosed may be delivered to him from, Rev. Sir, your very respectful humble servant, J. Jones."

"Rev. worthy Sir, *Ripton Abbots, Oct.* 6, 1740.

"If you have *sat* in judgment upon me, I must needs have been cast; for who can forbear condemning a person of ingratitude, that hath so long deferred writing to so good a Friend? Your civility at Houghton, I own with shame, deserved more speedy acknowledgement. But, my comfort is, you are still yourself, the same good-natured gentleman, kind, and ready to forgive.

"The truth is, I have been all the while (or for the greater part of the interval) taken up about the concern of my little book. What think you, good Sir? Will you not be surprized, if I tell you I have (but upon good advice) ventured to make additions, and those not a few, nor small? And will you forgive me, when I assure you that I have done so? I persuade myself you will. I can expect no other from Dr. Grey, whom I never knew to be offended; though I doubt I have given him cause more than

than once. I have greatly increased my expences, as well as pains. But whether I shall be reimbursed, I know not. I have been obliged, though much against my will, to set the price higher; for which, I trust, all my good Friends will readily forgive me. It is now set at 1*l.* 4*s.* *per* two dozens, bound. However, Sir, though I may be a loser with regard to others (for this price, I am told, will scarce answer my expences), I am sure to be no loser on the part of Dr. Grey. He has made me amends beforehand. And therefore, if you please, Sir, you may either forbear making any payment at all for the two dozens you have bespoke, or may pay for them just what you please. I leave the matter wholly to you. The book consists now of about eleven sheets, whereas but six was at first intended. It is now published, or will be in a day or two; to be had of John Wilford, in St. Paul's Church-yard. My chief dependance for the sale of it, must lie upon whole sets being taken off: for, if the Booksellers come to sell it by retail, they must have a profit out of it, which must render me a sufferer. To prevent which, I believe, I may depend upon you, Sir, for a kind assistant, by procuring, if you can conveniently, some few of your friends to bespeak some setts. You told me you would mention the matter to Mr. Clarke, and that you made little question but he would take a sett or two. I should be glad to know if he, or any others of your acquaintance, will be pleased to have any. For then I shall be able to compute how many Friends I have to depend upon, and who. I do verily believe (and have reason to believe from the concurring judgment of divers worthy Clergymen who perused it) that the book, under the blessing of God, may do much good —for it is, according to its title, both *A serious and friendly Address*; and that applied with some earnestness, &c. I have acquainted Mr. Wilford that you are to have two setts. But then, if you have procured any other Friends, as particularly Mr. Clarke, to give further encouragement, I would desire you to write to Mr. Warcup, or some other friend in town, intimating what number should be sent you; or else please to write to me. In either of these cases, your orders shall be obeyed; but I must desire you would please to give orders *soon;* for I am desirous (as in reason I ought, for recovering my large expences) to hasten the sale as much as possible.

"If the book should have the good fortune, as I hope it will, to deserve your good opinion, shall I desire the favour of you to mention it to Dr. Webster, who may perhaps be pleased, on perusal, to recommend, or get it recommended, in the Weekly Miscellany; as I find other books of this kind have been recommended therein, and I have thereupon myself sent for some of them. This, good Sir, would much oblige me, and I hope do good to the common sort of Christian people. Judge; and when you have done so, please to communicate to me your sentiments; and also to give me directions how any thing may be altered for the better, if the book should come to another edi-

tion. If you should write to Dr. Webster, pray let me know soon; for I shall then order for him a copy.

"I would have wrote about the Letter I shewed you; but that, on consultation with some judicious Friends, who approved of my other pieces on the same subject, I have determined to send them all together, in order to be printed. I mightily want that passage about the Quaker in your book, which I can no where procure in these parts. I wish I had it to insert; but am loth to trouble any Friend. I have long expected the books from Temsford; but they are not come.—I rejoice to hear that Dr. Waterland is recovering. His death would have been an extraordinary loss to the Church. I extremely value his late piece on *Regeneration*. It is excellent. I had long intended, before he fell ill, to desire you to write to him, in order to desire such another piece, on *Justification*. It is as much wanted as the other; and nobody can do it better. You have somewhat on that subject in my little treatise; agreeable, I hope, to the doctrines of Scripture, and of our Church. If the Doctor recovers, pray write to him on the subject, and desire him to clear it. Pray do, good Sir, I again beg of you. My respects attend your family, and Mr. Clarke. I am, yours, &c. J. JONES.

"P. S. There is a picture of Mr. Baker, at a Coffee house near Pembroke Hall, now exposed to sale—the good old man, never to be forgotten."

"REV. AND KIND SIR, *Alconbury, June* 14, 1743.

"Through the multiplicity of business I am at present engaged in, I unhappily overlooked two of your Proposals; which, not having opportunity to dispose of them in the midst of so much incumbrance, I would have returned by Mr. White, my associate, when he set out for Cambridge last week. I hope, and do know, you will candidly excuse the omission, since you may be assured it is not owing to any thing wilful.

"I am at last overwhelmed in building and repairs done upon the Vicarage of Alconbury; where, had I not been so distressed, I would fain have erected a Library for the use of my poor successors in this Vicarage. But I can go no further; and were it not for Friends who are helping me out, I must sink, and this vicarage almost sink along with me. Would you, good Sir, advise me to intimate my case to the worthy Master of St. John's? or would you rather, the first good opportunity you have, suggest somewhat to him about it, in order to induce him to give some assistance? I submit this matter intirely to your better judgment, and to your prudence in the management; not doubting of your affection to the Church, and to me, one of the lowest of her Ministers. A line of advice, at Mr. White's return, would oblige; and I should be very thankful—being, kind Sir, your much obliged, obedient, humble servant, JOHN JONES."

*** Many

*** Many Months after the article on the LINTOTS (pp. 161—176) was printed off, the unwearied researches of Mr. D'Israeli brought to light a small Memorandum-book of those enterprizing Booksellers, intituled, "Copies when purchased;" and, from this document, his "Quarrels of Authors" are illustrated by some very interesting particulars respecting Mr. Pope and other Writers. But the plan of his publication not admitting of *minutiæ* which may be pardonable in these desultory pages; I am tempted (by the permission of Mr. Nunn, the present Owner of the MS.) to enter more particularly into its Contents; and the rather, as a considerable number of the Books enumerated were produced from Mr. Bowyer's press.

The period which, from conjecture, I had assigned for Lintot's commencing business is literally accurate; the earliest Copies which he purchased appearing to be three different Works of Toland, in 1701-2. In July he purchased "Love and Business; in a Collection of occasional Verse and Epistolary Prose, not hitherto published," and "A Discourse on Comedy, in reference to the English Stage. In Fourteen Letters. By George Farquhar." In November he bought a share in Cibber's "Last Shift;" employed Mr. Gildon as Editor of the "Examen Miscellaneum;" and from that period, till the time of his quitting business, he was a very considerable Purchaser, as the following List of his Copies (some of which were *old Works* bought from his Brethren of the Trade) may testify. For the sake of readier reference, I place them in alphabetical order.

		£.	s.	d.
	Mr. BAKER.			
1702-3, Jan. 13	Yeoman of Kent	32	5	0
1708, Dec. 10.	Fine Ladies Airs, a Comedy	21	10	0
	Oxford Act, } no sum or date mentioned.			
	Hampstead Heath, } no sum or date mentioned.			
	Humours of the Age, } no sum or date mentioned.			
	Mr. THOMAS BALLARD, Little Britain.			
1718-19.	Bought of him a Fourth of a Half of the several Shares of all the Copies formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Basset, deceased (except his Law Copies); *viz.* Heylin's Help to History, &c. &c. in all 133 Books: among which, Miege's Dictionary, 4to and 8vo; on every impression of which, the Author to have 10*s.* a sheet on each book for revising, and 100 books	45	0	0
	HAMMOND BANKS.			
1714, Dec. 16.	Dryden's Fresnoy's Art of Painting	20	0	0
	BARFORD.			
1726, April 26.	The Assembly, a Poem	15	15	0
	Mr. BEDFORD.			
1711-12, Jan. 4.	Divinity and Law	3	4	6

		£.	s.	d.
	BETTERTON.			
1712, April 7.	The Miller's Tale, with some Characters from Chaucer	5	7	6
	Mr. BOHUN.			
1708, Jan. 26.	Half of Institutio Legalis	10	1	6
1722, Dec. 18.	Correcting Institutio	10	15	0
	Mr. BOSVILE.			
1705-6, Jan. 23.	A 30th Share of Vaughan's Reports	2	0	0
	BOWYER.			
1708-9, Jan. 13.	Half Share of Lauderdale's Virgil	5	7	6
	BREVAL.			
1724, April 18.	His "Remarks on several Parts of Europe." The Author one Guinea clear. The Bookseller one Guinea; and to be at the expence of paper, print, copper-plates; &c. The Copy to remain to the Bookseller.			
	BRIGHT.			
1707, Oct. 8.	Half Share of Lady's Visiting-day, by Burnaby	2	15	0
	Mr. BROCKWEL.			
1710, Dec. 12. } 1714, Dec. 11. }	Annals K. G. Year 4	2	10	0
	BROOME.			
1726-7, Feb. 22.	Miscellany Poems	35	0	0
	Mr. DANIEL BROWN.			
1701, Dec. 1.	Seneca's Morals, a Twelfth Share	20	0	0
1718, April 11.	Modern Cases, the Fifth of a Half	3	0	0
1719, May 5.	A 20th Share in the Daily Courant [This Share, and my own which I had originally, were given up to Mr. Buckley, when the Sale of the Paper did not pay the Expence.]	51	5	0
1729,	Sold to him a Fourth part of a Half Share of Webb's Antiquities of Stonehenge.			
	Mr. BURNET.			
1711, Jan. 27.	Our Ancestors as wise as we	5	7	6
1712, Feb. 2.	A Letter from a Trojan to the Grecians in Devereux Court	3	4	6
	Mrs. CENTLIVRE.			
1703, May 14.	Paid Mrs. Knight for Love's Contrivance	10	0	0
1709, May 14.	The Busy Body	10	0	0
	Mr. CIBBER.			
1701, Nov. 8.	A Third of Love's last Shift	3	4	6
1705, Nov. 14.	Perolla and Izadora	36	11	0
1707, Oct. 27.	Double Gallant	16	2	6
—— Nov. 22.	Lady's last Stake	32	5	0
—— Feb. 26.	Venus and Adonis	5	7	6
1708, Oct. 9.	Comical Lover	10	15	0

		£.	s.	d.
1712, Mar. 16.	Cinna's Conspiracy	13	0	0
1718, Oct. 1.	The Nonjuror	105	0	0
	Myrtillo, a Pastoral, Rival Fools, Heroick Daughter, Wit at several Weapons, — no price or date.			

COGGAN [FRANCIS].

1707, Dec. 4.	One Half of Love and a Bottle	2	3	0

CONINGSBY.

1721, Nov. 9.	Fourth Share of Howard's Cookery	13	10	0

CONSTABLE.

1730, June 8.	Reflections upon Accuracy of Style	5	5	0

Mr. GEORGE CONYERS, Little Britain.

Bought of him a Fourth Share of the several Law Copies and Trials belonging to Mr. Thomas Basset, deceased, being the same that were sold by auction to Mr. Basset by Mr. John Nicholson's Executors, and for the same sum; *viz.* Lex Mercatoria, &c. &c. in all 109 Books — besides several Tryals in Folio, &c. 33 0 0

Captain COOK.

1711, Dec. 17.	Seventh Share of his Voyages, bought of Mr. Gosling	7	3	0

COX.

1709, July 30.	Lady Chudleigh's Defence	1	1	6

CROSSE.

1719, June 10.	Practical Distiller	1	1	6

CROXALL.

1714, Sept. 22.	An Ode to the King	12	18	0

CRULL.

1705, Aug. 28.	Whitlock on Government	3	10	0

CURLL and PEMBERTON.

1714-15, Mar. 4.	Half of Noy's Rights of the Crown	3	4	6
1715-16, Jan. 5.	Half Share of West on Treasons	4	6	0

Mr. DARBY.

1705, Mar. 29.	Rights of the Church, Half	20	0	0

Mr. DENNIS.

1703, Feb. 24.	Paid Mr. George Strahan, Bookseller, for Half Share of "Liberty asserted"	7	3	0
1708, Nov. 10.	Appius and Virginia	21	10	0
1711, April 25.	Essay on Public Spirit	2	12	6
—— Jan. 6.	Remarks on Pope's Essay	2	12	6

Mr. DIGBY.

1713, June 10.	For translating Quintus Curtius	10	15	0
—— Dec...	Translating Wiquefort's Embassador	45	0	0

		£.	s.	d.
1718, Feb. 18.	Translating Raguenet's Description of the Monuments at Rome	5	5	0

D'URPHEY.

1709. May 7.	The Modern Prophets. The Old Moon and the New.	6	9	0

Mr. DAVID EDWARDS.

1716, Nov. 7.	Journals of Parliament	5	7	6

ELSUM.

1710, Aug. 18.	His Book of Painting	4	0	0

Mr. FARQUHAR.

1701, July 3.	Letters and Poems	3	4	6
1702, Dec. 22.	Twin Rivals	15	0	0
1705, Feb. 12.	Recruiting Officer	16	2	6
1706, Jan. 27.	Beaux Stratagem	30	0	0

Mr. FENTON.

1716, Oct. 14.	Paid Mr. Fenton for his Miscellanies	21	10	0
—— ——	Paid more for the said Miscellanies	13	4	3

Rev. Mr. FIDDES.

17.., ...	Body of Divinity	252	10	0

FRANCIS.

1727-8, July 4.	Maxims of Equity, with 750 Books of the said Copy	100	0	0

Mr. GAY.

1713, May 12.	Wife of Bath	25	0	0
1714, Nov. 11.	Letter to a Lady	5	7	6
1715, Feb. 14.	The What d'ye call it	16	2	6
—— Dec. 22.	Trivia	43	0	0
—— ——	Epistle to the Earl of Burlington	10	15	0
1717, May 4.	Battle of the Frogs	16	2	6
—— Jan. 8.	Three Hours after Marriage	43	2	6
	Revival of the Wife of Bath	75	0	0
	[The Mohocks, a Farce, 2*l.* 10*s.*— Sold the Mohocks to him again.]			
		£.234	10	0

Mr. GILDON.

1701, Nov. 15.	For Examen Miscellaneum	5	7	6

HARTE.

1726, Nov. 18.	Mr. Harte's Miscellaneous Poems	30	0	0

JACOB.

1712, Dec. 6.	Court-keeper, a Half	16	2	6
1714, Dec. 11.	Accomplished Conveyancer, 3 vols.	105	0	0
1715, June 27.	Modern Justice	26	17	6
—— Jan. 7.	First Table to the Statutes	3	4	6
—— ——	Clerk's Remembrancer, one Half	5	0	0
1716, March 29.	Grand Precedent, a Sixth part	2	0	0
—— ——	Court-keeper's Companion, a Third	1	15	10

1717,

	£.	s.	d.
1717, Nov. 9. Appendix to the Modern Justice	5	5	0
1718, June 28. Papers relating to Appeals	1	11	6
1718, July 17. Justice's Companion, a Fourth	1	6	3
—— Aug. 16. Parish Officer, a Half	2	12	6
—— Oct. 11. Laws of Appeals	10	10	0
—— Nov. 7. Second Table to the Statutes	7	7	0
—— Jan. 3. Militia Law	2	12	6
—— Mar. 11. Lex Constitutionis	21	0	0
1719, April 18. Paid for Additions and Corrections to the Modern Justice	4	4	0
—— Dec. 18. For Additions to the Statute-Law common-placed	10	10	0
—— ..... Lady's Law	7	7	0
1728, Feb. 26. Additions to the Clerk's Remembrancer	3	3	0
1728, Oct. 26. Additions to the Appendix to the Modern Justice	2	2	0
1728, Nov. 23. Additions to the Fifth Edition of Parish Officer	1	1	0
1731, April 7. Additions to the Sixth Edition	1	1	0
—— April 22. Additions to the Lady's Law	3	3	0

JAMES.

1728, June 7. His Gardening	70	0	0

JEAKE.

1726-7, Feb. 22. Charters of the Cinque Ports, by Subscription; one Half Guinea the Author, and one Half Guinea the Bookseller.

Mr. JOHNSON.

1712, Dec. 17. Successful Pirate	10	15	0
1718-19, Jan. 10. The Masquerade	36	15	0

Mr. THOMAS JOHNSON, Schoolmaster.

1711, July 25. Decerpta ex Ovidii Fastis	5	7	6
1713, Feb. 1. Nouns and Verbs, Ovid's Metamorphoses, and Phædrus	13	0	0

JONES.

1712, May 30. Memoirs of Lives, Foreign and Domestic, for the Year 1711	3	15	0

DR. KING.

1707-8, Feb. 18. Paid for Art of Cookery	32	5	0
1708-9, Feb. 16. Paid for First Part of Transactions *	5	0	0
Paid for his Art of Love	32	5	0
1709, June 23. Second Part of the Transactions *	5	0	0
1709-10, March 4. Paid for the History of Cajamai	5	0	0
1710, Nov. 10. Paid for King's Gods	50	0	0
1712, July 1. Useful Miscellany, Part I.	1	1	6
Paid for the Useful Miscellany	3	0	0

* Dr. King's banter on the Royal Society, under the title of "Useful Transactions."

	£.	s.	d.
KING.			
1713-14, Feb. 4. Third Share of Geddes's Tracts against Popery	3	6	0
KEILL.			
1722, March 29. His Astronomy, English	100	0	0
Captain KILLEGREW.			
1718-19, Feb. 14. Chit-Chat	84	0	0
KNAPTON.			
1709, March 8. Third Share of Fair Quaker of Deal	6	13	4
Rev. Mr. LAWRENCE.			
1713-14, Feb. 4. The Clergyman's Recreation	5	7	6
1715-16, Mar. 15. The Gentleman's Recreation	16	2	6
1717-18, Feb. 17. The Fruit-Garden Kalendar	36	15	0
Mr. LEIGH.			
1704, March 30. For Half Copy of Toland's Letters to Serena	10	0	0
Mr. STEPHEN LEWIS, of Merton College, Oxford.			
1714-5, Feb. 1. Translation of Aristænetus's Letters	5	7	6
Mr. LUND.			
1710, June 23. Heywood of Government	4	6	0
MEARS.			
1716, Mar. 29. A Sixth Share of the Supplement to the Accomplished Conveyancer	2	0	0
Mr. MOREHEAD.			
1711, Nov. 24. Transcribing Symbolum Mundi	3	0	0
1712, Sept. 11. Translating Part of Dupin	26	13	0
—— —— Captain Stephens, another Part	2	14	0
—— Dec. 16. For Part of Quintus Curtius	1	0	0
Mr. NUTT.			
1716, July 25. Half Share of an Impression of Nelson's Reports in Chancery, N° 1000	2	13	9
—— ..... Half of the Impression of Manwood's Forest Laws, N° 1000	10	15	0
1717, Dec. 4. A Fourth of the Impression of Coke on Littleton; also a Fourth of the Impression of Natura Brevium, 1000 each	53	15	0
Mr. OLDISWORTH.			
1709, July 25. Answer to the Rights, vol. I.	25	0	0
—— vols II. & III.	50	0	0
1711, May 7. Essay on Private Judgment	15	1	0
—— May 12. Reasons for restoring the Whigs	2	12	0
OLDMIXON.			
1715-16, Feb. 20. Index to Wiquefort's Embassador	7	0	0
OSBORNE.			
1722, Aug. 2. A Twelfth Share of Sandford's Genealogical History, with the Copper-plates	7	15	0

Mr.

		£.	s.	d.
	Mr. Ozell.			
1711, Nov. 18. 1712, June 4.	Translating Homer's Iliad, Books I. II. III.	10	8	6
1713, April 29.	Translating Moliere ..... Squire Trelooby [a Comedy *; no price.]	37	12	6
	Paul.			
1713-14, Jan. 28.	Chancellor Egerton *v.* Coke	10	15	0
	Pitt.			
1726, Oct. 13.	His Miscellaneous Poems	21	0	0
	Mr. Playford.			
1703, Nov. 8.	For Half Share of "Different Widows"	1	10	0
	Pointer.			
1713, Dec. 23.	Chronological History	10	15	0
	Mr. Pope †.			
1712, Feb. 19.	Statius, First Book. Vertumnus and Pomona	16	2	6
1712, Mar. 21.	First Edition of the Rape	7	0	0
1712, 9 April.	To a Lady presenting Voiture .... Upon Silence ..... To the Author ‡ of a Poem called *Successio* §	3	16	6

* The Author of this Comedy has hitherto been unknown. See the Biographia Dramatica, by Jones, 1812, vol. III. p. 297.

† These purchases from Mr. Pope sufficiently vindicate Lintot from the coarse sarcasm of Warburton in vol. II. p. 165.

‡ "These anonymous lines," Mr. D'Israeli judiciously observes, "appear to be a literary satire by Pope, written when he had scarcely attained his fourteenth year. This Satire, the first, probably, he wrote for the press, and in which he has succeeded so well that it might have induced him to pursue the bent of his genius, merits preservation. The juvenile composition bears the marks of his future excellencies: it has the tune of his verse, and the images of his wit. Thirty years afterwards, when occupied by the Dunciad, he transplanted and pruned again some of the original images." See in the "Quarrels of Authors, vol. I. p. 302, Pope's Satire on Settle; with some very appropriate observations on the subject.

§ Written in June 1702, when the Act of Settlement was passed in consequence of the Duke of Gloucester's death. The Author was Elkanah Settle; and the original Poem has three different titles;

1. "*The Succession.*" 2. "*Eusebia Triumphans,* Carmen Hannovanis Imperiali Coronæ Angliæ Successoribus dicatum, Auctore Elkanah Settle." 3. "*Eusebia Triumphans,* The Imperial Succession to the Crown of England. An Heroick Poem. *Pro aris & focis.* London, Printed for John Nutt, near Stationers Hall, 1702." It consists of 51 folio pages, including a Dedication "to the Lords and Commons of England."

"When Settle had outlived his temporary rivalship with Dryden, and was reduced to mere Settle, he published Party-poems, in Folio, composed in Latin, accompanied by his own Translations. — These folio Poems, uniformly bound, except that the arms of his Patrons, or rather his Purchasers, richly gilt, emblazon the black Morocco, may still be found [in the truly valuable Library of Mr. Bindley.] These Presentation-copies were sent round to the Chiefs of the Party, with a mendicant's petition." D'Israeli.

The titles of some of these gratulatory Poems shall be here preserved:

"*Carmen Irenicum:* The Happy Union of the East India Companies; an Heroick Poem. By E. Settle, 1702," fol.

"*Carmen*

	£.	s.	d.
1712-13, Feb. 23. Windsor Forest	32	5	0
1713, July 23. Ode on St. Cecilia's Day	15	0	0
1714, Feb. 20. Additions to the Rape	15	0	0
—— Mar. 23. Homer, vol. I.	215	0	0
650 Books on Royal Paper	176	0	0
1715, Feb. 1. Temple of Fame	32	5	0
1715, April 31. Key to the Lock	10	15	0
1716, 9 Feb. Homer, vol. II.	215	0	0
1716, May 7. 650 Royal Paper	150	0	0
—— July 17. Essay on Criticism	15	0	0
1717, Aug. 9. Homer, vol. III.	215	0	0
1718, Jan. 6. 650 Royal Paper	150	0	0
—— Mar. 3. Homer, vol. IV.	210	0	0
650 Royal Paper	150	0	0
—— Oct. 17. Homer, vol. V.	210	0	0
1719, April 6. 650 Royal Paper	150	0	0
1720, Feb. 26. Homer, vol. VI.	210	0	0
1720, May 7. 650 Royal Paper	150	0	0
1721, Dec. 13. Parnell's Poems	15	0	0
Paid Mr. Pope for the Subscription-money due on the Second Volume of his Homer; and on his Fifth Volume, at the Agreement for the said Fifth Volume. — (I had Mr. Pope's Assignment for the Royal Paper that were then left of his Homer)	840	0	0
Copy-money for the Odyssey, Volumes I. II. III.; and 750 of each Volume printed on Royal Paper, 4to	615	6	0
Copy-money for the Odysey, Volumes IV. V.; and 750 of each Volume, Royal	425	18	7½
	£.4244	8	7½

"*Carmen Irenicum*: The Union of the Imperial Crown of Great Britain; an Heroick Poem, 1707;" fol.

"*Memoriæ Flagranti.* A Funeral Poem to the Memory of the Honourable Sir Richard Levet, Kt. By E. Settle, City Poet, 1711," fol.

"*Threnodiæ Britannica.* A Funeral Poem to the Memory of our Sovereign Lady Anne, Queen of Great Britain, &c. 1714," fol.

"*Augusta Lachrymans.* A Funeral Poem to the Memory of the honoured John Seale, Esq. By E. Settle, City Poet, 1714," fol.

"*Threnodia Apollinaris.* A Funeral Poem to the Memory of the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Hallifax, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. By E. Settle, 1715," fol.

"Rebellion displayed: or, our present Distractions set forth in their true Light, an Heroick Poem. By E. Settle, 1715," fol.

"*Honori Sacellum.* A Funeral Poem to the Memory of the honoured Clement Pettit, Esq. of the Isle of Thanet, in the County of Kent. By E. Settle, 1717."—In the front of this Volume are neatly emblazoned the arms, quarterly, of, 1. Pettit; 2. Dandelion; 3. Moss; 4. Mohun; and a neatly written Pedigree, deducing the Genealogy of the Pettits from an Ancestor who came into England with King William the Conqueror, and married an Heiress at Dantelion Castle, in the Isle of Thanet, East Kent.

RIDER,

		£.	s.	d.
	RIDER.			
1715-6, Feb. 21.	Roman Catholic System of Allegiance	5	5	0
	Captain ROGERS.			
1712, Oct. 25.	Rogers's Voyages, one Half.....	20	0	0
——	Paid Mr. Ridpath, for correcting Rogers's Voyage, my Share.....	5	0	0
	ROPER.			
1704, May 15.	Twelfth Share of Hist. of "Formosa"	0	15	0
	N. ROWE, Esq.			
1713, Dec. 12.	Jane Shore	50	15	0
1715, Apr. 27.	Jane Grey.....	75	5	0
	SETTLE.			
1711, Sept. 8.	The City Ramble.....	3	10	0
	Dr. SEWEL.			
1714-15, Mar. 10.	Paid Dr. Sewel, for translating Part of Quintus Curtius, and *Part of Lucretius* *	6	19	9
	And for writing Observations on the Tragedy of Jane Shore.....	1	1	6
	SHORE.			
1712, August 13.	Translation of Cornelius Nepos....	5	0	0
	SKINNER.			
1726, May 13.	For an Impression of 1500 of the Reports of Robert Skinner, Esq.....	350	15	0
	SMITH [EDMUND.]			
1705-6, March 11.	Phædra and Hippolytus	50	0	0
	SMITH of Kendal.			
1725, June 24.	Complete Body of Distilling	20	0	0
1729, Sept. 13.	Doctrine of Fermentation	6	10	0
	SMITH [JAMES MOORE].			
1726, Dec. 31.	The Rival Modes	105	0	0
	SOMERVILE.			
1727, July 14.	A Collection of Poems, &c.....	35	15	0
	Sir RICHARD STEELE.			
1703-4, June 11.	Lying Lovers	21	10	0
	STEPHENS.			
1711, Oct. 31.	His Sermon before the Irish Protestants residing at London	7	0	0
	STRAHAN.			
1703-4, Feb. 3.	Half of Mr. Dennis's Liberty asserted	7	3	0
1704, April 14.	A Sixth of the History of "Formosa"	8	15	0
	Mr. THEOBALD.			
1713, May 22.	Plato's Phædon	5	7	6
	For *Æschylus's* Tragedies ..... being part of Ten Guineas.	1	1	6
1714, June 12.	La Motte's Homer.....	3	4	6

* See p. 304.

		£.	s.	d.
[1714, April 21.	*Articles signed by Mr. Theobald, to translate for B. Lintot the 24 Books of Homer's Odyssey into English blank verse. Also the four Tragedies of Sophocles, called Œdipus Tyrannus, Œdipus Coloneus, Trachiniæ, and Philoctetes, into English blank verse, with Explanatory Notes to the twenty-four Books of the Odyssey, and to the four Tragedies. To receive, for translating every 450 Greek verses, with Explanatory Notes thereon, the sum of	2	10	0
	To translate likewise the Satires and Epistles of Horace into English rhyme. For every 120 Latin lines so translated	1	1	6
	These Articles to be performed, according to the time specified, under the penalty of 50*l.* payable by either party's default. Paid in hand	2	10	0

Dr. TILLY.

1711, Dec. 27.	Dr. Tilly's Sermons	32	5	0
1713, Jan. 2.	——— Devotions	10	15	0

Mr. TOLAND.

1701, June 12.	Paid for Art of governing by Parties †	20	0	0
——— ———	For his Anglia Libera ††	10	15	0
	For his Vindicius Liberius ‡	5	5	0
1702, ...	Reasons for inviting over §	no sum put down.		
———	Paradoxes of State ‖			
1704, ...	Letters to Serena ¶	10	0	0
1711-12, Feb. 15.	Letters against Popery **	5	7	6

* "This entry has a line drawn through it, as if the Agreement had not been executed. Perhaps Lintot submitted to pay Theobald for *not doing* the Odyssey, when Pope undertook it." D'ISRAELI.

† Published early in 1701, addressed "To William King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland; Stadtholder of Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and Over-Yssel; Supreme Magistrate of the Two most potent and flourishing Commonwealths in the Universe.

†† Written on the passing of the new Act of Succession, in June 1702, occasioned by the Death of the Duke of Gloucester.

‡ "Defence of himself against the Lower House of Convocation."

§ "Reasons for addressing his Majesty to invite into England their Highnesses the Electorate Dowager and the Electorate Prince of Hanover.

‖ "Paradoxes of State relating to the present Juncture of Affairs in England, and the rest of Europe, chiefly grounded on his Majesty's princely, pious, and most gracious Speech."

¶ Under this name he designated the Queen of Prussia, by whom, and by the Princess Sophia, he had been honoured with frequent conversations at the Courts of Berlin and Hanover.

** This was "A Letter against Popery, particularly against admitting the Authority of Fathers or Councils in Controversies of Religion, by Serena-Charlotte, late Queen of Prussia; being an Answer to a Letter written to her Majesty by Father Veta, an Italian Jesuit, Confessor to King Augustus;" to which Toland prefixed a Letter, containing the Answer of the Queen's writing, and an Apology for the Church of England.

		£.	s.	d.
1714, Feb. 11.	General Monk's Letters*	10	15	0
1713, Sept. 17.	Dunkirk or Dover †	5	7	6
1714, Oct. 28.	Naturalizing the Jews ‡	10	15	0
—— Nov. 12.	Art of Canvassing §	5	7	6
1714, July 3.	The Grand Mystery ‖	10	15	0
1713, Nov. 24.	Art of Restoring**	10	0	0

TONSON.

1717, June 13. An Agreement about Pope's Works.
1718, Feb. 16. An Agreement to be equally concerned in all Plays they should buy, Eighteen Months following the above Date.
1721, Mar. 2. An Agreement about the VOTES.
Nov. 27. An Agreement about Vernon's Cases.

1722, Feb. 7.	An Agreement for Mariamne	26	5	0
—— Mar. 1.	His Agreement for the Half of Sir R. Steele's Comedy that was to be published	25	0	0

—— Mar. 22. An Assignment of ½ of the Copy of Busiris.

—— Oct. 10.	For Liberty to print 1500 Grief-à-la-Mode, and Tender Husband, the sum of	14	14	0

—— Oct. 24. A Copy of an Agreement for purchasing 250 of the Duke of Buckingham's Works — *afterwards jockeyed by Alderman Barber and Tonson together* ††.

—— Oct. 26.	An Assignment for the Half of the Conscious Lovers, for	70	0	0

Half of the Copy of the Tender Husband.

1723, Feb. 24. Assignment of Half of Gay's Works, reciprocally, being printed in Quarto.
The Tragedy of Mariamne, and
The Fatal Constancy.
1724, June 24. Agreement with Ward and Tonson about Vernon's Cases, under a penalty of 300*l.*
1725, April 10. An Agreement about the Earl of Macclesfield's Tryal.

* "Letters, written by his Excellency General George Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, relative to the Restoration of the Royal Family, &c.

† "Or, The Queen's Honour, the Nation's Safety, the Liberties of Europe, and the Peace of the World, all at Stake, till that Fort and Port be totally demolished by the French."

‡ "Reasons for naturalizing the Jews in Great Britain and Ireland, on the same Foot with other Nations; containing also a Defence of the Jews against all vulgar Prejudices in all Countries."

§ I do not find the full title of this Pamphlet.

‖ "The Grand Mystery laid open; namely, by dividing of the Protestants to weaken the Hanover Succession; and by defeating the Successors, to extirpate the Protestant Religion."

** "Or, The Piety and Probity of General Monk, in bringing about the last Restoration, evidenced from his own authentic Letters; with a full Account of Sir Roger [Earl of Oxford], who runs the Parallel as far as he can. In a Letter to a Minister of State at the Court of Vienna."

†† "*Lintot* utters a groan over 'The Duke of Buckingham's Works (Sheffield.)' Who can ensure literary celebrity? No bookseller would *now* regret being *jockeyed* out of his Grace's Works." D'ISRAELI.

Mr.

		£.	s.	d.
	Mr. Trapp.			
1710, Jan. 3.	Prælectiones Poeticæ, Pars I.	20	0	0
	Correcting a Book on the Lord's Prayer	2	3	0
	Urry.			
1714, Dec. 17.	To publish the Works of Chaucer. Himself to have One Third; the College of Christ Church at Oxford One Third: and Bernard Lintot One Third (and he the said Lintot to pay for paper, print, copper-plates, and all incidental expences) of all the moneys arising by the Subscription for the said Book.			
	Wilkinson.			
1703, June 26.	Vice Reclaimed	10	15	0
	Bp. Williams.			
	Half of his Sermons at Boyle's Lectures	21	10	0

*** I shall take this opportunity of adding some Notes on the *undated* Letter from Mr. Pope to the Earl of Burlington, p. 170; which must have been written between September 1715, when Lord Lansdown was committed to the Tower, and February 1716-17, when he was released.—The *Printer* (p. 170) was probably the elder Bowyer.—The bargain for *translating Lucretius* was a fact; and S* was *Dr. Sewel* (see p. 301.) Who the *Corrector* was, is not so clear.—The noble Owner of *Middleton*, p. 173, was Henry Boyle, brother to Charles Earl of Burlington. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer 1702—1707; Principal Secretary of State 1707—1710; was appointed Lord Treasurer of Ireland May 6, 1704; and held that office (during the minority of Richard Earl of Burlington and Cork) till August 1715. He was created Baron of Carleton, co. York, Oct. 26, 1714; D. C. L. at Oxford, July 6, 1720; and was appointed Lord President of the Council June 25, 1721. He died, unmarried, March 24, 1724-5, at his house in Pall-Mall, which he bequeathed to Frederick Prince of Wales and his Sucsessors.

P. 173. Arms were granted, 1723, to *Tho. Lintot*, of Wadhurst.

P. 174. Mr. Christopher Pitt, Mr. Broome, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Walter Harte, and Mr. Somervile, *condescended* (as Mr. Pope had done before them) to receive liberal payments for their several contributions to Lintot's "Miscellanies." See pp. 294. 296. 301.

P. 176. Miss Catharine Lintot, after her Father's death, was Joint Patentee, with Mr. Samuel Richardson, in the office of "Law Printer to His Majesty."—They were succeeded by the late Henry Woodfall and William Strahan, esqrs.

* Lintot published, in 1726, "Miscellaneous Poems, Translations, and Imitations, by several Hands, 2 vols. 12mo. The first volume, by Pope, the Duke of Buckingham, Gay, Betterton, and Dryden. The second by King, Smith, Dibben, Fenton, Yalden, Rowe, Southcott, Broome, Ward, and Daniel. The Collection is commonly ascribed to Mr. Pope; but was formed by Lintot from the contributions of various Friends.

No.

N° XII. JOHN CARR, LL.D

was many years an eminent Schoolmaster at Hertford, and a man of such peculiar excellence in his profession, that I much regretted the inability to give a fuller account of him than appears in my third Volume, p. 168*.—That defect, however, I am now enabled to supply, by the kind communication of George Allan, esq. F. S. A. of the Grange near Darlington; who, with the estate of my late much-valued friend his worthy Father, inherits also his taste for polite literature, and his communicative spirit.

Dr. Carr was born at Muggleswick, in the county of Durham, in 1732. His father was a farmer, and had a small estate of his own, which the Doctor possessed at his death. He was first educated at the village school, and privately by the Rev. Daniel Watson†. He was afterwards sent to St. Paul's school, where he continued longer than boys usually do, as his father could not afford to send him to either of the Universities. He is supposed to have been once a candidate for the Mastership of St. Paul's; but the want of a degree was fatal to his application. When still young, however, he became usher to Dr. Hirst, who was master of the Grammar-school at Hertford; and succeeded him in that situation, which he held with the highest credit‡.

* Where some account of his publications may be seen.

† Of whom some account may be seen in p. 334.

‡ The following epitaph by Dr. Carr, on a Brother Schoolmaster, appeared in Gent. Mag. 1777, vol. XLVII. p. 86.

EPITAPHIUM LUDIMAGISTRI J. B. Scripsit J. C.

Tandem Ludimagister, quem non § æquus amavit
Jupiter (hoc per vinum dicere nempe solebat)
Captivorum qui dominus, captivus et ipse,
Victum quæsivit tenuem et fastidia victûs;
Qui strepitus ingentes, perpetuosque labores,
Qui varias tulit iras, multimodasque querelas,

§ Virgilii Æneid. vi. 129.

In 1781 he was honoured with the degree of LL.D. from the Marischal College, Aberdeen*, by the influence of Dr. Beattie, as a compliment for the speci-

Quas Inscitia semper, quasque Scientia sæpe
Fundit (nemo non gaudet vexare magistrum)
Hortis de vastatis, arboribus spoliatis,
Nidus seu pellexit, nondum credita acerba
Pendula sive uva, illecebris læta insidiosis;
Ostia pulsans quem tremefecit nuncius asper
Jactu de lapidum, de linguis heu! malesanis,
De portis nasis cretâ pugnoque notatis,
Felibus exagitatis et caudâ, aure, prehensis,
Sepibus et succisis, muris dimidiatis,
Dentatumque canem porcello vociferante;
Qui irrequietus vixit, tandem morte quiescit.
Nulla dies illuxit ei nisi plena doloris,
Nox omnis sine somno, vi violenta diei,
Prædixit venientibus horis verbera, virgas,
Tum lachrymas puerorum, tum convicia matrum,
De braccis pereuntibus, argento fugitato,
Impexisque comis, *ϐ μεν χαριτεσσιν ὁμοιων,
Illotâ facie, de vestibus et laceratis,
Vultu demissò, pedibus vergentibus ad se,
Chartâ de maculatâ carminibus sine sensu,
Jackey nondum docto, sufficiente cerebro;
De numeris, personis, verbis, nominibusque,
Omnia quæ coalescere nonvult norma loquendi;
Aures obtusas habuit, dum vita manebat.
Inter anus minitantes, et mendacia vici,
Turbas discipulorum, †Xantippenque disertam,
Voces suaves sævas mœstas atque superbas,
Tales edit Bedlam, tales edidit olim
Babel, linguâ gypso deficientibus omni,
Bennetius querulus, qui multis pertulit annis,
Hic dormit seeurus tandem, uxore tacente."

* On this occasion he gave me a small commission; which (as his habit was) he abundantly overpaid:

"Mr. Carr presents his compliments to Mr. Nichols, and begs his acceptance of a leash of Hertfordshire birds. By means of his good friends *Lucian* and *Dr. Beattie*, Mr. Carr is just honoured with the degree of LL.D. a dignity which he believes it may be as well not to wear every day, but reserve for great occasions. Mr. Nichols will oblige his friend by sending the paragraph overleaf to be inserted in the St. James's Chronicle, or some one of the other Newspapers. *Hertford, Sept.* 9, 1781."

* Vide Homer. Il. xvii. 51; necnon nostratem Chesterfieldianum passim.
† Xantippe, Socratis uxor, satagebat irarum et molestiarum.
John Clarke's Introduction to the making of Latin.

men

men of his translation of Lucian. I inclose one of the Doctor's familiar letters on the occasion*. It is partly addressed to Mr. Watson, and also to my Father; and shews his lively manner of writing †, of

* "DEAR SIR, *Hertford, Feb.* 5, 1782.

"I thank you for your gratulations, on a subject which required some apology from me savouring of modesty. It is a title far above any pretensions of mine; but, coming as the voluntary compliment of Dr. Beattie, I could not prevail on myself to refuse it. As it puts me daily in mind of what I am not, it will be a shame for me not to think of improvement. This I am very ready to own, but will not venture to boast of any mighty matters to come notwithstanding.—I think as you do of Harris; perhaps I generally think with you when I think right. 'The Triumph of Temper' is an incomparable poem, and yet for the life of me I cannot bring myself to be fond of reading it. What a fastidious being am I!—I beg my compliments to Mr. Allan: and I wish you would tell him, that I think Mr. Hutchinson should be at the expence of purchasing from the Heralds' Office in London all the Durham families recorded there. Such of his Subscribers as have had fathers, and grandfathers, and great grandfathers, would, no doubt, be glad to see themselves in the midst of so much good company as it is in Mr. Hutchinson's power easily to assemble. The Heralds' Visitation comes down to about 1660, or 1666; but it would not be difficult (except, perhaps, for such poor devils as J. C.) to fill up the succeeding years with a suitable number of Knights and Esquires, all in their best apparel. If I were this moment in the church of St. Helen's, Auckland, I should look about, before it went out of my mind, for a brazen ancestor with an *e* to his name, *Carre*. Prior's 'son of Adam and of Eve' is a very good translation of *Atavis editus*, two words which I have adopted as my motto, conveying, as I think, no bad satire on family pride. However, after all, good blood is a good thing.—I know not what has induced me thus to trifle, after the dreadful business of Leadenhall Street‡, which doubtless Mr. Stalker has told you of. It has occupied my thoughts almost ever since. I can never forget it; and, sure I am, the parents never can. J. C."

† I shall give one other instance of his punctual pleasantry.

"DEAR SIR, *Hertford, April* 27, 1798.

"I have not been in Town since I had the pleasure of seeing you, but I have not forgot my being in your debt; and I beg the favour of knowing how much, that I may take the first opportunity of *lightening my pocket*, which, whatever you may think, to me always feels heavy, when it contains another man's due. I expected to have seen the two volumes advertised on the cover of the Gentleman's Magazine, but can excuse the omission at a time when we are all employed in learning to *turn out our toes*.

I am, dear Sir, your very sincere humble servant, J. CARR."

‡ At Mr. Woodmason's, Jan. 18, 1782. See the Epitaph in Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," vol. IV. p. 572.

which I have many specimens, addressed both to my Father and myself, and ought to have kept more *.

* Extracts from a few of these shall be given.

"Sir, *Hertford, Dec.* 9, 1782.

"I am desired to send this book to Mr. Hutchinson by a Relation, who supposes it may be of some use to him in his 'History of Durham.' From the very little of it which I am able to read, I am not of that opinion. However, I take the liberty of sending it to you for his inspection. J. Carr."

"Dear Sir, *Hertford, June* 11, 1784.

"On the 13th of May, the day of my receiving your letter, I wrote to my Newsman, to forward an Evening paper to Mr. Bower. I said, 'any paper except the St. James's and Middlesex;' and wish to hear of his having got one to his mind, because it is a very material thing to have a paper of one's own kidney, when far gone in politicks. Mr. Bower's, I take it for granted, is expected to be crammed with the virtue and innocence of the young Premier, who will very soon give his friends in Yorkshire complete satisfaction on the subject of their projected *Reform in Parliament*. I hope your cold caught at the Address-meeting has been a long time gone. I got one much about the same time, without the merit of *addressing*, which has stuck by me to this hour. However, I think of getting the better of it *at last*—otherwise it will get the better of me *at last*, which will be then no great matter of contest between us. I think as you do respecting Sir T. Clavering; but the ruling passion will travel through, nor leave him till he die. When you see Mr. Allan, be so kind as to mention to him my mortification at not being able to prevail with Mr. Bacon to let Mr. Hutchinson have a sight of a Survey of the County of Durham in his possession, taken in the reign of Henry VI.

"Mr. Allan will soon see his son at Darlington: if he be as much pleased with him as I am, it will be a great satisfaction to me. Whenever I write, my good friend Mrs. Watson is to suppose that my wife and I do not forget her, nor any one of her family.

To the Rev. Mr. Watson. J. Carr."

"Dear Allan, *Hertford, July* 13, 1784.

"If I had received your letter yesterday, when we had several Frankers at Hertford, you might possibly have received this free of postage; though that is a matter to which I pay little regard. You say something concerning being admitted at College. That is a subject on which I have not troubled your Father, because he is certainly the properest judge to determine it. The present Term at Oxford ends on Saturday next, so that you cannot perhaps be admitted till after the Long Vacation, nor then without being personally present. I am not very fond of young men going early to College, but suppose Mr. Allan will fix either on this year or the next. In either case, perhaps, your being admitted this year might be adviseable, for the obtaining a seniority. I have so good an opinion of your talents, that I own I wish

When I was at Chelmsford with the Durham Militia, only a few months before his death, I wrote to him, and in a postscript added that Mrs.

wish you not to be without any advantages arising from the institutions of a College. I some time ago, by application to Dr. Mortimer, the Rector of Lincoln College, obtained one of the augmented Durham Exhibitions for a young man at Muggleswick, which I afterwards had the mortification to find his bad health would not allow him to accept. If your friends wish any inquiry to be made concerning these or any other Exhibitions, I am always at their service. There is a Durham exhibition, a good one I believe, at Corpus; but I know not when it is likely to be vacant. Borradale and I were at Oxford last week. He was admitted of Merton; and has the good fortune to have an able and most agreeable man for his tutor, Mr. Booth*, a Yorkshireman. I write in a hurry, but you are not obliged to copy me in carelessness. I have been swallowing bark in great quantities for a periodical pain in my head, and think myself much better. I thank your Father for the Election Print, in which I think I recognise the features of my friend Sir Thomas, though I am not sufficiently skilled in the politicks of the County fully to understand the wit of it. J. CARR."

"DEAR SIR, *Cambridge, Oct.* 30, 1784.

"Having a good opinion of Dr. Jowett, the tutor of Trinity Hall, I have this day admitted Mr. Allan of that College, to which I have no doubt of his being an honour. A thought has this afternoon occurred to me, which I take the liberty of mentioning. As Mr. Allan is intended for the Bar, would it not be proper to have his name entered at one of the Inns of Court? A certain number of Terms *there*, you know, is necessary for his being called to the Bar. If you will favour me with your commands, they shall be punctually observed, on this and on any occasion, J. C."

"DEAR SIR, *London, July* 15, 1785.

"I came to this great Town last night, and my first call was at Mr. Nichols's, to inquire after your book. He was gone out of town, and I do not expect to see him whilst I am in it. I am, however, going to his house this evening, with two or three prints in my pocket, which I have collected in my walks, and which I take the liberty of desiring to send with the book. Accept my most grateful thanks for the many, very many instances of your generosity to, dear Sir, your ever obedient, &c. J. CARR."

"DEAR SIR, *Hertford, Dec.* 29, 1785.

"When I was in London a week ago, Mrs. Whitehill laid an injunction upon me to thank you for a present of Salmon. As I have a great deal more to thank you for, I trouble you with this acknowledgment of receiving a present of Salmon at the same time, since which, a large Goose-pye, bearing evident marks of Darlington, has come to Hertford. To-morrow, according to annual custom, the Corporation of Hertford are to honour me

* Nathanael Booth, M. A. 1764; B. D. 1776.

with

Allan's poor favourite Tom was dead, and that she despaired of getting a Poet in the whole Garrison to sound his praise. Tom was a cat that had often visited Dr. Carr along with us, and had travelled on the Continent and elsewhere constantly in a basket

with their company to dinner, when ample justice will be done to the goodness of it. I wish I had any thing to communicate, that could give you the least entertainment. The only news I hear is, of the Emperor forbidding the use of our manufactures, which is not very pleasing. Sir William Meredith, they say, is to be joined to Mr. Eden in the business at Paris. Your son, who was here about ten days ago, mentioned to my wife an intention of yours to intrust us with his brother, I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that we shall always be made happy by any confidence you may repose in, dear Sir, your very much obliged, &c. J. CARR."

"DEAR MR. WATSON, *Hertford, Feb.* 18, 1789.

"I hope to hear of your having got well home. I dare say Mrs. Watson is not much mortified at leaving the *fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ*, for the sake of sitting by her own fire at Middleton Tyas. I have heard nothing of Mr. Hutchinson's intentions respecting his MSS. which, if he does not wish to have the opinion of any other manager, may be sent in the box containing the Copying Machine. J. CARR."

"SIR, *Port Hill, May* 27, 1789.

"I have seen your letter to your son, and cannot sufficiently express my thanks for your obliging attention to whatever concerns my interest. The rent of the farm till May-day last was £36; but the tenant has agreed to pay £40. from that time. Which of these two sums is to be mentioned to the *venerable Body*, I submit to your better judgment; only wishing them to understand, that I detest all trick and subterfuge as much as they do; and which indeed would be useless with gentlemen so very sharp-sighted. I told you some money had been lately laid out on the house; but, as the farm does not bring me a farthing more on that account, I can hardly think that will be made use of as a pretext for raising the fine.

"A kind of canvass for the Borough of Hertford has been lately made by some persons of no great consequence, in favour of a Mr. Wharton *, who is said to be a friend and neighbour of Sir James Pennyman, Member for Beverley. I wonder what Mr. Wharton he can be: not one of the Durham Whartons, I think. Whoever he may be, he cannot, in my opinion, have any chance of success, unless he were introduced by men of more consequence than Mr. Beecroft of the Bell Inn, &c. Indeed the avenues are so well guarded, that I do not see how a stranger can succeed at any rate. Your much obliged and obedient servant, J. CARR."

* Of Skelton Castle, M. P. for Beverley. He is grandson of the Author of the Crazy Tales, and changed his name on acquiring the vast property of his great aunt, commonly called *Peg Wharton*.

"*Port*

on the carriage wherein we went. The Doctor sent a poetical answer by return of post, which, however trivial the subject, exhibits a mind full of good-nature and playful humour.—He died June 6, 1807, after experiencing a gradual decay for nearly a year before; but on the day of his death was, as he supposed, in much better health than usual. He was buried in All Saints church, Hertford; where, on a mural tablet, is an inscription*, written by himself:

"*Port Hill, Dec.* 30, 1789.

"I left a line, my good friend, at Elson's, signifying my hopes of your having no objection to dine on Monday at Mr. Byron's†, where I had been previously engaged, and where I was sure you would be just as much at your ease as in your own house. Your not coming disappointed him much. I am glad, however, that you had so good a reason for not coming. As you say nothing of the present state of your Father's health, I hope it is better than some time ago. So generous and ingenious, so honest and friendly a man, is worthy of all that Fortune can bestow; and I have often grieved to think of the peevishness and jealousy of old age standing in the way of his prospects. With respect to your brother, I own myself somewhat mortified at his keeping his resolution so profound a secret, because I had concluded that he was sensible of my best wishes. I hardly know what to say at present concerning the Election, except that the chance seems rather against my being present at it. I hardly know any gentleman who could more readily prevail on me to vote for his friend than yourself: but Mr. Milbank is the brother-in-law of Lord Melbourne, my late Patron, who may, for any thing I know to the contrary (if he should hear of my little scrap of freehold) take it into his head to be very importunate on the occasion. Lord Auckland, I am told, is endeavouring to kick out his brother. Is it true? Sir John's political sin, you know, was an adherence to Lord North, of whose system I never was an admirer; but a man who acts consistently even on a mistaken principle is, in my opinion, preferable to him who has no principle at all. Lord Bernard is reported to have said the civilest things imaginable to all the three Candidates without exception.—I am rather uncertain, at this present writing, whether I may not set out for Bath next week, not to be cured of my bile, but to visit my friends. J. C."

* This Epitaph was written by Dr. Carr in 1804, soon after the death of his wife; and a copy of it was sent by him to the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXIV. p. 185. under the title of "Inscription on a Tablet in Muggleswick Church, Durham." Dr.

† The Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, M. A. Rector of Houghton, co. Durham; distinguished by Granger as having copied etchings of Rembrandt, which have sold for the originals; and he has left a large collection both of them and his copies to his younger son, the Rev. Henry Byron, of Clifton, Notts. He died Nov. 5, 1811, in his 88th year.

Carr

"Mariæ suæ fideli;
horas præteritas
nunquam non pectore fovens,
Monumentum lapide perennius
debebat Johannes Carr:
qui, plura vix moratus
quàm ad amissas flendas amicitias
vitæ hujusce, non sine tædio
itineris incomitati,
nec tamen ad illam alteram intentatam
sine spe resurgendi,
studiis inanibus*, obliviscendis,
nempe qui fuerat plus nimio deditus,
errandi, peccandi, si non noscendi
penitus, tandem pœnitens,
animam Deo revocanti reddidit,
anno Salutis MDCCCVII. ætatis suæ LXXV."

He had a brother, the Rev. Joseph Carr, who never attained any other preferment than that of a Curate in Northumberland. He was a good scholar, and a very laborious Divine; but, from what I have heard, I fear his manuscripts are lost. He died at Allenhead, Northumberland, April 27, 1806, in his 60th year; and was recorded, by his brother the Doctor, as "a Clergyman whose unwearied application to his studies was never suffered to interfere with the duties of his profession. Obscure in his situation in the Church, his conduct was uniformly, through life, unassuming and unambitious. Of his various learning, that which chiefly distinguished him was derived from the Old and New Testament. To understand these books in their original language he had long and diligently laboured, and not without success, having left, in the possession of his widow, a work (nearly finished) on Sacred Geography; which the Writer of this article [Dr. Carr] would willingly undertake to revise and publish, if he could presume to believe himself competent to the task†."

Carr visited his native place a year or two after his wife died. Mrs. Carr was, however, buried at Hertford.

* Alluding, evidently, to his "Translation of Lucian."

† Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVI. p. 483.

XIII. MR. JOHN CADE*. (See vol. III. p. 694).

This industrious Collector was born at Darlington in January 1734. His parents were respectable, though of low condition; but he had received the rudiments of a Latin education in the Free Grammar-school of Queen Elizabeth in Darlington; and I have frequently heard him say, that although he was not a classical scholar, yet he was able to read a legend on a coin, or a Latin inscription on a grave stone, which had been to him the source of infinite amusement during the whole of his life. From school he was sent to a wholesale Linen-draper in London, where he rose by honest industry from the lowest situation in the warehouse to the first in the counting-house, after which he was admitted a partner in a branch of the concern at Dublin, where he made a small but competent fortune; and retired about the year 1775, first to Durham, and afterwards to Gainford, devoting the subsequent part of his life, except a few of his last years, to antiquarian researches†.

* I owe this article principally to Mr. Allan.

† I have now before me a considerable number of Mr. Cade's unpublished Letters; many of them to Mr. Allan, and others to Mr. Gough; some extracts from which will shew the talents and the industry of Mr. Cade; and more particularly the great labour which he bestowed in illustrating his own and Mr. Allan's copies of "Camden's Britannia," and other Works.

"DEAR SIR, *Durham, Nov.* 1, 1775.

"Yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Gough, with the undermentioned queries, who is desirous of making his next edition of the 'British Topography' as correct as possible, and wants information relative to this County. He wishes to know all he can about the collections of *Mickleton, Spearman, Hunter,* and *Smith,* with particulars of their lives, &c. What relation was Dr *Mickleton,* who has an epitaph in the Minster-yard, to *John* or *James* the Collector? He is told there is a copy of the 'Britannia,' with large additions, in the hands of Mr. Williams, of Killingworth, Northumberland. Was Mr. Spearman *Register* or *Deputy Register* of the county of Durham? Favour me with an

answer,

After quitting business in the City, while he lived in the Temple, he amused himself in illustrating Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden's Britannia with all the topographical engravings of every kind that had fallen into his hands *; and, though the selection

answer, and accept my congratulations on the addition to your Library. I am, with great respect, &c. JOHN CADE."

"DEAR SIR, *Durham, May* 13, 1777.

"I wish you could prevail on Mr. Pennant to take drawings of the Devil's Arrows and Pavements at Aldborough. They have never yet had justice done them; and it would greatly embellish any Work he has to publish. There is likewise a drawing of that Roman Station at the house where the Pavements are shewn. I have purchased the two last volumes of 'Stukeley's Itinerarium;' and find he takes notice of the old Roman Station near Old Durham, called *Maiden Castle,* which you may remember I pointed out to you. There were certainly two Roman roads cross this County, which might be easily traced by a skilful Antiquary, and as yet not noticed: the one, I should conjecture from the Map of Drake's Roman roads in Yorkshire, came directly from *Dunus* (Whitby) to the *Trajectus* at the Estuary of Tees, opposite *Bellasis,* which has certainly been a Castrum, and continued along the shore to Hertelpoole, Weremouth, and South Shields. The other road had branched from York in a strait line to Craike Castle, crossed the Tees at Neesham or Sockburn, come by Bishopton, Mainsforth, Old Durham, Chester, to Gateshead. The station at Mainsforth is very large, and deserves a good engraving; I am also told there is a Mount and some other Roman remains near Bishopton. The direct road from Darlington to Durham I conjecture to have been a later work of some of the Bishops; for, if you observe, when Canute came on penance here, he walked barefooted from Garmansway.' JOHN CADE."

* "DEAR SIR, *Durham, Dec.* 14, 1778.

"I received yours by this day's post, concerning the design of a Title-page; but would recommend by all means the figures to be *Roman numerals,* if you have them†; and, instead of a vignette, would not your Arms or Cypher look better? But, for my own part, I think nothing so well for a work of this kind as a plain title-page. However, that as you chuse; and as the two volumes containing Wales and the Northern Counties are now at the binder's, beg you will hasten the titles for them. The frontispieces for these volumes are, Dr. Tanner, and the Durham Charter, with which the second begins. JOHN CADE."

"DEAR SIR, *Durham, Dec.* 31, 1778.

"Mr. Henderson will send you by to-morrow's coach the two volumes of Camden, which I hope will meet your approbation, as I have done the best I could for you, and helped out the let-

† Mr. Allan at that time amused himself by being his own Printer.

ter-

was not formed with the taste the subject is capable of, nor included many prints which would have been worthy of it, it was sold for a considerable sum.

His illustrated CAMDEN was a splendid, magnificent exhibition; and indeed all his books were valuable, not more from his expensive illustrating by prints, than by his own labour in blazoning arms *; and, whenever there was an opportunity, in imita-

ter-press, &c. with every thing I had for the purpose. I shall begin your other volumes in a little time; but have had so very indifferent a state of health lately, that I have not been equal to the task. Your most humble servant, JOHN CADE."

* "DEAR SIR, *Durham, Jan.* 20, 1779.

"You have overpaid me greatly for any little trouble I have had with Camden, and I assure you I make your obligations much less than you do. I could wish (before the other volumes are begun) to have some additions, absolutely necessary, which I have annexed on the opposite side (if they meet your approbation), as I find you are greatly defective in the Towns, and I am sorry I have them not to help you out. The title-pages are very pretty; but your Printer has put 1772, instead of *Roman Numerals*; and if they had VOLUME THE FIRST and VOLUME THE SECOND *at full length*, it would have looked much better. I am at no loss where to place all the additions you have sent me, and if the life of Harry Vane be among them, the properest place is in *Kent*. I thank you for your kind offer respecting the title-pages for my own Camden; but the task of altering it at present is too laborious a job for me to undertake at this time, and God knows when I shall set about it. If you have no friends in London whom you can depend on to chuse these prints properly, let me know, and my Bookbinder shall do it, as I assure you it is not every one *can* do it. Yours, &c. JOHN CADE."

"DEAR SIR, *Durham, Feb.* 17, 1779.

"I received your kind favour inclosed with the History of Whitby and the loose prints, for which I am much obliged to you; and must beg to pay the subscription price for the book, as I desired you to get it for me, but am equally obliged to you for your kind offer of presenting me with it. I am sorry to find my name among the list of subscribers dignified with the epithet of an *Esquire*. Believe me I ever wished to appear but, what I hope I really am, an *honest Yeoman*, as I can have no pretension to any other character; how the mistake happened I cannot say, but most sincerely wish it had been otherwise, as it will only serve the world to laugh at. I have wrote to London for the prints, which I hope to receive very soon, when I will set about the remaining volumes of Camden, and finish them to the best of my ability.

"Your obliged friend, &c. JOHN CADE."

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ting in colours very minutely the ancient illuminations of initials and title-pages.

From 1782 to 1784 we find him in frequent correspondence with Dr. Kaye* and Mr. Gough on Roman Roads†; a subject which led to a literary

* Afterwards Sir Richard Kaye, Dean of Lincoln; see vol. VI. p. 295.

† "Sir, *Durham, Jan.* 3, 1784.

"It will give me singular pleasure if I can be of any service to you in this quarter relative to your intended publication, and shall be happy to know a little more of your plan, and what materials you would wish to be acquainted with. You will see, by the letters now before you, that I ventured upon an arduous undertaking, by endeavouring to trace the progress of the *Rycknild Street* from Monk's Bridge, Derbyshire, to Tinemouth in Northumberland, and the Fosse Way from Lincoln to Graham's Dyke in Scotland, with some Stations on both: but I am sorry that my worthy friend Dr. Kaye was so hasty in presenting them to the Society, as I am certain many corrections were necessary, it being intended as a private letter between him and me. However, to remedy this, I sent a corrected copy by my friend Hopper Williamson, esq. the first week in November, to your worthy Secretary Mr. Norris, with some additions, and drawings of the camps at Maiden Castle and Mainsforth, as illustrations, requesting that copy to go to the press for publication instead of the other, when I heard the Society were pleased to order it a place in the next volume of the Archæologia; but since that time have never heard a syllable concerning it. I likewise communicated my conjectures on the Station at Binchester, with some account of the place, to the Dean of Lincoln, about the same time, which he transmitted to the Society; as I was very desirous, if possible, that it might be published with the other essay by way of appendage, it having met the approbation of Mr. Wren the proprietor and every gentleman who had the perusal of it in this County. Shall I beg the favour of you, Sir, to make inquiry what is become of those papers, and, so far as you see necessary, to have my intentions answered? I assure you, I am by no means ambitious of appearing *in print*, fully sensible of my inabilities; but, being a lover of Antiquities, and seeing this County entirely neglected, I employ my leisure hours in endeavouring to rescue from obscurity, and perhaps from oblivion, what ought to have engaged the attention (long since) of gentlemen much better qualified for such an undertaking; but, if it will be of any service to the Society, my intentions are answered. The principal additions to the Conjectures on the Roman Roads were, a reference to the Letters of Mr. Gale to Warburton at the end of the 'Vallum Romanum,' by which the Fosse Way appears to have terminated at Dunbritton Frith in Scotland. Secondly, a reference to the ichnography of a Watch Tower to the camp at Maiden Castle on Gilligate Moor, near this City, corresponding with those on the Roman Wall,

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altercation with Mr. Hutchinson, the Topographical Historian of Durham*.

About 16 years before his death, he had a paralytic stroke, which deprived him of the use of his legs, and was confined to his bed ever after. During that

Northumberland. Thirdly, conjectures that the celebrated battle of Brimesbury, between King Athelstan and Anlaf the Dane, was fought near Bradbury in this County. The Danes Camp appears to have been at Mainsforth, on the summit of which is a large cavity, at this day called *The Danes Hole*, near which was lately dug up a pair of Mouse-deer horns of extraordinary dimensions, probably brought from Ireland by Anlaf, as discoveries of this kind are very rare in this kingdom. The two Camps are separated by a very wide and extensive morass, distant about two miles; and on the road side near Bradbury are the remains of some curious Tumuli, one entire. Indeed here is a large field for an able Antiquary to employ his talents in this County. We have numbers of Camps, Roman, Saxon, Danish, and Norman; and I dare say the remains of a curious Druidical Grove, or place of worship, at Ackley Heads near this City, which must attract the attention of every observer. I am apprehensive that I am intruding on your time by recitals of this nature; but, when I get upon the subject of Antiquities, I am very apt to forget myself. I did not know that the Essay on the Roman Ways in the Sixth volume of Leland's Itinerary was written by Mr. Gale when I first endeavoured to continue them; therefore wish to express my sentiments with great deference after so respectable and learned an Author. I hear nothing about Hutchinson's intended publications whatever; only, with respect to Durham, that it will fall much short of the original design; and, if I am not mistaken, that the copies of Westmoreland and Cumberland were in the hands of Saint, the Printer, at Newcastle; but no Proposals for their going to press have as yet appeared. J. CADE."

* "DEAR SIR, *Gainford, Jan.* 18, 1786.

"I send you by bearer Mr. Gough's papers, with a few remarks of my own annexed to them. I think Mr. Hutchinson *illiberal*, as well as *incorrect*; the quotation from Holinshed is *Duresme*, and not *Deiraham* as he has advanced. If he persists, I am determined to maintain the papers of mine published by the Society. I never desired to be an Author: Dr. Kaye handed my letter to that Literary Body without my knowledge; and I hope it will be the last time I shall have any thing to do in that way, having some time ago refused his solicitations on that head. I cannot think why Mr. Hutchinson should desire my correspondence, if he thinks me so incorrect. When I mentioned Binchester in my copy, I spoke in these terms, 'that its history would be published by gentlemen much better qualified to illustrate it than I was.' With respect to Acley, Mr. Dunn, a native of the place, corroborates what I was several times informed of; and by the Saxon Councils being held there, and the church dedicated to Acca, I imagine

period he was nevertheless always cheerful; and frequently, after dining below with his sister, I have enjoyed two or three hours of sociable conversation with him over a bottle of wine by his bed-side. Camden and Bentham's Ely were his great favourites; as were Stukeley, Gordon, &c. *; but his memory in respect of the Architecture of the different Cathedrals in England and Ireland was wonderful. He could describe every variation in those buildings with the most minute accuracy, and in correct terms of art; often, after he had descanted for some time, bringing

gine it may have formerly been a part of the diocese of Hagustald; but this is only conjecture. I am sorry I have not any Scotch or Irish Arms. I am here much out of the way for getting any thing of the kind, and when in London found old Magazines hard to get: vast quantities were sent to America during the war You will oblige me by saving me the refuse of your Magazines I want many duplicates in different sciences. JOHN CADE."

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Gough:

"SIR, *Gainford, Jan.* 24, 1786.

"In conformity with your letter, our worthy friend Mr. Allan sent me Mr. Hutchinson's remarks and notes on the intended edition of the 'Britannia.' I wish I had been in better health and spirits to have (in some degree) answered your expectations. With respect to the Camp at Maiden Castle, now Old Durham, I have some very respectable names that surveyed the place, and entirely coincided with my sentiments; viz. Gen. Harvey, Col. Home, Major Heron, Captain Ramsey, with fifty more; and if you see Grimm, who made a drawing, he will give you perfect satisfaction on that head. What Hutchinson lays hold of is a hill on the opposite side of the river (with several others nearly adjoining) called *Maiden Castle Hill.* JOHN CADE."

* The two following letters addressed to Mr. Allan, relate to illuminated copies of Edmondson's Peerage.

"DEAR SIR, *Gainford, March* 4, 1786.

"I have this day (after very hard labour) finished the Fourth and Fifth Volumes of the Peerage, which shall be sent by the first safe conveyance; and the other Volume shall be begun with immediately, though I cannot promise the expedition I have used with this. I return you many thanks for the Prints and Descriptions sent me, which came very safe, and to me are valuable. I have placed you the Duke of Northumberland's *private portrait* in the Third Volume, an elegant print which I got by chance from his collection at Alnwick Castle, a *rara avis* I assure you; and have taken off such of the small heads in the four Volumes as I thought disgraced the collection. Pray is your Bookcase in a damp situation? as I observe some of the sheets I have collated mildewed, particularly the last in Percivall's Arms. My pencils

or sending for a book of Prints for his authority. He had the 'Vitruvius Britannicus;' but his amusement with that work seemed to consist in pointing out defects in the buildings; and he always maintained that Keddleston in Derbyshire was the only good grand house in England, and that the present St. Paul's must be mean in comparison with the old one. From this it would appear that Mr. Cade's taste was Saxon, Norman, or Saracenic, rather than Grecian.

In 1788 he communicated to Mr. Gough several corrections, by himself and Mr. Allan*, for the

pencils wear out fast with the greasy paper, and I am afraid some of my colours will scarcely hold out for the whole job. J. CADE."

"DEAR SIR, *Gainford, April 7*, 1786.

"I send you the second Volume of Edmondson's Peerage, which I hope will meet your approbation. I had not time to colour the vignette in the title-page. The supporters to Lord Bristol's Arms are marked Sable, which I imagine is an error, as in all other Peerages they are marked Proper; which please to examine, and colour accordingly, as I durst not touch them.

"I had a very polite card from Mr. Tunstall, desiring that you and I would fix a day to go and dine with him; this he begs to be acquainted with, lest he should unfortunately be from home. Next week, you know, is a time of Humiliation. JOHN CADE."

"DEAR SIR, *Gainford, Sunday Morning.* (1788.)

"I thank you kindly for the handsome prints, in return for which I will send you my copper-plate of Darlington Church; it may be useful in your family (as a *private plate*) but do not wish to put you under any restrictions. If you have any waste of old Magazines, will thank you for them, as also for a few lives of Abp. Chicheley. I think, if you would make use of the tansey, it would entirely cure your stomach complaints—no person suffered more than I, and now I know nothing of them. J. CADE."

* "DEAR SIR, *Gainford, Saturday noon.* (1788.)

"I send the plate of *Darlington Church* by bearer, which I beg your acceptance of. By a letter from Mr. Gough last night, I find the Durham part of the 'Britannia' is coming to you, with a parcel of waste for me. When the latter arrives, please to send it, and the former for my inspection when you have done with it. Has Mr. Hutchinson consulted Campbell's Survey of Britain? I think it would help his work. Wearmouth was certainly a Roman Station; there Edgar Atheling and the discontented Nobles waited on board the ships for Malcolm King of Scots, when he ravaged this County, temp. William the Conqueror. JOHN CADE."

"SIR, *Gainford, Dec. 22*, 1788.

"I have embraced the opportunity of a friend coming to London, to send you a few remarks made in the Counties of York and

Counties of Durham and York, in the new Edition of Camden*, which was then finishing at the press; and, after the publication of that work, continued

and Durham, of what I could recollect and put together in the time allotted me, which was only a week; therefore beg your indulgence for the inaccuracies you may meet with. I am sorry they did not come before; but a long and dangerous illness, in which I had nearly lost the use of my limbs, prevented my putting it in execution. I sincerely wish you many happy years, and that every imaginable success may attend your very laborious Work, the 'Britannia.' JOHN CADE."

* "SIR, *Gainford, August* 29, 1789.

"I was honoured with your very obliging favour of the 5th of March, and find myself at a loss how to express my gratitude for your great courtesy and humanity in correcting my crude remarks of Antiquities in this neighbourhood, to admit of publication. In short, Sir, I know not what apology to make, after perusing with awful reverence your learned and invaluable work, the 'Britannia,' &c. which Mr. Allan obliged me with. Permit me to say, that your condescension has impressed me with sentiments of respect, which Time can never obliterate, and which will be an inducement that will urge me to pursue the Antiquities of *Cataractonium* and its vicinity. Should I be so happy as to succeed in my endeavours by rescuing from oblivion any object that will in the least merit your attention, I shall think myself amply compensated. One thing I must beg leave to add, that I shall be exceedingly happy to testify my gratitude to you; and if you can trust me with the colouring and blazoning any thing for you in the way of Antiquities or Heraldry, I hope to give you more satisfaction than by attempting what gentlemen of superior abilities and education are better calculated to investigate. I have coloured several Volumes of Dugdale's Warwickshire, Drake's Eboracum, with Edmondson's Peerage, for my friend Mr. Tunstall and others; which have met the approbation of Mr. Brooke, Somerset Herald. Should you, Sir, wish to have the latter six volumes blazoned, I have no doubt of giving you satisfaction, or in any work in that way you may please to honour me with. J. CADE."

P. S. Near Stainton in the Strata is a mansion styled the *Rycknild Grange*; and at a little distance on the road I formerly described a water-mill on the Skerne called the *Rycknild Mill*, in the oldest parish records where they are situated. Our County Historian has been made acquainted with the above, and other corroborative circumstances relative to the old Roman road; but I much doubt whether he will think them worthy of notice in his next publication. The bones dug up in this village were of various kinds, and the remains of entire skeletons. I dare venture to say the places were repositories for the dead during the great plague, such as those described by Mr. Pegge in the Archæologia; the places of interment adjoining the gate of the church-yard." JOHN CADE."

still

still his kind communications for the improvement of a future Edition*. In the same year he favoured Mr. Nichols with "Some Conjectures on the Formation of the Peat-mosses in the Mountainous Parts

* "SIR, *Gainford, Dec. 22, 1789.*

"I sent you, about the 23th of October, to the care of Mr. Nichols, a packet containing three sheets of paper, filled with some crude and hasty remarks; which required many apologies; but, in the Preface to the 'Topography,' you particularly observe, 'the wildest conjectures are venial sins compared with downright negligence.' That *salvo*, and that alone, induced me to offer them for your perusal. The annexed observations and corrections of the Third Volume of the 'Britannia†,' were sent me, accompanied with a good side of venison, by my friend Marmaduke Tunstall, esq.

"Be pleased to excuse my observing, that Henry Jenkins is buried at Bolton-upon-Swale in Catterick parish, and not Bolton in Winslydale; also that Middleton in Teesdale rectory, p. 112, is said to be in the gift of the Crown, and a little further in that of Trinity College, Cambridge: likewise that the supposed Golgotha at that place is a mistake; the pits were filled with human skeletons, and the place of interment just without the gates of the churchyard adjoining my own habitation (at that time).

"Sir Samuel Garth was born at Bolam, a village in Gainford parish, about five miles Northward; some of his family now reside at that place.

"The district around Sedberg in Yorkshire is included in the Map of Westmoreland. Sedberg, a considerable market-town in Craven or Staineclif hundred, Yorkshire, on the confines of Westmorland, is not mentioned. It is of note for its well-endowed School, in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge, where the eccentric Denny and many distinguished literary characters were educated.

"P. 551. Arklow is said to be only one mile South from Wicklow: it is distant 13 Irish statute miles.

"The annexed extract is from the Church-book of Bowes:

'March 15, 1715, Roger Wrightson jun. and Martha Railton both of Bowes buried in one grave. He died in a fever; and, upon tolling the passing-bell, she cried out 'My heart is broke,' and expired in a few hours, entirely, as supposed, through love —aged about twenty years each.'

'MR. TUNSTALL'S REMARKS.

'Vol. III. p. 19. These supposed snakes are now well known to be moulded in the inside of a species of Nautilus; so it is no wonder they have no heads. It is said this Nautilus is never found here in a recent state.

'P. 60. Thornton Bridge came to the Stricklands, a younger branch of the house of Sizergh in Westmoreland, by the marriage

† These Corrections are the rather here preserved, as they have not yet been adopted in any subsequent Edition of Camden.

of the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, &c. in which other analogous Circumstances are briefly mentioned;" which were printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 967.

of Sir Walter Strickland, knt. with Catherine eldest daughter of Sir Ralph Nevil, descended from a Sir Ralph Nevil, a sixth son of Ralph Lord Raby. Joan the second daughter, who was of age 152.., was married to Sir John Constable of Halsham and Burton Constable. Clara, another daughter, was married to Sir Thomas Nevil, of Holt, co. Leicester. The Stricklands forfeited Thornton Bridge by being concerned in the Rebellion, 1715. This branch, which still retained lands about Catterick, became totally extinct in the male line upon the death of Simon Strickland, esq. about the year 1784.

'P. 71. A family of the Langdales still subsist at Houghton, about 6 miles from Holme, in the person of Philip Langdale, esq. Lord Langdale's family was a younger branch of this.—" The Constables of Everingham were a branch of the House of Flamborough. It was extinct in the male line on the death of Sir Marmaduke Constable, who left it to his little nephew William second son of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, who took the name of Constable, and is the present possessor, 1789.

'P. 77. There seems a mistake: Burton Agnes came to the Boyntons by the heiress of the Griffiths as there said, but by no means through the Morceaux and De la Sees or Atte Sees. This seems to be confounded with Barmston, which had been once the property of the Morceaux, and came to the Boyntons by the marriage of Henry Boynton, esq. with Margaret daughter and coheiress of Sir Martin De la See, or Atte See, long before they married the daughter and heiress of Griffith, being about the reign of Henry the Seventh: the marriage with Griffith not till the reign of James the First at soonest.

'P. 84. Upsal Castle came from the Scroops to the Constables of Burton Constable and Halsham. The present William Constable of Burton Constable, esq. sold it about the year 1767.

'P. 86. Roger Gale, esq. of Scruton, who died 1744, was succeeded there by his son Roger Henry, who married Catherine daughter of Christopher Crow, esq. of Kipling; he was succeeded by his son Henry Gale, esq. now of Scruton, born 1744, who married Mary daughter of Francis Dalton, esq. and has issue a son, Henry, born 1781, and other children*.

'P. 87. The antient family of Metcalfs of Nappa became extinct in 1756 by the death of Thomas Metcalf, esq. barrister at law, aged 71: he died a batchelor. Nappa now belongs to William Weddle, esq.

'P. 94. Greta Bridge was built by the County, not Mr. Morrit; he indeed built a bridge over the Tees near his mansion at Rookby.

* Mr. Gale has now, 1813, one daughter living, but no son.

P. 95.

In 1790 he again addressed Mr. Gough, on the subject of some curiosities discovered in digging a grave at Gainford, with some particulars of that church, and other miscellaneous remarks*.

'P. 95. The manor of Rookby was never in the hands of either the Dacres or Howards, but came immediately from the Rookbys to the Robinsons—I think in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as I have heard, by a closed mortgage. Sir Thomas Robinson, bart. sold it to Sawrey Morrit, esq. about the year 1770, who is the present possessor, 1782; as also of Mortham, now called Moreton or Morton.

'P. 96. Skargil Castle was not purchased by the Tunstalls; but came to them by the marriage of Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, bart. of Thurland Castle, co. Lancaster, with Mary daughter and coheiress of Sir Robert Skargil, knt. of Skargil Castle: this Sir Marmaduke Tunstall died about the year 1556.

'P. 131. Thurland Castle, and also Tunstall, the ancient possessions of the Tunstall family, I believe, were alienated early in the reign of James the First. It was in the Tunstall family as late as 1601. Thurland Castle was after in the possession of a branch of the Girlingtons, and lately in that of the Evelyns of St. Cleer in Kent, who sold it about the year 1768. Sir Thomas Tunstall, who had leave from Henry the Fourth, 1403, to fortify his Castle of Thurland, was not a Knight of the Garter; his grandson, Sir Richard Tunstall, was one under Richard the Third: he was a man of much renown, and died 1492 the 7th of Henry the Seventh.—*Finis Tunstall.*" Yours, &c. J. CADE."

* "DEAR SIR, *Gainford, Oct.* 2, 1790.

"In February last a person digging a grave on the North side of this Parish Church met with a very rude-shaped stone coffin with a circular cavity for the head, in which was a skull, and in other parts some bones. It measured in the inside five feet eight inches, but constructed so shallow as never to have admitted of a lid, excepting a duplicate fabricated similar to that in which the corpse was deposited, and altogether very much resembles those original ones found at Twyneham in Hampshire; the principal difference observable is this, having been hewn or rather hacked out of the solid grit stone, with a perforation in the bottom, having no appearance of its being occasioned by corrosion. On examining the relics, part of an antique seal ring was discovered, now in my possession; it contains a green stone or flux, the intaglio a Cupid with something like a hammer or pickaxe in his hand, raised against a festoon or olive-branch; but unfortunately the person who found it broke a part off in attempting to hammer out the device, and I fear the ring is for ever lost. However, I have two impressions taken by the rustic before it was mutilated, which perhaps may serve to illustrate the subject if in the hands of a Connoisseur conversant in Antiques. Over the South door of the chancel of this Church are two small shields of arms cut in

 stone;

That he was not a member of the Society of Antiquaries, arose from his own peculiar diffidence, and infirm state of health. He communicated, however, to their Archæologia, vol. VII. p. 74,

stone; viz. a saltire, and St. George's cross close adjoining. The former, I presume, is the Nevil's arms, and perhaps the other may allude to some of that family having engaged in the Croisades. It is certain this was heretofore the Mother Church of a very extensive district; the Nevils the great Barons paramount, and evidently benefactors to the church by their arms being set up in it. Indeed it is highly probable this was the place of interment of the first Lords of Raby, prior to the foundation at Stainthorp, and before admission was obtained for converting those sacred structures into places of sepulture; hence perhaps the date of this interment may be fixed to the 12th century, and the ring the *secretum* or counter-seal of some of that family. The use to which it was at the last destined affords some liberty for conjecture, as the fine arts were at a very low crisis in the Northern parts of Europe at that period. It appears very singular to me, that any ornament allusive to Heathen Mythology should be met with in so antient a stone coffin, or rather shell; and what end it could answer in fabricating a receptacle of this uncouth form, destitute of the real uses for which it was intended, if it never had any superficial preservative. In the History of the Church of Durham, published by P. Sanderson, bookseller, p. 48, we are told that Egrade Bp. of Lindisfarne built the church and town of Gainford about the year 830; but certainly every vestige of either must have been erased during the Danish invasion, Canute having afterwards restored the place to that See. I am not without my doubts but advantage may be taken of my last papers published by the Society, by asserting that Gainford had its rise from those marauders; and I think it was an observation of our English Roscius, that 'Critics in general are bad terriers, and will not lie at an earth.' No, living Authors are their game, and the fraternity so numerous as almost to surpass mathematical calculation. But let it be considered, the phrase 'had its rise' is comprehensive, and not confined barely to original foundations: as such, must beg your indulgence, in reciting a few anecdotes gleaned from the parish clerk and my own observations relative to this singular depository of the defunct. In my late rambles I observed a pump trough of similar shape and stone to the shell preserved on the North side of the church, but mutilated; in this quarter, which had been allotted for the reception of the chippings and rubbish of the present fabric, no graves were opened till of late years, and that through mere necessity. On further examination, I found the pump trough in its various peregrinations had been purchased by a publican in the village, and used as a cooler for wort (what would our immortal Bard have made his Grave-diggers say of such a transudant utensil!) and after being

"Conjectures concerning some undescribed Roman Roads, and other Antiquities in the County of Durham, in a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Kaye;" p. 82, "A Letter from the Rev. Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Nor-

being prostituted to other ignominious purposes, a part was applied at the last as afore-mentioned. The father of the present sexton had discovered the transmigrant appendage a little below the surface where the other part of the coffin was deposited; on taking it up, there appeared for some depth a fabrication of mortised stone and clay in every respect resembling those receptacles of mortality at Twynham; but, no further discoveries being made at that time, the place was filled with soil, and not noticed for near a century afterwards. Can this interment be ascribed to the Saxon æra? The architecture of the present Church is evidently of the 12th century. If we go so far back, our surprize will cease at finding a Ring expressive of Heathen Mythology used as a decorament at Christian solemnities. The silver dishes found near to Corbridge and Dale Abbey are said by Dr. Stukeley to have been appendages at our most solemn institutions at that early period; and even the celebrated Papal chair at Rome is said by some connoisseurs to display the Labours of Hercules. Before I conclude, I must beg leave to remark that the workmanship and materials of this ring very much resemble those trinkets fabricated by the sons of Levi at this day. The setting is not in gold; but has been varnished with that precious metal, and perhaps vended as a gem of considerable value; the colour not unlike the emerald, in such high esteem with the Antients. Is it not probable, if this was really the case, that those dispersed people had a settlement in England prior to the Norman Conquest? I do not remember any Author that has decisively determined the point; and will thank you, Sir, for your kind information.

"As you was writing on Monumental subjects, I took the liberty to trouble you with the foregoing; and will send the fragments of the Ring for your inspection, with the metal statue of Mercury found at Piersbridge. The latter please to present to the Society of Antiquaries, with my most respectful acknowledgments; hoping they will not think it unworthy of having admission into their superb Repository at Somerset Place. J. C.

P. S. "In the Camp at Maiden Castle near Durham is a Tumulus in every respect similar to that described in your valuable work, the 'Britannia,' vol. III. p. 210, at Cossington in Leicestershire. The dimensions must be nearly the same, standing due North and South in conformity with those noticed by Olaus Wormius. Maiden Bower in Shaw Wood on the North-west side of Durham near Acley Heads (where I suppose has been a Druidical grove) exhibits a circular Barrow with a tump in the centre, the same as Dr. Stukeley calls a Druid's Barrow, mentioned likewise in your edition of the 'Britannia,' vol. 1. p. 294. Didderston hill has apparently had its name from some Rocking-stone or Idol like those treated of by Dr. Borlase in Cornwall. A most valuable

thumberland, to Mr. Cade" (on a Roman Inscription); p. 160, "Conjectures on the Name of the Roman Station *Vinovium*, or Binchester, in a Letter to Dr. Kaye;—vol. IX. p. 276, "Some Observations on the Roman Station *Cataractonium*; with an Account of Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Piersbridge and Gainford; in a Letter to Richard Gough, esq. Dir. A. S."—vol. X. p. 54. "Farther Observations on *Cataractonium*, and the Parts adjacent*, 1789."

luable collection of Roman silver coins has this year been taken up out of the bed of the river Tees near Darlington. I had about a dozen sent me for inspection; some of Trajan, Gordianus, Hadrian, Severus, Antoninus, Carausius, and others. Those that I saw were as perfect as if almost taken from the mint, but the treasure dispersed into divers hands. Perhaps I may glean some further particulars concerning them. After what has been published concerning *Cataractonium*, some hasty Journalist may exclaim, 'He has been as lavish of his encomiums on that place as a late Antiquary was of *Isurium*. We have traversed the circuit he has pointed out, but met with little remains to corroborate his conjectures. The curious Traveller, before investigation, should circumspectly read our best Historiographers that have written its annals; he will then be convinced that he has to survey both classical and hallowed ground; he will, no doubt, recollect a Hadrian, Severus, Caracalla, Carausius, and other Roman Emperors, that have mustered their Legions at the place. Let him afterwards turn his thoughts to the more pious labours of a Paulinus; where is the spot that ten thousand souls were initiated into the Christian Mysteries in one day? Let him conclude with the devastations made by the Danes and Beor-hed the tyrant. Then, and not before, can he with any precision speak decisively on the subject.' JOHN CADE."

* On this subject Mr. Cade afterwards thus enlarged:

"DEAR SIR, *Gainford, Oct.* 4, 1790.

"I was honoured with your most obliging letter of the 28th ult. Resting on your usual humanity and kindness, I have inclosed you a few remarks of some recent discoveries made in this neighbourhood. I shall not apologize for the inaccuracies you may meet with on perusing them, which I am sure you will as usual candidly correct. I seldom see or hear from Mr. Allan; he has been for some months past at the Watering-places; when I do, shall certainly observe your request. I have lately embellished his new edition of the 'Britannia' with about 3000 arms of Barons and Baronets, &c. mostly on the margins where they are mentioned; and others, dispersed in the most general order through the work, all properly blazoned, which has a good effect. Had I recollected or heard of your intended plan of obliging the world with a more enlarged treatise, I would certainly have taken minutes

"Some years before his death I visited him; and he gave me Drayton's Polyolbion, Harding's Chronicle, Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, and Knight's Life of Erasmus. He told me, he had sent all his illustrated books on Antiquities as a present to the son of his early benefactor when in trade, who, he said, was a gentleman of property and education. I have heard of his name; but, were I inclined to mention it, I must dip my pen in gall or vinegar, or at least in bitter black ink, for the unfeeling, inelegant wretch sold the books in Mr. Cade's life-time. After this, my friend devoted himself entirely to reading Sermons, and Theological Tracts, of which he went through an immense mass before his death. His conversation

nutes as I proceeded through the different volumes; but they are now returned. The mistakes I observed, not afore mentioned, were, the cieling of Whitehall, said to be the Apotheosis of Charles the Second, instead of James the First; Leland's description of Chester le Street applied to the city of West Chester; and the city of York omitted in the elegant Map of England; West Aukland inserted as a market town in that of Durham; with some others that I cannot recollect. What sufficient acknowledgments can I offer to you, good Sir, for the favourable construction you have pleased to pass on my poor endeavours to search into the Antiquities of our Nation? I am now approaching my 57th year, and only *beginning to read*—with a confined education, owing to my own neglect, and other avocations in my juvenile days. Were I settled in the Metropolis, and could benefit by the learned discourses read at the Society, I should think it the greatest honour of my life to be a Member of that distinguished Body; but, alas! various infirmities occasioned by repeated attacks of the gout and stone, have played with my faculties, and I find an irreparable loss of memory and conception. Having opened myself in this brief manner, I hope you will think it prudent in me not to display false colours. I cannot receive greater satisfaction than the learned Society have already given me by their approbation and countenance; and if my papers were entitled to merit, it was from the advantages I received from an attention to your publications and encouragement. These considerations must plead my excuse for not soliciting the honour you kindly proposed to me. I will continue, as occurrences happen, to communicate my observations to you, relying on that humanity and friendship which I shall ever esteem it my duty to cultivate. I will send the Mercury and Ring by a friend soon coming to London; and, if you can oblige me with a Print of the Mercury*, it will add to the many favours conferred on me. JOHN CADE."

* See this Print in the Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 289.

on

on this subject could not be learned or critical; but it was sensible, lively, and never gloomy. I believe indeed no man ever waited with firmer patience for his dissolution, or with a stronger reliance on Christianity. He died at Gainford, December 10, 1806, aged 72; and was buried at Darlington.—It is not in my power to add any thing more on Mr. Cade, than that he was charitable, hospitable, cheerful, and as good a man as I could have wished to have been acquainted with when young, or as I can desire to form an intimacy with as my age advances.

"He never was married; but a maiden sister survived, and died at Darlington in November 1812. By her desire, seven very elegant busts have been sent to me, to add to my Collections, and remain as a memorial of her brother's regard.

"The Plate of Darlington Church*, which I have the pleasure of sending you, was the private property of Mr. Cade; who gave it to my Father. It was previously promised to the Historian of Durham; but Mr. Hutchinson having, in his History, as Mr. Cade apprehended, taken some unwarrantable liberties with Mr. Cade's Letters on the Roman Camps (see p. 317), the Plate was withheld. G. A."

No XIV. MR. ROBERT HARRISON.

"I can give but a short account of Mr. Harrison," says Mr. Allan, "though I was acquainted with him from my infancy. I believe he was born at Yarm in Yorkshire; but I never heard where he was educated. He, however, practised as an Attorney at that place at an early period of life; but, having been unsuccessful in a Law-suit in which most probably he had entertained too sanguine expectations, he abandoned his profession in disgust; and was afterwards, from

* This Plate, with Mr. Allan's permission, I have since presented to Robert Surtees, Esq. for his "History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham; which, under the most auspicious encouragement, is making considerable progress at the press.

his

his knowledge in Mathematics, appointed Master of Trinity School in Newcastle, where he also took private pupils; of whom, among many others of great respectability, were the present Lord Chancellor, and his brother Sir William Scot. In 1773, when the latter was made Camden Professor of History in Oxford, I have been informed, he availed himself of Mr. Harrison's assistance in arranging a plan for his Lectures.

"In 1781 he accompanied Mr. Allan in an excursion to Edinburgh, where he was introduced to Dr. Henry and some other Literati of that City*.

* This appears from the following letter to Dr. Henry.

"The many civilities I received from you when at Edinburgh in March last with Mr. Harrison emboldens me to trouble you with this. You may remember my intimation of a new edition of 'Blount's Tenures' being then in hand, when you were so obliging as to present me with a copy, wherein were a few marginal notes: this book afforded Mr. Harrison and self no small entertainment on the road from Edinburgh. In the Gent. Mag. for December last, p. 554. I see an offer from Sir David Dalrymple of his notes to any person that would publish a new edition. Mr. Harrison being then in London, I instantly got him to apply to Sir David, who politely promised them, and said they are in your hands. I suppose you may have heard from him before this; and if you will be so obliging as to favour me with them as early as possible, you will confer a most singular favour both on the Editor† and self, and depend upon their being returned safe as you direct. This gives me an opportunity of inclosing you the Proposals for a laborious work, a Virgin County. If your interest amongst the curious can procure a few names as Subscribers, it will be remembered with the utmost gratitude. It is chiefly my collections and ground-work; but, neither having leisure nor health to finish the work, have consigned every paper to my industrious friend Mr. Hutchinson, who will usher it into the world; I flatter myself, with credit to himself. G ALLAN."

"SIR, *Edinburgh, April 29*, 1782.

"I have been so much from home, and so much engaged, that I have had but little leisure to attend to the business you recommended. Mr. Hutchinson may add to his list of subscribers the Honourable Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, one copy; Curators of the College Library, Edinburgh, one copy. If Mr. Hutchinson will accept of any two volumes of *my* 'History of Britain' for *his* two volumes, he may also add my name. I gave Mr. Balfour some of the Proposals; but he gave me little hopes

† Thomas Beckwith, Esq. F.S.A. of whom hereafter.

of

"Mr. Harrison possessed more general learning than any man I ever heard of. He was acquainted with almost every known language; and his memory was so acute, that, in alluding to any passage in a classical author, or book of history, or of mathematical science, he could direct me in his Library, which was very extensive, to any particular edition, and mention what page to turn to*. He was a profound

of being able to do any thing in the way of subscribing. He may probably sell a few copies after the book is published. Mr. Beckwith hath received all the information I could give him about Lord Hailes' notes from another. ROBERT HENRY."

* A short extract or two shall be given from his pleasant Letters.

"DEAR SIR, *Paul's Walden, March*, 1783.

"I was never in my life more vexed than I am at this moment at a letter of yours, dated, 'Lincoln's Inn, Friday morning.' —That a letter from you should ever be the cause of so much real vexation! How much do I regret the having missed the enjoyment of so much happiness as I figure to myself the sight of you would have given me! And all this might have been avoided, by barely venturing the loss of a single little quarter of an hour's riding, either in going or returning. Pray what unlucky Friday of all unlucky Fridays in the year was this same?—What—? How —? and a thousand queries more. But, to drive away the painful reflexion, let us think of something else. Bless us! how many strange and whimsical accidents have occurred in the course of my correspondence of late! You are already in part acquainted with them; and the fate of that mentioned in yours, which I assure you is not *yet* arrived, will make another in the list. A letter now before me affords as singular an instance of this *bizarrerie* as any; it is dated Jan. 2, 1782, ("with compliments of the season;") and I received it on the very last day of the same year; had it arrived a day or two later, I should have conjectured very naturally that it was only the mistake of a figure. You will please to make my compliments to the writer (your friend Mr. Warcopp †;) and when you inform him how my communication with the world, except through a certain channel,

† "The Rev. John Warcopp, of Gatonby in Yorkshire, was of St. John's College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1737; Rector of St. Andrew Auckland, and Coniscliff in the county of Durham, which he resigned in favour of his curate many years before his death, on the acquisition of a good estate. I knew him very well as a young man, receiving many attentions from him. He was a good scholar, and possessed a fund of anecdote, and a *Bibliomania* seized him after it was past his power to read. My Father's answer to Mr. Harrison was, 'It will make no difference whether you send a Latin Bible, or the 'Pilgrim's Progress'.' On the cover containing Mr. Warcop's Will, which was deposited with my Father, was written in his own hand, 'Where the tree falls, there let it lie.' He died at Heighington, in the county of Durham, in 1786, and lies buried there. G. A."

is

Mathematician; and I have no doubt but Mr. Maseres, the present Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, with whom he corresponded, as well as Dr. Hutton of Woolwich, would bear ample testimony of it. He resigned his situation at Newcastle many years ago; and lived during the remainder of his life at Durham, where I constantly spent six weeks during my vacations from College, and indeed enjoyed his society till within a few days of his death.

"During his last visit here, which was in June 1802, and he died in the November following, in the 88th year of his age, he was sitting in my Library, when I introduced, but not in any particular manner, a gentleman (who had seen much of the world). Mr. Harrison's dress at dinner was neat, a dark blue coat without a collar, but not exactly a century old in fashion. When he walked out, he wore a triangular hat, and carried a cane with a large amber head to it. When the gentleman I have mentioned went away in the evening, on attending him to his carriage, he said 'Mr. Allan, when I was first introduced, I thought you

is quite cut off, he will excuse my not sending the promised books, which he may depend upon having as soon as I get back to Durham. You will farther inform him, that there are some one or more of the old English Translations of the Bible in the Dean's Library. I cannot recollect particulars; but I know some of them are wrong-titled, which I believe I have noted in them. There is also a fine old MS. of Wycliffe's N. T. in Bibliothecâ Episcopali.

"Along with yours on Friday morning I received also one from Dr. Henry, dated Edinburgh 17th Jan. last, in which, *inter alia*, I find this query, 'What is become of the History of Durham, and of the new edition of Blount?' I want all the memoirs that you can pick up of Mr. Emerson. R. HARRISON."

"DEAR SIR, *Durham, Jan. 3, 1786.*

"Instead of Drayton, I have sent you Harrison's Description of Britain, which will answer your purpose much better, as he lays the course of all the Rivers and Brooks in every County with more exactness than any other before or after him. My edition of the Polyolbion (the first) contains only Wales, and some of the West and Southern Counties; and therefore thought it not worth while to trouble you with it, especially as it is but a farrago of fables dressed up and seasoned with not the most poignant sauce and spices of Poetry. R. HARRISON."

possessed

possessed one of the most extraordinary pieces of Library furniture I could have imagined, either of ancient or modern times; but, since dinner, I find in Mr. Harrison, if it were permanent, you would possess an ample Library, if you had not a single book in the house.' On the day before he died, which was on a Sunday if I am not misinformed, he required a young lady sitting by his bed to read the service of the day. When she began the first lesson, he stopped her, and said 'it was not the proper Lesson of the day;' and, on referring to the Calendar, she found she had made a mistake.

"In an account of his death, which appeared in a periodical publication *, it was said he had let his beard grow for many years through an affected imitation of the representation of our Saviour; but there is no ground whatever for that similitude; and yet I once heard a gentleman assert, since Mr. Harrison's death, that his beard was exactly like that pourtrayed by Carlo Dolci in the famous *Ecce Homo* at Burleigh. I may venture, I think, to affirm, from my knowledge of his habits, independent of other reasons, that no such idea as an apprehension of similitude with our Saviour ever entered into his head, as an inducement to let his beard grow. The real fact is this: he had been accustomed to shave himself; and that operation he performed, after having lathered his face, as he walked up and down his book-room, with a book in one hand and a razor in the other, seldom looking at a glass. About the age of seventy-eight his hand began to shake, and he employed a barber. This fellow often interrupted him when busy with his books, and often for two or three days together did

* "It may be noticed as rather a singular circumstance, that this valuable man, who, it appears, was well skilled in Oriental languages, and of a very benevolent and communicative disposition, from a principle of devotion bordering on superstition, wore his beard unshorn for a number of years, out of respect, as he professed, to the memory of the Saviour of Mankind."

Monthly Magazine, vol. XIV. p. 459.

not

not attend at all. I was with him one morning when he was anxious to walk with me to Bishop Cosin's Library in Durham; and, his patience in waiting for the tonsor being exhausted, he said suddenly, 'Let us walk, and my beard may grow on.' He permitted his beard to grow after that time, and often exulted in the comfort he said he had experienced in having dismissed the shaver.

"Mr. Harrison, in his middle age, was a very fine dignified-looking man. His profile indeed was a strong resemblance of the coins of Oliver Cromwell; but his visage exhibited the portraiture of a most comprehensive mind, not the least tinctured with latent cunning, or studied hypocrisy, much less with any other of the evil attributes of the Protector.

"He was generally known in Durham and Newcastle by the denomination of *Philosopher Harrison*: the ignorant people supposed him to be a Magician; some said he was an Atheist; others asserted, that at least he was not a Christian: but (from the manner of treating me when a young man at his house, not merely receiving lessons of morality, but of practical Christian faith in the examples of himself and wife, who was a worthy woman, during the time I was reading with him Horace, Homer, Plutarch, and Aristotle, and books on the application of Algebra to Geometry, as well as assurance of it a short time before his death) I am convinced that a better and more firmly-believing Christian never breathed.—His morning dress was a full green damask night-gown; and he constantly wore a close coif of black silk on his head, such as the Serjeants formerly wore.

"He directed his Library to be offered to me at a moderate price; but his executor set so high a value upon it, that having already many of the books, I declined the purchase. It was sold piecemeal, in my absence from the country, for less than half what I would have given for it.

"It is to me a proud recollection, that I enjoyed, as a young man, the familiar friendship of three such men as Dr. Carr, Mr. Cade, and Mr. Harrison.

No XV. The Rev. DANIEL WATSON

was the son of Daniel Watson, of Gillerton, in the parish of Sebergham, Cumberland, a gentleman of landed property there; and was educated by the Rev. Joseph Relph of Sebergham. He was afterwards admitted of Peter-house, Cambridge; where he obtained the degree of M. A. by Mandamus in 1757.

For some time he was curate of Muggleswick, in the County of Durham (where he had the tuition of Dr. Carr); and was afterwards many years Rector of Middleton Tyas, in the North Riding of the county of York. A few specimens of his correspondence, with Mr. Allan, selected from a considerable number of his Letters, will be found below*.

* "Dear Sir, *Monday Afternoon.*

"Dr. Carr has endangered his veracity, by boasting of the improvements of his native country. It is our business to assist him. His words are, 'What do you think one of those very large sheep in the County of Durham, called *Mugs*, would weigh, put into the scales alive, with his fleece on his back? Talking on this subject lately, I endangered my credit, I am afraid, and wish for chapter and verse.'

"Get me well-authenticated intelligence as soon as you can, but without the trouble of weighing, from some of your most respectable gentlemen farmers. A wager at Lewes, in Sussex, once occasioned the late Billy Hodgson, in Bishop Trevor's service, to order a leg of mutton to be bought in Darlington market, and sent to Lewes; which convinced the infidels in Sussex how much our sheep exceeded theirs in size. I return, with thanks, the *Essay on Medals, Hogarth,* and *Birmingham.* D. Watson."

"Dear Sir, *Wednesday Morning.*

"Dr. Carr's account of Dan is very flattering to me; but, alas! this arm and hand still come across our thoughts, and the oftener since we have heard of the white lead. It is well that he told them how he used to keep it in his left hand when he had the pencil in his right. He is reading Herodotus, along with some other Greek Authors he had read before. I like this plan much. A lad cannot be too perfect in Classics *generally* read. If the Doctor puts him upon English verse, I am afraid he will make a sorry figure, for he never wrote a line in his life that I know of. He attends a drawing-master as well as a music-master. I am glad of this. Such pursuits, considered as amusements, keep young men out of bad company at leisure times.—A long letter to his sister, with an account of the Assembly. The Mayor

Mr. Watson died at Bath Jan. 23, 1784, at the very advanced age of 86. He was a very amiable

Mayor sent his coach for Allan, another, and himself; met them at the top of the stairs, and introduced them. Lord Salisbury was there, and all the fine folks in the neighbourhood. He does not name Sir Thomas Rumbold, who is, perhaps, otherwise employed. Dan's concluding words to his sister are, 'My Father will, perhaps, think an Assembly will hinder our learning. He will be mistaken. We do not *Greek* it or *Latin* it both day and night, and it makes us more cheerful for our business next day.'

"Sir James Clerk has left a brother very near as old as himself, who is at present very ill. At his demise, our cousin Mary becomes Lady Clerk of Pennycuick. D. WATSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Middleton Tyas, March* 21, 1783.

"A long letter from Dan, and, indeed, a very good one. He has been at another assembly, at which were present Lords Salisbury and Fairford; and the latter invited all to a dance next night: danced till one, when they had a collation of two tables, began dancing again at three, and did not give up till six. In school again at eight, not the least fatigued. Yet still I find the hand is much bent, though he says he has the use of his fingers for the violin. He gives a long account of what he is reading, and the exercises, and says he is a bad English Poet. I am pleased that their themes and verses are Latin and English alternately. Now that the spring puts in, he says he has begun to search after plants, little weeds, and insects, and dreams of them every night. He says no more. I fully expected the next words would be, 'I want a Microscope.' D. WATSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Middleton Tyas, March* 30, 1783.

"I return you the *Employment for the Microscope*, and *West's Guide to the Lakes*; and also send you *the MS. of the Arms in Durhamshire* from Mr. L. Hartley. I give you a thousand thanks for your attention to Dan, in sending him a Book on Plants. I am still under apprehensions about his arm. The first vacant day, you say, Mrs. Allan and you will dine with us. Is it not as difficult to calculate when you will have a vacant day, as it is the return of the great Comet? D. WATSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Middleton Tyas, April* 4, 1783.

"I send you part of a long letter from Dan to his mother: 'I inclose my last Monday night's exercise, which I hope my Father will not think amiss, as it is the first Greek verse I ever wrote. Dr. Carr said, they were very good ones. I also inclose you my third lesson in drawing, for which nobody can say so much. We have a good concert from eight till nine; the music-master on the violoncello, his assistant on the flute, a scholar on the clarionet, and myself on the violin. We play Handel's water-piece all together, and such like.'—So far as I can judge, the Greek exercise is, indeed, a very good one, and no bad description of this fine season; and so said Sir R. H. this morning,

man in every respect; and the monumental memorial placed in the Cathedral at Bath, of which

morning, who is an Etonian. I inclose it, as you have not forgot your Greek, nor Anacreontic measure. I also inclose his third lesson in drawing, of which I am no judge: You are. Pray tell me, from this specimen, whether you think he will ever do in that way.—Lowth and Hurd have both refused the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, and joined in recommending Moore (Eden's brother-in-law) to the King, who, in the present interregnum of Administration, has some will of his own.

"I return George's exercises; very good ones. Dr. Carr takes great pains in grounding him in Greek. A hive of bees! Some Linnæus and Aldrovandus, or, perhaps, a Pennant, must be found for Dan; for the old trade of poring in hedges and ditches for weeds and insects still goes on. George is more usefully employed, and will soon be up with him. But *trahit sua quemque voluptas*; and one man has as much pleasure in making Mouse-traps, as another has in calculating the return of the great Comet. D. WATSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Middleton Tyas, April . . .* 1783.

"A long letter from Dan this morning. We are much distressed about his arm. Were it restored, I should be every day more and more pleased with his being under Dr. Carr. His exercises are, indeed, good ones. His images are well chosen, and his expression chaste and easy, yet strong and nervous. You say, you have forgot the language: I therefore do not trouble you with them. I return you George's, which I am much pleased with. Dan says, 'Allan has made two *very good* Greek verses of Pope's Epitaph on Newton; viz.

Nature and Nature's law lay hid in night:
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light.

You will see them at Darlington, as I suppose he will send them to his Father. I am reading Longinus in the garden, and he is studying Terence in his room.'

"Do not forget to send me the two Greek lines when they come. As I see, by George's letter to you, he is reading Blackstone, I suppose he is meant for the Law line. It is probable I may admit Dan this next Commencement, and then let him *degrade*, and continue with Dr. Carr till his two years are out, before he goes to reside in College. By this manœuvre he will have a good chance to be senior of his year, which is sometimes well worth the expence of keeping his name on the boards for his year of *non-entity*. If you mean George for the University, why not admit him at the same time? In Trinity Hall (not Trinity College) is a Law Professor. It is the only Society in Cambridge where there are Law Lectures; and he may reap the same advantages as in other Colleges as to any thing else. D. W."

"DEAR SIR, *Middleton Tyas, Feb.* 16, 1784.

"You may assure Mr. Hutchinson, with my compliments, of my best wishes for his success; and if my assistance can be necessary

the venerable Dr. Thomas Zouch*, the intimate friend of Mr. Watson, is the Author, and which is not more than a just tribute to the highly respectable and excellent man whom it commemorates†.

P. 334, l. 2, *r.* "Gillbrow;" p. 333, l. 1, *r.* "1804."

* Prebendary of Durham, and uncle to the Earl of Lonsdale.

† "Near this place are deposited
the remains of the Rev. Daniel Watson, M. A.
who died on the 23d day of January, 1804, aged 85 years.
His merits alone recommended him to the
favour and patronage of Dr. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham,
who presented him to the
vicarage of Leeke, in the county of York,
which he vacated in 1767,
upon his appointment by the Crown
to that of Middleton Tyas, in the same county,
refusing to hold both the Benefices
from *noble* and *conscientious* scruples.
For more than half a century,
he performed the duties of the ministerial
function with a truly Christian zeal.
His Discourses from the Pulpit were plain,
perspicuous, and energetic.
To the accomplishments of a Scholar,
he added qualities far more estimable,
sanctity of life, purity of manners,
unaffected humility, and most diffusive beneficence.
This monument was erected
to the memory of their beloved father
by his affectionate children."

It is somewhat remarkable, that the amiable Writer of the Epitaph on Mr. Watson should afterwards himself have refused a *Bishoprick!* "May the Church of England ever be adorned by such scholars, and by such men," as Dr. Zouch and Mr. Watson!

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sary in looking over any part, such as Latin quotations, it is much at his service. Dr. Rotheram‡ has prophesied the frost is to be of thirteen weeks' continuance. I hope he will turn out a lying prophet; and that he sees not so much into futurity as his son§ does into Plants.—Mr. Pitt told my friend the other night, he was firm, and resolved to stand the roar of the storm around him. He is daily gaining ground. I wish my friend be not too sanguine. Changes, I think, there must be; but, whatever they are, it seems agreed on all hands, that Thurlow, like a sturdy oak in the midst of a tempest, will hold his feet; and, if he does, Pepper Arden will hold his too. Heaven send us quiet! D. W."

"DEAR SIR, *Middleton Tyas, May* 11, 1784.

"At my return last night, I found a long letter from our friend

‡ Dr. John Rotheram, of Newcastle.

§ Professor of Natural Philosophy at St. Andrew's. He died in 1787. See before, p. 195.

Mr. Watson married, late in life, a lady of the antient family of D'Acre, the descendants of the famous Lord-warden, Baron D'Acre, of Na-

Mr. Tunstall, wherein he desires me to say, that he thinks himself much obliged for your kind offer of the sacred Vase; but he will not rob you of it; and that you need not give yourself the trouble of taking a drawing of it for him, he having found that you sent him long ago, which had been mislaid. He writes with some glee of the Antiquary Society being in a flourishing state, and of the Earl of Leicester becoming President, and the Duke of Montague and our present Premier lately becoming Members in the illustrious crowd. And then he goes on to ask me if I would choose to be one; and says he should be happy to be my godfather; and pays me a profusion of compliments I am no way entitled to. I pay as little regard to feathers as most men; and yet I would on no account affront so valuable a Friend. Is the admission attended with any expence? or is there any *annual* expence? and would not there be a want of propriety in Mr. Tunstall recommending a man to be a Member, who has never sent the Society any thing as a specimen of his abilities? Tell me all you know of the matter, and what I am to say; for I would not that Mr. Tunstall should think I despise his offer, nor would I put myself to any inconvenience; and above all I would not affront him. He says, he will send me a new publication, containing some very deep erudition, 'Astle's Origin of Writing;' and observes, that 'by the little he has read of it, it seems an elaborate performance, and likely to throw much light on several important branches of Literature.

"He is commenced Politician; and thinks taking Silks, Wines, and Oils from France, on a preference given to our Woollen and Hard-ware, would be advantageous. The Spital-fields Manufacturers, and the Portuguese, would be the only sufferers. The former might be better employed, and the latter are an ungrateful people. He does not like the talk of lowering the Duties on such pernicious liquors as Tea, &c. and increasing the Tax on Windows; and says, Lord Surrey has disobliged Carlisle, by taking his seat for Hereford; and that Sir James Lowther, it is reported, will set up some one or other to oppose any Lord Surrey meant to bring in.

"Do not forget a sketch of a mural monument*; and write to me soon what I am to say to Mr. Tunstall. Mr. Hutchinson likes feathers†. Did Mr. Tunstall recommend him, or did the Society offer it as a compliment for his Northumberland? D. W."

"DEAR SIR, *Middleton Tyas, June* 3, 1784.

"When I returned the Ring, I told you that I had made out the motto upon it at first sight, only that I wished to be more certain as to two words. POET and GANDEL are the words. It is hard to work without tools, and I have no Dictionary of

* For the three Ladies noticed in pp. 352, 353.

† Mr. Hutchinson was elected F. S. A. in 1784.

the

worth castle; by her (who died in 1798) he had six children, four sons and two daughters, three only of whom are living; Joseph, a Major in the East

the old Norman-French. I made myself sure, however, that the meaning of the motto could be nothing else but, *There are no lovers so faithful as to be able to guard themselves against evil-speakers.* On the supposition that Mr. Tunstall might have a Dictionary of old French, I sent him a copy of the motto. His Letter is in these words: 'The only difficulty in the motto you have removed, by reading GANDEL GERDER, which I think must be right. Perhaps no people were more licentious, either in spelling or syntax, and breaking all rules of grammar, than the French in the barbarous ages. I think the motto may be thus translated: *There are no Lovers so true as to escape malicious tongues.* The word POET is certainly put for PEVT, and I think I have seen it somewhere wrote so.'

"In answer to this, I have just now wrote to Mr. Tunstall, that, suppose, POET to stand for PEVT, if it removes one difficulty, it plunges us in another; because that PEVT is the third person singular, and to make grammar ought to be PEVVENT, the third person plural. I have also told him, that it is unfortunate that Mr. George Allan says he does not understand French. Were it otherwise, by examining some charters or grants in Norman-French, it might have been found, perhaps, whether POET was not an abbreviation of some tense of the verb POVVOIR, in common use. He desires, in case you do not buy the Ring, to know what price is set upon it, and, if reasonable, would be the purchaser, having some veneration for Flodden-field, where his brave Ancestor fell at the head of his vassals. I have promised him, that, in case you do not buy it, you will let him know the price. And I have added, that, by making out the meaning of the motto, we are but shabby Antiquaries, if we do not also make out to whom the Ring belonged; which I do in this manner. 'No Englishman of rank fell at Flodden-field, but Sir Marmaduke Tunstall: a boar's head is upon the Ring; Tunstall's crest was not a boar's head; therefore it was not Tunstall's, nor any Englishman's, because no Englishman of rank fell on that day; therefore the Ring belonged to a Scotchman. A boar's head is the crest of all the Campbells; but not a Campbell was at that time worth a gold ring, except the Earl of Argyll; the Earl of Argyll fell that day: therefore the Ring belonged to the Earl of Argyll. So far our way is cleared. Now for the motto. This Earl of Argyll was suspected of not being faithful to his Countess, and Scandal was busy with him; and this accounts for the motto.'

"All this stuff I have just now wrote to Mr. Tunstall; telling him, that I desire he will approve of my arguments, and think them as conclusive as the arguments of Antiquaries generally are.

"He has again named the Society. I told him, that, except stumbling sometimes upon the true reading of a Roman inscription or coin, I had no knowledge of any thing else that was antique,

India service; Horace, a private country gentleman; and Anna Theresa, still unmarried. Daniel, the eldest son, on whom Mr. Watson had placed his fondest hopes, died at an early age in 1783. This

and was so lazy that I should only be a disgrace to my godfather. I am, indeed, under great obligations to him. He sent me two massy volumes in French lately, which have been very entertaining, and has kindly offered to send me a new thing he has on the road down. I remarked to him, on Buffon's Supplement, 'that an Englishman would express himself full as much to the purpose in one page, as a Frenchman does in three; and that what run off and pleased in French, would be fulsome, circumlocution, and tautology, in English.' His answer is, 'Your remarks on the French language are extremely just. The expressive conciseness and energy of English is the most preferable; yet there is something very fascinating in the elegant though diffuse style of the French. The English is sometimes chargeable with, *Dum brevis esse volo, obscurus fio.*'

"If the French Laws require such Purchase-deeds as are in use now in England, the Attorneys there must have severer work than either your Father, yourself, or any Clerk, ever had in your office. Yours, in haste, D. WATSON."

"DEAR SIR, *March* 15, 1785.

"I was never more surprised than in taking up the Magazine the other day. You told me that my explanation of the Ring would be in it; but I little imagined you had sent the whole Letter, which was written too carelessly for publication*. The fling at Scotch poverty will rouse the spirit of some angry Scotch Wit, and bring him upon me. Nor is this all. It ought to have been said, *Suppose the Earl of Argyll was unfaithful to his Countess*, and not that he was so. A Noble Family may be affronted at this, and the whole Kingdom of Scotland at the other. How do you think I shall be able to stand against such enemies? D. W."

"DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 17, 1790.

"You would be shocked at the sudden loss of our good and valuable Friend †. On Tuesday I had a letter, by the order of Mrs. Tunstall, informing me of it. It was only on the Friday evening before, that he wrote me a kind and long letter, asking us to dine before his old friend Joe left us. This letter was the last action of his life; and in it he gave an instance of strong friendship for my family, by telling Horace to make use of his name to Captain Gell, if he went on board his ship, saying how intimate he and the Captain were at Sir Harry Hunloke's. I wished to pay a tribute to his memory, but know not whether I am not precluded by some friend of his in some of the Newcastle papers.

"Horace is still with us, waiting for Peace or War. If the latter, he goes to fight the Dons; if the former, in the Mer-

* Gent. Mag. 1785, vol. LV. pp. 89, 167, 193.

† Mr. Tunstall died Oct. 11, 1790; see Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 959.

chants'

promising young man, who is noticed in several of his Father's Letters, was placed at Hertford school,

chants' service, which is rather to be chosen, as preferment comes slow in the Navy. D. WATSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Nov.*... 1790.

"I cannot give you the particulars Mr. Pegge wishes for. I have heard our late Friend say, that his family were of Thurland Castle, Lancashire; and that the brave Bryan Tunstall, who fell at Flodden field, at the head of the Lancashire men, has a monument to his memory in or near that place. Some of the family must have been settled in Yorkshire; for it is generally agreed that Bp. Tunstall was born at Hackford, near Hornby Castle, the antient seat of the Conyers, in the North Riding, and was a natural son of a Mr. Tunstall, by a daughter of the Conyers family. Wycliffe, the old seat of the Wycliffes or *Wiclifs*, came to the Tunstalls by marriage with the heiress. There are many circumstantial evidences that John Wiclif the celebrated Reformer was of this family. When the noble estate in Holdernesse, Lord Dunbar's, fell to Mr. Tunstall's uncle, who was an elderly bachelor, he chose to continue the name of Tunstall, and live out his days at Wycliffe. The younger brother then lived at Silton, in the parish of Leke, in the North Riding; was married, and had children. He took the name of Constable, and removed to Burton Constable in Holdernesse, where his son now lives, and has that noble estate. Our late Friend was by a second wife; and, on the death of the uncle, took the Wycliffe estate. He was born at Burton Constable, but in what year I know not, and was educated at Douay. He lived chiefly in London; but, soon after his marriage with a Lincolnshire lady of the name of Markham, retired to Wycliffe. This is all I can tell. What Mr. Pegge can make of it, I know not*. He is a wonderful old man. I have not yet seen the Magazine of October. I sent the character to Mr. Nichols; but doubted both of time and mode of conveyance. D. WATSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Sunday Evening, Nov.* 17, 1793.

"We have been made happy this morning by a Letter from my Soldier, three months sooner than we expected, by a gentleman returning from India. It came franked out of Berkshire, by Sir Stephen Lushington, his Patron; to whom he had inclosed it. In it is a sketch of the different routes of the Army in the country he has been employed in, with the course of the rivers, and the bearings of all places of most consequence. This sent to me is the original; that to Sir Stephen, he says, he took more pains with. It is with Indian ink, and looks like a neat drawing. But he had a turn for such things when a mere boy. He says in his letter, 'He has endeavoured to be exact, and that no Officer can discharge his duty to the India Company, without being fully acquainted with every part of the new-ceded terri-

* See p. 473.

tory;

under the tuition of Dr. Carr; who had thus the pleasing opportunity of returning the obligations he had himself received in early life; and who paid an affectionate tribute to the memory of his pupil*.

tory; that Tippoo's natural advantages may bring on an unexpected war; particularly from his being able to raise thousands in the lately-ceded territory, who are able to run over a vast tract of country far sooner than Europeans can, on account of the climate; that an open, hilly, or close country, requires different modes of attack or defence; that it is not in India as fighting under a Turenne or a Marlborough; that the Romans in time of peace always made themselves ready for war; that if the Honourable Company do not act upon the same plan, in less than five years he makes himself sure that Tippoo will fall upon them; that he is every day improving his subjects in military science, that we, thinking ourselves the great conquerors, are not so attentive to it; and that in a future war his subjects will learn to beat us.'—Such is the purport of his Letter; which gives us great pleasure, as it shews his diligence in making himself master of his profession; and I hope the sketch of the country, with the places where the army is placed, will please Sir Stephen. The Letter is dated April 24, in perfect health and spirits; and, if he has escaped the last rainy season, continues in health, and is not over-persuaded to change the Company's service for the King's with a view of returning to Europe, as many have done since the peace, I trust in heaven he will prosper and do well. D. W."

* "DAN. WATSON,
Scholæ Hertfordiensis alumnus,
Ob. 21 Oct. 1783, annos 17 natus.
Omnibus en, lector, juvenis luctu memoranda;
Ingenium, virtus, ingenuusque decor!
Temperie lætantis Musarum graviorum
Fontes antiquos quisquis adire voles,
Felix qui poteris tua noscere ruris amœna,
Dicere cui legi sedula paret apis.
Si patris, O si matris dulcem sentis amorem,
Injussus doleas nempe dolere lubens."

IN OBITUM EJUSDEM.
"Nec te marmoreum tenet sepulchrum,
Nec vano ad gelidam domum tumultu,
Te, dilecte puer, secuta turba est.
Anget sed tacitus, dolorque sævus
Imo à pectore reddidit tributum
Felici ingenio, indolique suavi.
Dormis jam placidè labore functus.
Dum, desiderio pio coacta,
Virtus atque Pudor tuas decorâ
Aspergent lachrymâ diu favillas."

"DANIEL

Mr. Watson published "An Historical Catechism, on the Progress of Revealed Religion, the Authority of the Scriptures, and the Principles of Christianity;" written by him for the young people of his parish*.—He was the intimate friend of Lord Lyttelton, of Bishops Law and Warburton, and of Laurence Sterne; and several of their Letters, particularly those of the witty Yorick (never published), are in the possession of Mr. Watson's family.

"Daniel Watson, &c. &c.
Whose wit, whose virtue, and ingenuous worth,
Call from the eye of grief its tribute forth;
Whose loss the sterner Muse deplores:
Happy whoe'er, by her his genius fraught,
Draws from the sacred fount the inspir'd draught,
And plucks her blooming wreath of flowers!
If in thy breast parental reverence live,
Unbidden dost thou sigh, unprompted grieve."

"Beloved Youth!
although the sculptur'd Marble be wanting,
although no vain tumultuous crowd attend thee to thy cold tomb;
yet shall sorrow pay her silent tribute, and unfeigned,
to thy happy and sweet disposition.
Thy labour o'er, thou sleepest now at rest,
whilst Virtue, prompted by pious regard, and Modesty,
long shall shed over thy ashes their honest tears."

* This Catechism (or *Discourses*, as they are called by their Author) was addressed to his Parishioners in a manner at once impressive, pious, and plain. It was first published, at Newcastle, in 1768. A second edition was printed by W. Charnley and S. Hodgson, 1785; and it has since been repeatedly published, and thousands distributed in India, the West India Islands, &c. as well as all over England. "Were similar pains taken by Clergymen to instruct the young people of their parishes, and religious knowledge diffused in the manner Mr. Watson has done, we should not hear so much of the alarming growth of Methodism; nor would young people thus rationally instructed in the divine authority of the Scriptures, if of enquiring minds, be endangered by the pert objection of Sceptics, nor, if their turn of mind is serious, will they easily fall into the snares of Fanaticism, who have been taught, by those whose peculiar business it is, in what true piety and genuine Christianity consists." See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. pp. 288, 782, 871.

††† The "Mr. Byron" mentioned by Dr. Carr in p. 311 was not the venerable Divine pointed out in the Note; but a Gentleman of the same name, of the King's Privy Chamber.

N° XVI. "THE REV. JOHN NOBLE

was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A.; and, soon after quitting the University, became the first and most eminent master of Scorton School in Yorkshire; which he opened in June 1736, and had the tuition of several young gentlemen, who testified their regard to him, whilst living, by the institution of an annual School-feast at Scorton*, and, after his death, by placing a handsome Monument† to his memory in the church of Bolton on Swale, a chapelry in the parish of Catterick; the expence of which was defrayed by subscription.

Mr. Noble died Oct. 7, 1767, æt. 67; and his monument, over which is a medallion, and at the bottom his arms, is thus inscribed:

"IOHANNI . NOBLE . A . B
VIRO . PRISCAE . SIMPLICITATIS . ET . FIDEI
SACERDOTI . VERE . CHRISTIANO
AMICO . DVLCISSIMO . PATRONO . OPTIMO
PRAECEPTORI . DOCTO . FIDELI . PIO
QVI . SCHOLAM . SCORTONENSEM
PRIMIS . A . CVNABVLIS . SIBI . COMMENDATAM
PER . ANNOS . FERME . XXXII
STVDIO . ET . AMORE . TANQVAM . PATERNO . FOVIT
ALVIT . AVXIT . ORNAVIT
CONFIRMATAM . PORRO . ET . FLORENTEM
DEFVNCTVS . A . C . MDCCLXVII. AET . LXVII
POSTERIS . TRANSDIDIT
O . M
DISCIPVLI . EIVS . MOESTISSIMI
GRATI . ANIMI . RELIGIONE
H . M . S . P . F . C

The Righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.
Psalm cxii. 6."

* This was celebrated, June 11, 1766, in the long room over the School, as "there was a convenience of keeping the provisions warm, two fires below, and two above it."

† Of which, by the favour of the present Mr. Allan, I possess he original Engraving, a large private Plate.

The

The idea of the Monument appears to have originated with Mr. Allan; and the Inscription for it to have been drawn up by the Rev. J. Clarkson of Cambridge; who adopted some verbal corrections * in it on suggestions communicated by the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey †, then Vicar of Catterick, to which Bolton is a chapel of ease; the Rev. Andrew Wood ‡,

* "I return the Inscription," says Mr. Clarkson, Feb. 27, 1768, "with such alterations and additions as I think may be admitted with advantage upon the whole, and beg you will make my acknowledgments, when it falls in your way, to the gentlemen who have been so kind in favouring us with their observations on it. It would have given me great pleasure to have been made acquainted with more than the initials of their names. I think it a piece of respect justly due to the candour and ingenuous frankness with which they have given their sentiments, to offer some reasons for not receiving such other amendments as have been proposed, which you may, at your discretion, communicate or not to all or any of the parties. I will make no apology for troubling you with them indeed, as by taking so great a share in this business you will be considered, in some measure, as answerable for the propriety of the execution of the intended Monument in every respect, they may be necessary to your own satisfaction."

† This learned and benevolent Divine, whose conscientious resignation of the Vicarage of Catterick is still fresh in the memory of many of his parishioners, says, in a Letter to Mr. Allan, Feb. 2, 1768, "Mr. Noble was not A. M. but not less respectable on that account. Truth should ever be sacredly regarded. You will therefore do well to know it in the present case. If it should be found on enquiry that he was really no Graduate, the following figure would sound full as gracefully as A. M.

"IOHANNI NOBLE, COLL. REGIN. APVD OXONIENSES ALVMNO."

After suggesting some other corrections, he concludes, "I know not whether more honour redounds to Mr. Noble, or to those Gentlemen who are raising so curious a Monument to his memory. The value of the latter is certainly very rare. T. LINDSAY."

‡ Of Baliol College, Oxford; M. A. 1745; Perpetual Curate of Darlington, 175..; a King's Chaplain; and in 1769 Rector of Gateshead, where his tomb is thus inscribed:

"To the memory of Andrew Wood, M. A. Rector of this Church; born 29 May, 1715; inducted 19 Sept. 1769; interred, amidst the tears of his Parishioners, 15 March 1772; this memorial of their Esteem and Gratitude was erected by the People of Gateshead."

Mr. Wood was a constant correspondent of Tobias Heyrick; and, having the perpetual curacy of Darlington at the same time he held Gateshead, his residence was divided between the two places; and Gainsford being near, when at Darlington he was always one of Mr. Heyrick's convivial guests. I remember to have

Mr. Robert Harrison; and a Mr. J. N. The final decision was submitted to William Guthrie, Esq.*

Mr. Noble presented his own Portrait in crayons to the late Mr. Allan, as a token of his regard; and it is carefully preserved by Mr. Allan's Son †.

No XVII. "The Rev. TOBIAS HEYRICK, sixth and youngest son of the Rev. Samuel Heyrick ‡, M. A. Rector of Lodington in Northamptonshire, was born in 1710; B. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1730; M. A. 1736; B. D. 1740; and for some years was one of the two Curates of Church Langton in Leicestershire; Vicar of Over in Cambridgeshire 1750, and of Gainford, Durham, in 1754. He was a Senior Fellow of his College, where he was greatly esteemed, and where many pleasant anecdotes, both of him and of his elder brother Nathanael, are still recollected.—I was accustomed to visit him, with my Father, at Gainford, when very young; and he struck me at

have seen many of his Letters in my Grandfather's possession. He was an uncommonly lively writer as an epistolary correspondent; and I have heard my Father say, that he was in his time the *primum mobile* and the very soul of festivity among the Maids of Honour and the Chaplains at St. James's.

* "Mr. Guthrie will, no doubt, be surprized at the receipt of a letter from one whom he some years ago honoured with his friendship; and the many civilities he at that time received emboldens him to request a favour which he hopes Mr. Guthrie will be so obliging as to grant;—viz. Mr. Allan has been soliciting a subscription among his quondam schoolfellows to raise a monument to the memory of their late worthy master Mr. Noble, in which he has succeeded to the amount of 130 Guineas. An Epitaph has been written; by some approved of, and by others condemned. It has been agreed to refer it to some gentleman of known abilities: Mr. Guthrie was mentioned; and, from the motives above, I undertook to venture to request his opinion thereon, by which we are to stand or fall. On the other side I send you a copy, and will take it as a farther addition to the many obligations already received, to give me your sentiments thereon, with any corrections or additions that you please to make. The character given in the Epitaph is strictly true. G. A. *March* 30, 1768."

† To whom I am obliged for these particulars of Mr. Noble; and also for those of Mr. Heyrick and Mr. Ritson.

‡ Of whom, and of his Ancestors and Descendants, and more particularly of his brother Nathaniel, see a full account in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. II. p. 618.

that

that time as a most extraordinary character. If I may be permitted to use the expression, he was a remarkable epicure (*deditus ventri*), though a man of wit, and otherwise good-manners. I have seen a copy of a note of his, declining to partake of a haunch of venison, apologising, as a reason, 'he understood that *four* were invited; and, as Mr. —— was one of them, he was sure there would not be *more than fat for* two.' I was once sent, with a servant, to carry him a present of smelts, or sparling, as they are called here, being the first that had been caught in the River Tees that season. He had dined before I arrived; but received me with attention, and produced plenty of sweetmeats and dried fruit for my entertainment. As I was amusing myself, he opened a door that led from his parlour to the kitchen, and cried out, 'Ellen, fry a dozen!' In about five minutes afterwards he opened the door again, and said, 'Ellen, make the dozen a score!' He gave me half a crown, and filled my pockets with good things. When I got home, I related what had passed; and it afforded entertainment to a party my Father had to sup with him, at which I was permitted to be present, although I was not conscious how I had been the cause of their merriment. My Father, however, very often afterwards reminded me of my report of my visit to Mr. Heyrick with the sparlings. When I went first to Cambridge, copies of his familiar Letters were shewn as specimens of style, recommended for imitation. Some of them are relative to a *faux pas* of a female domestic*; and others to "Bridges's History of

* "Sir, *Gainford, July* 31, 1768.

"I presume Mr. Wood has informed you that my servant has brought a fellow into my house, without my knowledge and consent; and, after stuffing and cramming his gigantic carcase, shewed him the way to her bedchamber after 12 o'clock at night, and rioted therein till morning, to my great detriment—and this for months together.—Now, Sir, I would be advised by you, whether a Writ for a Trespass, or a smart and threatening Letter from you previous to it, might not pull down his proud and saucy stomach, that has been pampered at the expence of my pantry and cellar. *He is six foot and a span high.* I hope you and

Northamptonshire*."—The *Goliah of Gath* is still living; and, whenever I see him by chance, Mr. Heyrick's Letters come fresh into my recollection.

and I can tye him down to better behaviour for the future, and keep his paunch out of my pantry and cellar. The dog confessed he had ate and drank to the value of *two shillings*; but, if you were to see his size and capacity, you could not lay him at less than the *Dragon of Wantley*, famous for his insatiable and devouring maw. I think the rascal should make some satisfaction *in terrorem*, which I would willingly give to the poor of the parish. I leave it to you, and desire you will frighten and scare him out of his roguish tricks. I am, Sir, &c. T. HEYRICK."

"SIR, *Gainford, Aug.* 2, 1768.

I have sent to you *Goliah of Gath*, in the form of a culprit and an humble suppliant; and desire you will set forth his entering my house in the dead of night in as strong colours as you can; and the consequences that might have ensued, in case you had followed the rigour of the Law. After that, make him pay you handsomely for the trouble he has given you; and make him sign a paper acknowledging his offence and promising to be guilty no more of the like trespasses. I leave the form and manner of it to you; but would have you shake him in his great shoes, lest he should turn saucy upon his getting off so easily. T. HEYRICK."

* "SIR, *Gainford, May* 29, 1774.

"I have sent you the First Volume of 'Bridges's History of Northamptonshire;' which is brought down no lower than the year 1720. The Editor has had the manuscript 20 years in his hands; has not given a line of his own; and cannot be explicit when the remainder will be published, though he promised a friend of mine five years ago it would be finished and delivered to the Subscribers at Christmas 1769†. His Bookseller got the last Subscription (two guineas) *nine years ago*.—John Bridges, Esq. the original Author, was a gentleman of £.1000 a year, near Kettering in Northamptonshire: and unfortunately died (March 16, 1723-4) after he had finished a rude draught of it, to the irreparable loss of the County. His Brother sold the Manuscript to a Bookseller, who got Subscriptions from the Gentlemen of the County, and ran off with them. After this, Sir Thomas Cave got the copy; and put it into Whalley's hands, who promised to bring it down to the present times, and has only given us Three Parts of Bridges's History, without an additional line of his own; and can't promise when the remainder shall be published. Another fellow, *an historical cheat*, has played the same trick with regard to the 'Antiquities of Leicester;' has pocketed the money, turned Critic, and writes Notes on Shakspeare‡.

† The first Volume was published in 1762; and a part of the Second in 1769. The whole Work was completed in 1791; and it is much to be lamented that it still wants a Continuation from the year 1720. See before, in vol. II. pp. 105—109.

‡ I do not suppress these reproaches.—They "hurt not honest Farmer."—How little that generous man deserved them, may be seen in vol. II. p. 623.

"I desire

His old Friend and Fellow Collegian, the late Rev. Stephen Whisson, B. D. Senior Fellow also of that College (to whom in his will he left a memorial of his friendship) wrote the following elegant epitaph upon him, which is engraved on a tablet against the North wall of the Chancel of Gainford Church:

"Juxta conduntur reliquiæ Reverendi Tobiæ Heyrick, S. T. B.
hujus Ecclesiæ per XXVIII annos Vicarii:
viri, literis, probitate, ingenio festivo,
et jucundis moribus, ornati.
Ædes suas patere semper voluit amicis et pauperibus:
Illorum gratiam conciliabat vultu et mensâ hospitali,
seriis miscens ludicra, spargens hic et inde sales jocosque,
facetiarum non inurbanus cultor:
Horum precibus sedulò occurrebat,
inopiam solicito sublevans animo et liberali manu.
Obiit 30° Martii, 1782, ætatis 72."

"I desire to know if you have Thoresby's 'Antiquities of Leeds.' If you have, I would be obliged to you for the perusal of the 2nd and 3d volumes of them, having the first now by me. If you have not, be pleased to let me know where they can be bought, and what is the price of them?—What is the price of Leland's Itinerary, in six volumes, by Hearne? whether well executed, and worth buying?—Are Master Grose's Antiquities, I mentioned to you some time ago, really valuable? The price is great.—How different is Dr. Thomas's Edition of Dugdale's History of Warwickshire, compared with the procrastinating Peter Whalley's of Northamptonshire! Thomas is a guinea cheaper, and two guineas better!

T. HEYRICK."

"SIR, *Gainford, Nov. 6*, 1774.

"I have sent you the Three Parts of the Northamptonshire History—a pitiful performance! When the other Part will come out, nobody can guess. I suppose Whalley and the Bookseller have spent the Subscriptions (four guineas *per* head) and are not able to carry it through. Whalley is unequal to the task; has a school, and a wife and family; and has neither leisure nor abilities for such a business. He is shuffling and evasive. Being pressed by some of the subscribers to inform them when the book would be finished, he replied, 'he could give no positive answer,' though he received the last Subscription *twenty-one years ago;* which is equivalent to telling us we should never receive it. The 'Supplement to the Biographia Britanniea' is lately published; and, if it is not in use, I should like to see it. Has there not been an addition of Lives, since yours has been printed? An answer at your leisure would be well taken.

T. HEYRICK."

"Mr. Lort informs me, that he has sent me 34 of Grose's Prints, and some other little things. I can assure you, he is a worthy and valuable acquaintance. He has likewise sent you some old English Deeds, &c. I hope to have great amusement from these things, which you shall share with me. T. H. *Nov.* 16, 1779."

N° XVIII. JOSEPH RITSON, ESQ.

"This snarling but very industrious and intelligent Critic is well known in the world of letters. My Father first gave him an introduction to the British Museum, in which his labour commenced. I have lived in the same house with him two or three days at a time, at Mr. Harrison's in Durham; and, to do him justice, he was very good company; but it may be accounted for, as he considered his Host as his infallible Oracle in black-letter research *. I met him once at a gentleman's table in London; and, being for that year Steward for the Charity instituted in Durham for the benefit of Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, I ventured to ask him for a benefaction, as I knew he had property in the County. He snarled furiously, and I was afraid would have bit too; but he answered, with less wit and acrimony than I expected, 'The Drones in the Cathedral at Durham ought to maintain their own brats!'

"I send you two of his Letters *. I had more of them; but have given them lately to his nephew, who promises a Life. How this promise will be performed, I cannot venture to surmise. But I think enough is exhibited of his abilities and temper in his Works generally, and more in his publication on *Animal Food* than any friend would wish to have seen."

* "SIR, *Stockton, April* 19, 1775.

"As I am informed, a History of the County Palatine is shortly to be expected from you; and as your Collection of Materials equals, I doubt not, the grandeur of your design, you will most probably have several Papers relative to the History and Antiquities of Stockton. If it be so, and you would be pleased to permit me to inspect them, either at Darlington or here, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of the favour. In return, if my service in procuring you any information you may want, in this place or its neighbourhood, would be worth your acceptance, I shall with the greatest pleasure receive your commands on the occasion.—I am already possessed of several Papers relating to this Town; but the principal sources of intelligence (which I conjecture to be at Durham) I could have had no access to.—I wish you all the success in the undertaking you can desire; and am, &c. J. RITSON."

The other Letter, with some particulars of Mr. Ritson, may be seen in the present Volume, p. 134.

N° XIX. GEORGE ALLAN, ESQ.

Of this very meritorious Antiquary, and of his curious publications, a short account has been given in vol. VI. p. 125; which, from authentic Documents, communicated by his only surviving Son*, I am now enabled to correct†, and to enlarge.

* I have noticed this gentleman, in vol. VI. p. 127, as having been admitted of Lincoln's Inn; which is a mistake, arising, perhaps, from the circumstance of having chambers there after he left Cambridge. Mr. Allan was entered a Fellow Commoner of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1784, and of the Middle Temple in 1785. He took the degree of B. A. in 1788; in Hilary Term 1790 was called to the Bar, and at the Commencement at Cambridge in 1792 took the degree of M. A. He still continues a Member of the University, and of the Middle Temple; is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and, I have great pleasure in adding, was elected, Dec. 10, 1813, a Representative in Parliament for the City of Durham.

† "The Note respecting my Father and Mr. Hutchinson, page 125, is creditable to them both; and as such I feel no uneasiness that it is not quite so correct as it might have been. The Plate of Mr. Allan and Mr. Hutchinson, which is said to have been prefixed to the account of Sherburne Hospital, was not engraved till many years after that private publication. The Portraits were painted by an itinerant Artist, and engraved by Collyer. Both have done ample justice to the subject, as better likenesses never were exhibited. It was intended by my Father as a Frontispiece to the First Volume of the History of Durham; but he changed his mind in consequence of the Trial at Newcastle, between the Printer and Mr. Hutchinson. On that occasion, Mr. (now Sir Alan) Chambre led the cause on the part of the Printer; and, among other matters of sarcasm, he held up the Print in his hand, and said, 'This is the representation of Mr. Allan and his Amanuensis Mr. Hutchinson; and there is a Dog placed between them. What is the dog intended to represent—but my Client, who has been used like a Dog!' Sir Alan Chambre is now a Judge of the Common Pleas: but my Father considered he had been under professional obligations to him at a former period, and did not expect him to be witty at his expence. I believe he never forgot it; nor would he, when the last Volume of the History was published, permit the Print to be applied as originally intended. He was particularly fond of Dogs, and animals of all descriptions; though I have heard him say he never saw a Partridge shot, or a Hare taken, in his life. I was present when he was sitting for the Portrait, and a very old favourite placed his feet on his knees; which being observed by the Painter, he said, 'Pray let them stay there, it will assist the drawing.' I have sent the Plate of my Father and Mr. Hutchinson‡, if you think it worthy of a place in the 'Literary Anecdotes.'—I saw Mr. Hutchinson a few days ago;

‡ The Two Portraits are given as the Frontispiece to this Volume. J. N.

"By a Pedigree of the family of Allan in Staffordshire, it appears that George, second son of Wil-

ago; and, although of a very advanced age, his faculties seem perfectly equal to the business of his profession, in which he still practises; whatever they may be as to Antiquities, History, Play-writing, and Poetry.—Mr. Jones, in his improved Edition of the 'Biographia Dramatica,' has not enumerated that gentleman as a Dramatic Author; but he wrote and printed 'The Princess of Zanfara.' The Play, written to express the inhumanity of the Slave-Trade, was performed with some success in the Country Theatres, and was printed; but previously I had given the original Manuscript to Dr. Carr, who sent it to Mr. Harris, with a view that it might be brought out at Covent Garden during the time that the subject of the Abolition of the Slave Trade was agitated; but Mr. Harris returned it, saying, 'it was too like *Oroonoko* and *The Revenge*.'—When Dr. Carr gave it back to me, he observed, 'All I can say of it is, that it is a much better Tragedy than either Mr. Harris has mentioned.' Mr. Hutchinson wrote Novels too.

"The other Print alluded to in the Note was taken from a wax model in my possession. It is not the Portrait of my Father's Mother; but that of Miss Anne Allan, of Grange, who died a maiden in 1785, to whom my Grandfather and Father succeeded, successively, to the estate I now possess. Her memory is so much and deservedly revered at Darlington, that the Portrait hangs over the chimney-piece of every respectable parlour in the place, and an impression sold in 1812 at Miss Cade's sale for 12*s*. The following character was exhibited in the County Papers soon after her death: 'On Sunday last died at her seat the Grange, near Darlington, most deservedly lamented, Mrs. Ann Allan, a maiden Lady, in the 68th year of her age. Severe is the blow Society in general must feel, and the poor in particular, by the loss of so distinguished a Character. Her household always at unity in itself, not so much from the command of the Mistress, as from the influence of a persuasive example, exhibited an instructive lesson of Piety and Virtue. Possessed of an ample fortune, she dispensed blessings to all around her. Pope's Man of Ross built a Church and an Alms-house: Mrs. Allan's charities were more extensive; many of them public and open; more, secret and silent; nor were they confined to Sect or Party, or to her own neighbourhood. Wherever she heard of Misery and Distress, though at some hundred miles distance, her heart and hand were opened to alleviate them; and in such numberless instances, that it may be truly said of her, that she fed the hungry, cloathed the naked, and caused the Widow's heart to sing for Joy!' Under her Portrait is inscribed: 'ANN ALLAN, of Blackwell Grange, near Darlington, died Oct. 16, 1787, æt. 68. In gratitude to her memory, and to her friends, this Print is inscribed by G. A.'"

A monument was erected in Darlington church, by my Father, to her memory, and that of her Sister, and also of his own Wife, which is thus inscribed:

'Choro

liam Allan, of Brockhouse, went to settle in the County of Durham. He died in 1674; and left nine sons, of whom the eldest went to reside at Newcastle upon Tyne; amassed a large fortune in the Coal-trade; and purchased estates, a part of which still retains the name of *Allan's Flats*, near Chester le Street*. He was succeeded by a son Thomas, who left five daughters†.

"George was the sixth son. He settled at Darlington as a mercer and general merchant; and, being very fortunate in a contract to furnish Government with a large quantity of salt, it has been said, and is generally reported here, that he bought South Sea Stock to a great amount, which, being let into the secret, he sold before the bubble burst, and purchased estates‡. He built Grange in the same year he purchased the estates; and gave it to

"Choro Cœlesti Beatarum Virginum accessere
DOROTHEA et ANNA,
GEORGII ALLAN de BLACKWELL GRANGE, Arm. Filiæ.
ILLA, anno 1760, æt. 38.
Sociarum dulce decus, et invidia major;
HÆC, anno 1785, æt. 66.
Pauperum solamen, omnium deliciæ:
UTRAQUE Christianis virtutibus eximia.
Has erga grati animi, necnon desiderii ANNÆ suæ
Conjugis charissimæ,
Anno 1787, æt. 46, abreptæ,
Hoc pignus lubens meritis
Posuit GEO. ALLAN de DARLINGTON."

* "For further particulars of the Name and Arms, see Sir John Prestwich's 'Respublica.'"

† "Those ladies considering themselves to be old maids, the youngest being then forty-five, they adopted my Father as their heir, and for some years he resided with them during his vacations from school. They, however, changed their minds afterwards, and married into the families of Shaftoe and Jennison; and the whole of the property was divided and dissipated in horse-racing."

‡ "This must be a mistake; as, by referring to my title-deeds, I find estates, now let to the amount of 5000*l. per annum*, were all purchased in one year, namely 1710, and the South Sea scheme did not take place till 1719. It is possible, however, as he purchased afterwards a variety of small farms and parcels of ground near the town of Darlington, that he might have been a lucky proprietor of South Sea stock."

his son George in his life-time. He died in 1743; and his son followed him in 1753, leaving three daughters, Anne, Dorothy, and Catherine.

"Anne, who survived her two sisters, died at Grange, in October 1785; and devised all her estates to her cousin, James Allan, of Darlington, for his life, with remainders over.

"Nicholas was the eighth son. He died in 1716, leaving fourteen children; the youngest of which was the above-mentioned James, my Grandfather; and it is remarkable to add, he survived the whole, and was the only one of the family that married*.

"Mr. James Allan was a good Lawyer, and a very accurate Antiquary; particularly skilled in the old Court hands; and I think of the two he could read an antient Charter with more facility than my Father. He was very fond of old Records, and a great Index-maker. 'Rymer's Fœdera' was constantly on his parlour floor, and perpetually referred to in the course of his reading. His dress, which he never varied, and his manners, were of the old school; but he possessed a fund of lively anecdote, was generous and convivial, and one of the most agreeable men any where but in his own family. At home, except when he had company, he was peevish and austere to an excess; and I believe I am the only one of the family that ever presumed to enter into any unrestrained familiar conversation with him†. Indeed my Father often acknowledged

* "My Grandmother was Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Pemberton, of Darlington, Merchant. Her Brother married Elizabeth Killinghall, of Middleton St. George, in the County of Durham. —The connexion of Killinghalls, Pemberton, and Allan, arose by several intermarriages; and I am now the representative of each, though I only possess the Allan or Grange estates. A moiety of the Killinghall property came to my grandfather through a devise of the last Mr. Killinghall; and the other part went to the late Mr. Pemberton, of Middleton St. George, who demised it to two maternal maiden aunts, since dead."

† "My Grandfather and my Father, though of congenial pursuits, were nevertheless at variance during almost the whole of the life of the former, from causes which it would be uninteresting to relate; but no reconciliation ever took place. It was my misfortune also to differ with my Father for a period

of

that he never could get the better of a sort of timidity, bordering on fear, when in his presence, during the whole of his life.

"His eldest Son*, the late Mr. George Allan, possessed a strong and active mind; and, independently of the proper studies of his profession, which he never neglected, paid very great attention to Antiquities, and Genealogical researches. In Heraldry, particularly, he had acquired so very extraordinary a degree of skill, that in 1763 he had serious thoughts of publishing an elaborate Copper-plate Peerage; for which he actually circulated Proposals, a copy of which will be found below †; but, after engraving at

of three or four years, which I chiefly spent on the Continent; but it is an heartfelt satisfaction to me to recollect we were reconciled some years before his death. I was not at this house when the event took place; but my Sister informed me that her Father executed a very short will only an hour before his death, on which occasion he said, 'I always promised my Books and Prints to George; but, as I leave little, and he will have enough, he must buy them, but you will not drive a hard bargain.' The late Mr. Todd, a very respectable Bookseller, of York, was sent for; his valuation was satisfactory to all parties, and I am possessed of what I esteem more than if I had had a considerable legacy in money. My Father was a good man, a man of almost uncommon generosity and hospitality: but he had faults; and who is without them? He was warm in his affections, but very keen in resentment, and though I believe as temperate a man as ever existed, he was extremely irritable during the latter years of his life. I have no doubt but the distribution of my Grandfather's large property, and particularly the Killinghall estates, to the youngest son, now possessed by a cousin of mine, was the cause of it."

* "My Grandfather left three sons and a daughter. Both the uncles died after the father in very opulent circumstances; but a very respected aunt, now living in Darlington, has derived but a scanty provision, either from her father or her rich brothers, one of whom died a bachelor."

† "This Work will be elegantly printed on large imperial paper, with a neat and beautiful type, and embellished with proper ornaments, and the several variations made from time to time in the arms on copper-plates; in the course of which, many curious and interesting remarks will be made on the face of each Pedigree, shewing how and when each Peer came by their respective titles, estates, &c. One Number, containing 5 whole sheets, will be published monthly, or oftener, as the nature of the work will admit, price 5s. The whole, as near as can be computed, will not exceed forty-two numbers. Each subscriber to pay two guineas

least one large Plate (partly deterred by the prospect of the hazard and expence, and partly from two similar works having been about the same time

guineas advance, and on the publication of the 20th number three guineas more; after which no more will be requested till the work is completed, which, if possible, shall be finished in much less time than is above proposed: and should there be a proper encouragement in the subscription, no pains or expence will be spared to render it the most complete and elegant performance ever yet offered the publick, by the addition of many more pages of letter-press, and several beautiful copper-plates and designs, tending in a particular manner to illustrate the History of the English Peerage, which will be given *gratis* to the subscribers. Therefore such of the Nobility and Gentry who are inclined to encourage this undertaking, are earnestly requested to be as early in their subscriptions as possible. Every Nobleman will be waited on with the original Pedigree of his Family: so that, should any mistakes be discovered, they may be carefully corrected before publication."

That Mr. Allan had a formidable Rival to encounter, will appear by the following extract from a Newspaper of that period:

"You must know I am a great lover of the noble science of Heraldry; and have, for these many years bypast, made large collections in order to write a complete treatise thereon, and been at great pains in forming exact Genealogical Tables relating to our English Nobility, with a view to make them public; but, alas, my intentions are now frustrated by the number of publications that have lately appeared on the same subject. But what gives me infinite satisfaction is, to find one of them on my own plan. Mr. Collins's and Mr. Guthrie's are Historical Accounts of the Peerage, and indeed at the same time contain a Genealogical one; and are very proper to be perused with all Tables, to the latter of which I am inclined to give the preference. With regard to Tables, they are beyond doubt the most instructive. Of these there are two now publishing, and a promise of a third from the Heralds. The first is by one Mr. Edmondson, and originally compiled by Sir William Segar, and, as he says, 'without the possession of which *no Tables can be exact.*' This, I think, is too bold an assertion: I must allow Sir William Segar a great man in his profession; but was he, or does he still continue, unrivaled? No, I hope not. Besides, have we not the same materials still remaining from whence his Baronage was compiled, and many more valuable lights now opened, by the beneficence of Parliament, in the British Museum? I cannot help saying, in the words of his Rival Mr. Allan, that '*these Tables are disposed in so obscure and intricate a manner, as to oblige us even to a studious application in order to obtain that knowledge we expected at sight*;' whilst, on the contrary, Mr. Allan's are beautiful plain, and explicit, *even to the meanest capacity.* What subscriptions these two gentlemen have got, I know not. But, Mr. Printer, give me leave through your means, impartially to declare my opinion

entered into by Mr. Jacob * and Mr. Edmondson †) he declined the undertaking; but not till he had attempted a different mode of publication ‡.

"From a congeniality of pursuits, he soon became acquainted with the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. (at that time Somerset Herald, and Registrar, afterwards Garter King of Arms) and with Isaac Heard, Esq. (then Lancaster Herald, and now Sir Isaac Heard, the present venerable Garter King of Arms.) His correspondence with those gentlemen, many of whose Letters I have now before me, was on all sides mutually communicative and instructive; and, in 1764, on a vacancy of the office of Richmond Herald §,

opinion on these two Works to the Nobility and Gentry, who ought to encourage them; as, I declare publicly, both the Authors are unknown to me; and, if any preference ought to be given to merit, perspicuity, and ingenuity, I think Mr. Allan's Tables have the claim thereto, and worthy of the greatest encouragement, which he may depend upon all in the power of, Yours, &c."

* Chaplain to the King, and to the Duke of Chandos. His "Peerage" was published in three volumes folio.

† Joseph Edmondson, Esq. appointed Mowbray-Herald Extraordinary March 1764. His "Baronage" extends to six vols. folio.

‡ "Mr. Allan's compliments to Lord Lincoln; and has taken the freedom to wait on his Lordship, to return thanks for his encouragement to his Peerage; but, as the expence of engraving amounted to such a large sum as 3000*l.* at least, he could not possibly think of carrying it on in the manner proposed, unless assured of 200 subscribers. He has been desired to print it at the letter-press, in which he will have an opportunity to make many more curious and valuable remarks than he could have done by the means of copper-plates; notwithstanding which, numbers of plates, and all the arms, &c. will still be inserted in the course of the work; and the price of the whole Peerage will not now exceed ten guineas. Should his Lordship approve of this last scheme when he has seen the Proposals, Mr. Allan still hopes for his Lordship's encouragement. A draft of his Lordship's Genealogy is left herewith, which Mr. Allan begs his Lordship will do him the honour to peruse, and make any observations thereon he thinks proper, and to keep it till called for."

§ "DEAR SIR, *Heralds-office, May* 23, 1764.

"As you often expressed a great desire of being a Member of our College, and we conceived a friendship for you from our good opinion of your heart and understanding; we take this opportunity to acquaint you, we have just learnt the death of Mr. Pugolas*, Richmond Herald, which makes a vacancy. We believe you have friends in town, &c. who will be ready to re-

* Henry Pugolas, Esq. died May 23, 1764.

present

Mr. Allan was very handsomely invited to accept it; an offer which he, with a proper acknowledgement of the intended favour, as handsomely declined*; and soon after had an opportunity of obliging his two heraldic friends by several useful communications†.

"With Mr. Edmondson he was also an occasional Correspondent; though, from the offer which had been made to Mr. Allan, the young Herald (who had enjoyed his appointment only two months) conceived an unaccountable jealousy‡. They continued, however, their friendly correspondence.

present your merits as they deserve, and you may be assured the effect of our good wishes shall appear as far as in our power, if you think of making an application.—The Duke of Norfolk is at Worksop.—We remain your sincere friends,

RALPH BIGLAND, Somerset,
ISAAC HEARD, Lancaster.

* "SIRS, *May* 26, 1764.

"I cannot sufficiently express the sense I have of your kind intentions in my favour, relative to the vacancy in the College. At the time when I had first the pleasure of knowing you in town, for certain causes (which have since been happily removed) my then circumstances and disposition would have made such an opportunity extremely agreeable to me: but, though I have a particular fondness for Heraldry, and your obliging partiality would make me still more desirous of being a Member; yet my connexions in life are such, as would at this time render my acceptance as improper, as it is unnecessary. Your being entire strangers to the happiness of my present situation, places your behaviour on this occasion in the most amiable and disinterested light. And permit me to assure you, that I shall ever be proud of being ranked among the number of your friends; that the remembrance of your kindness will ever remain; and that nothing would give me greater pleasure than some future opportunity of shewing with what sincerity I am, &c. G. ALLAN."

† "SIR, *London, Dec.* 20, 1764.

"If it could conveniently be done (not else) that you could procure, or employ a proper person to take copies of, the inscriptions on the Monuments or Grave-stones in the Church or Church-yard of Darlington, such as you think may be useful as pertaining to good or creditable families, I shall gladly pay the expence. I had this morning the honour to breakfast with Lady Stafford, who never fails to say many good things of you. R. B."

‡ In a Letter dated Jan. 8, 1765, Mr. Edmondson says, "I have looked among my MSS; but can find nothing worth sending you; I have now by me the finest Visitation of Yorkshire in this kingdom, as it is full of Deeds, Charters, Records, Domesday, &c. which I should be glad you should see; but I do not know how it can be done, as the book is only lent me, and also

valued

On the 24th of September 1766, Mr. Allan added considerably to his comforts, and to his property, by a marriage with Anne, the only child of Mr. James Colling Nicholson *, of Scruton in Yorkshire.

valued at 21*l.*—I have one favour to beg of you. I am informed by different hands that, when the last vacancy was in the Heralds-office, Messrs. Heard and Bigland sent you a letter, that, if you would come to town, they could get you the vacancy. The truth of this assertion I beg to know, as it will be of infinite service to me, therefore hope you will oblige, Yours, &c. J. E."

"What Mr. Edmondson means by this enquiry," says Mr. Allan to Mr. Bigland, Jan. 8, 1765, "I cannot tell. What you and Mr. Heard were so obliging as write to me on that head, I never mentioned to any person except my friend Mr. Stevens, and that no more than saying that both of you were so kind as to send me an account of a vacancy, if I had any inclination to apply for it."

"DEAR SIR, *London, 15th Jan.* 1765.

"Mr. Heard as well as myself are extremely sensible of your most obliging favour of the 8th, and shall always be ready to promote so agreeable a correspondence; and confess once more that we rejoice sincerely in all your good fortune. This is the only thing that could lessen our regret for having our Society deprived of one who we imagine would have been an ornament to it, and whose friendship we must wish. This leads on to the extract of Mr. Edmondson's letter, which we do not think so extraordinary, having experienced many disagreeable proofs of his behaviour. As to the Visitation of Yorkshire worth 21*l.* I imagine it is one that I saw (which he then called his own) some years ago at his house, which he then boasted much of. There are several copies in the world. We have, I dare say, the self-same thing in every particular, besides many others for the County of York.

"Your specimens of the Monumental Inscriptions are extremely curious, though I cannot by any means desire you will give yourself so much trouble: but such anecdotes will be very acceptable; and, on the other hand, any thing in my power, or Mr. Heard's, you may freely command. Your obliged and very sincere humble servant, RALPH BIGLAND."

* "My maternal Grandfather (I now use the words of Mr. Allan) assumed the name of Nicholson by the direction of an uncle of that name (Rector of Great Stainton in this county, and of the same family with the Author of the 'Historical Library'), who left him an estate. He was one of the most affectionate and best of men, though not the least of a literary turn. I believe, on the contrary, the Bible, Moore's Almanack, and the Provincial Newspapers, were the full extent of his reading. In his younger days he kept a small pack of fox-hounds, and amused himself with a farm of his own of 150 acres; but the last 20 years of his life he lived entirely with my Father. A portrait of him is inscribed,

"James Colling Nicholson died Feb. 8, 1794, aged 85.
Sibi et Amicis D. D. D. G. A."

"My

In or about the year 1768 Mr. Allan commenced his typographical labours*; in which he had in

"My Mother was his only child, and a better woman never breathed. She died in 1787, aged 46. There were six children of the marriage; George, Anne, Elizabeth, Hannah, James, and Dorothy (now living at Darlington).—Anne married John Wright, Esq. of Bolton in Swale, and died in 1797, leaving two sons and two daughters.—Elizabeth married Seymour Hodgson, Esq. of Richmond. She died in 1794. One child survives both father and mother.—Hannah died an infant.—James was a Captain in the 29th regiment of foot, and at the point of gaining at an early period the rank of Major, when he died, of the yellow fever, in the Island of Grenada, in 1795, aged 22, lamented by every one who knew him. He was educated by Dr. Carr, and entered of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; and very ample preferment was designed for him in the Church: but, chusing a military life, his career was short indeed."

* The earliest in point of time, though *undated*, is, "The Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, for founding the Free-Grammar School at Darlington, 1567;" which is accompanied by the appointments of four successive Upper Masters—Cuthbert Allen, B. A. 1747—Thomas Cooke, B. A. 1748—Robert Meetkirke, M. A. late of Icklefield, Herts, 1750—Thomas Morland, Clerk, 1755—and of John Dixon, Under-master, 1758.—Annexed to it also are, "Statutes, Ordinances, and Decrees, Feb. 3, 1748;" confirmed by Bp. Chandler in June 1749.—The School Seal, a figure of Queen Elizabeth, is given in an engraved vignette.

"Inspeximus of the Surrender made by Hugh Whitehead, Prior of the Cathedral Church or Monastery of St. Cuthbert at Durham, to King Henry the Eighth, December 31, 1540."

"The Foundation Charter of the Cathedral Church of Durham by King Henry the Eighth, 12th May 1541. The Endowment of the same, 16th May 1541. And other Papers relating to the Dean and Chapter of Durham."

"Rules and Orders to be observed in Actions and Proceedings in the Court of the County of Durham."

"Collections relating to St. Edmund's Hospital at Gatesheved, in the County of Durham; shewing the Foundation thereof by Nicholas Farnham, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1247; and afterwards dissolved by a General Act of Parliament, 26th Henry 8th, 1535; but again re-founded by King James 1st, 4th January 1610, by the name of 'King James's Hospital in Gateside;' together with several Charters, Grants, &c. concerning the said Town and Church of Gateside, so far as can be collected from Registers, Close Rolls, authentic Records, Wills, and other Instruments in MSS. and Print.—'*Gather up the Fragments that remain.*' 6 John, v. 12.—Printed in the year MDCCLXIX."

"Collections relating to Sherburn Hospital, in the County Palatine of Durham; shewing the Foundation thereof by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1181; and what alterations it has since undergone, by an Act of Parliament incorporating

view the twofold purpose of printing occasionally his leases and other papers relative to his profession*,

porating the same, 27 Queen Elizabeth, 1585; and several Charters, Grants, Benefactions, Visitations, Inquisitions, Rules, Ordinances, and Masters thereof, so far as can be collected from Registers, Close Rolls, authentic Records, Wills, and other Instruments in MS and Print. Printed in the year 1771." [With a View of Sherburn Hospital; R. Hutchinson del. Bailey sc. 1771, and a Vignette of the Seal of the Hospital.]

"Collections relating to the Hospital at Gretham, in the County of Durham; shewing the Foundation thereof by Robert Stitchehill, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1272; and afterwards re-founded and incorporated by Letters Patent of King James Ist, 20th July 1610, by the Name of 'Master and Brothers of the Hospital of God in Gretham, in the County Palatine of Durham. Together with several Charters, Grants, Visitations, Inquisitions, Rules and Ordinances, concerning the said Hospital and Church of Gretham, &c."

"The Recommendatory Letter of Oliver Cromwell to William Lenthall, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, for erecting a College and University at Durham; and his Letters Patent (when Lord Protector) for founding the same†. With the Address of the Provost and Fellows of the said College to his Son Richard (when Lord Protector) on the Death of his Father."

"A Letter from William Frankeleyn, Rector of Houghton le Spring, to Cardinal Wolsey, Bishop of Durham, about certain Coal-mines at Whickham, and other Rights and Privileges of the Bishopric, and the Cardinal's Mint there for Coinage of Money."

"An Address‡ and Queries to the Public, relative to the compiling a complete Civil and Ecclesiastical History of the antient and present State of the County Palatine of Durham, 1774." 4to.

"Antiquarian Tracts;" selected from the "Archæologia, &c.

"A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Right Honourable and Reverend Richard Trevor, Lord Bishop of Durham; with a particular account of his last Illness. Darlington, 1776." 4to. [and his Portrait by R. Hutchinson, engraved by J. Collyer.]

"The Legend of St. Cuthbert; or the Histories of his Churches at Lindisfarne, Cunecascestre, and Dunholm. By Robert Hegg, 1626. Darlington, printed by George Smith, 1777," with a Vignette View of Lindisfarne, 4to.

* "Of Gateshead Hospital, there were but 50 copies printed; and that was when I was too young to have made any observation. I can only add, from what I have been told, that a great part of it was executed by a small folding-press; but a regular

† These two from the Originals in Durham Library; the latter written on vellum, and beautifully illuminated with Oliver's picture, arms, and several emblematical designs.

‡ In a Letter to Mr. Gough, Dec. 5, 1775, Mr. Allan says, "I am to beg pardon for having made so free in copying from your Preface, into the Address I distributed round this County. Sorry I am to say, it has been productive of little information." See p. 366.

Printer

and of amusing himself by multiplying at an easy rate any curious subject in Antiquities or Biography that struck his fancy; all of which, from the small number of copies that were taken off, have long since become *Libri rarissimi.*

Printer having set up business in the Town during the progress of it, a frame was made, to hold four quarto pages (the previous part having been performed by a page only at a time), which were composed at home, and sent, with the paper ready damped, to be worked off by the Printer. The Tracts relating to Gretham and Sherburne Hospitals were printed in the same manner; and it is curious to observe, that an intimate acquaintance of my Father's, now living, asserts, that the proofs scarce ever stood in need of correction, he being himself not only the Compositor, but the Distributor of the types when the form was broken up. I remember the folding-press very well, and the arrival of that from London with which he worked even within the last year of his life; nay, so fond was he of the office or employment, he had undertaken, but a few months before his last illness, to print for me a Translation I had attempted of a small German Novel, in which the Philosophy of Professor Kant is particularly satirized; and actually corresponded with me respecting the number of pages it would run to, and in what manner I wished it to be executed. Being thus set up, as above, with a regular apparatus, he hired a devil, a poor fellow that occasioned him more trouble than if he had done all the drudgery himself; but he believed the man to be honest, and, as he was friendless, so far from dismissing him without remuneration, he enabled him to enter into partnership with a Bookseller in Darlington; and, on finishing the Legend of St. Cuthbert, he permitted *George Smith* to be placed on the title as the Printer, with a view to gain him some credit in his profession. This partnership did not last long; but, during its continuance, my Father very kindly corrected the press, even of every common hand-bill that went from the office; and though he did not condescend to correct Ballads, the printing of which was the chief part of the business, a copy was always brought to him. He had a bundle of those performances, which I am not able to find; but I recollect it contained a vast display of ribaldry and typographical error, which were equally amusing. After Smith's failure, he was again retained for the private press; but he was the perpetual cause of trouble and anxiety; for my Father never went into the printing-room without being irritated by the dirty manner in which the forms were kept, and the filthy state of the types when distributed. Besides this, more time was lost, in correcting repeated proofs, than he could well bear; and the fellow becoming shamefully addicted to Cock-fighting, a vice very prevalent in this County, which my Father, if possible, held in greater abhorrence than Drunkenness, he was dismissed. He was, however, never totally abandoned by him; and is now living at Darlington, obtaining occasional employment, having some relief from the parish, and sometimes partaking of a share

of

"Amongst his other *good Customers* (for he printed *gratis)* was Thomas Pennant, Esq. the celebrated Naturalist and Traveller; to whom he was at first introduced through the medium of Bp. Egerton *. .

of my bounty. The amusement was carried on afterwards by the assistance of a Relation, whose time was his own; and the correction of the press was latterly the only part my Father performed. Independent of the Antiquarian Tracts, and the little performances for his Friends, a great variety of fugitive satirical pieces were printed, particularly Election-squibs; but, whether by design or accident, I have not a copy of any one. He printed, also, copies of the Family Wills; and I once heard him say, he would transcribe and print all the Title-deeds of his estates, which would certainly have been a labour of little use or profit. His last intention was, to have printed a Catalogue of his Museum; which, by his manuscript preparations for it, I think would have been very amusing; and I lament he did not execute it. After his death, the press and materials were sold to a Printer in the Town, without my knowledge. I should otherwise have been tempted to have kept them, as a memorial of past times, and present pleasing recollections, rather than for any use I could have made of them. During a vacation from College, he once prevailed on me to become a Compositor; and I made a tolerable proficiency in the art: but I was not very enthusiastically fond of the employment.—Having mentioned the Wills, I may be permitted to add an anecdote of my own. Having occasion, a few years ago, to shew my title to a particular estate to a very eminent Attorney in London, to whom I was not personally known, I left a printed copy of a Will at his chambers, the authenticity of which he might have explored at Doctors' Commons; yet this circumstance appeared to him so strange, that he took it to be an imposition; and it was necessary for me to explain, through my own Attorney, that my Father had had a private press, under the impression of which almost every matter he was interested in, fairly went; and that I had left the printed copy of the Will required merely to save time."

* "SIR, *Albemarle Street, Jan.* 19, 1775.

"Trusting that it will not be disagreeable to you, I have ventured to recommend to your correspondence Mr. Pennant, a friend of mine, who is going to publish his Tour into the North. He has read the account of Sherburn Hospital with which you favoured me, and is very desirous of applying to you concerning some particulars relating to the County of Durham, which are to be taken notice of in his next publication. I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken; and am, Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant, J. DURHAM."

"DEAR SIR, *London, Jan.* 19, 1775.

"My Lord Bishop of Durham wrote you a line to-night, respecting Mr. Pennant; but, as his Lordship had not time to say much to you, he orders me to acquaint you, that Mr. Pennant is a friend of his, and a Gentleman who has already indulged the Publick

"Mr. Allan was not more fond of printing than transcribing. When a boy at school, he had his

Publick with an account of some of his Journeys to the Northwards and elsewhere. He has at present a design of making public a Tour to the North; and as his Lordship thought it would be agreeable both to yourself and to him, that some particulars relative to the *ancient* and present state of the County of Durham might be inserted in his intended publication; he mentioned your name to him as being best able to inform him. His Lordship will be much obliged to you, if he (Mr. Pennant) should trouble you with a Letter, to favour him with your correspondence, which he hopes may be not unpleasing to yourself. GEORGE BROOKS."

"MY LORD, *Jan.* 24, 1775.

"I received the favour of your Lordship's Letter, and also another from Mr. Brooks. Your Lordship does me great honour in mentioning my name to Mr. Pennant, a gentleman whose publications have so much merit with every man who reads them. I shall think myself highly favoured, and very happy with his correspondence; and, if he wants any information concerning the County of Durham in my power, it shall be communicated to him with great pleasure. I beg my respectful compliments to Mr. Pennant; and, whenever I receive a Letter from him, he may be assured of an immediate answer.—I will take the liberty of sending your Lordship an engraved copy from the original of Bp. Pudsey's Charter (confirmed by the Pope) to the City of Durham, and also printed copies of King James's Charters for refounding Gateshead and Gretham Hospitals, of both which your Lordship is Patron. I have the honour to be, &c. G. ALLAN."

The preceding Letters were introductory to a friendly and valuable correspondence with Mr. Pennant; in one of which Mr. Allan says, "When at Harrowgate, you mentioned a desire of my printing you a sheet on some private matter, to disperse among a few friends. You will oblige me much to send it, with directions how you would have it done. You also intimate an intention of commencing Printer. It is a pretty amusement; but, without a proper person to direct you at first starting, you will, I am afraid, throw it aside in a pet; patience is a most necessary virtue to be endowed with. Did I not send you an advertisement for a portable press? On what construction that was, I cannot say; for, to print four pages in quarto, will require about 180 pounds of Pica letter, Roman and Italick. The printer of whom it is ordered, will assort each letter properly. If you should engage with it, I recommend you to Baskerville's types, as they are not above a penny a pound dearer than other Founders. Inclosed is a specimen with the prices *per* pound. If you could engage a young devil from some printing-house of eminence, he will easily instruct you; but there are many, very many, other requisites besides types. There is an ingenious book in octavo, published by Adlard and Brown, in Fleet-street, 1770, called 'The History of the Origin and Progress of Printing,' which will fully instruct you in every particular. I have lately got a complete screw-press from London, made by the best hand there, which cost me 16 guineas. Upon the whole,

I do

Horace interleaved; and he transcribed the whole of Francis's Translation, in the neatest hand-writing. Not a blot or correction is to be seen throughout the whole.—The octavo edition of "Clarke's Homer's Iliad" he also embellished with Pope's Translation *.

"In 1774 Mr. Allan became possessed of Mr. Randall's MSS. which induced him to turn his thoughts towards a History of the County Palatine; for which he circulated his "Address and Queries †;"

I do suppose my workshop in this Art has cost me 70*l.*; but then I have three different sorts of letter, that would set up 14 close quarto pages, or more. I heartily wish you success if you engage, and as much amusement as I meet with. G. ALLAN."

"Mr. Pennant's publications from the Darlington press are now uncommonly rare.—One of them is, a thin Volume of "Miscellanies," without Title-page, but consisting of "Ode occasioned by a Lady professing an Attachment to Indifference; Chester, March 1769." "On a Lady chosen on the same day Patroness of a Book-Society and a Hunting Meeting; Chester, Sept. 20, 1771;" "Two Letters, copied from the Chester Courant, 1781;" "American Annals, 1775—1778; or, Hints and Queries for Parliament Men;" "Flintshire Petition, 1780;" and "An Account of several Earthquakes felt in Wales, 1780; by Thomas Pennant, Esq. F. R. S.; read Jan. 25, 1781, before the Royal Society."

"Another is intituled, 'OF THE PATAGONIANS; formed from the Relation of Father Falkener, a Jesuit, who had resided among them thirty-eight years; and from the different Voyagers who had met with this Tall Race. Printed, by the Friendship of George Allan, Esq. at his private Press at Darlington, 1788," 4to.

* "I have a few of his School Exercises, which are not more extraordinary than such things generally are; but they, and indeed his whole life, exhibit a rare instance of continued labour and attentive industry. I conceive, from the variety of transcripts I possess, that he must have been in the habit, when a young man, of borrowing books he could not afford to buy; such, for instance, as Dugdale's Monasticon, from which he made voluminous extracts, though I remember it to have been in his Library as long as I can recollect. I was with him at Scruton, where my maternal Grandfather then lived, when Mr. Gale lent him the volumes of his Grandfather's manuscripts. He could not be prevailed upon to prolong his visit a single day, because no proper paper could be procured in the village, and therefore instantly hastened home, and began his labour, the result of which I have no need to notice now. G. A."

† In a Letter to the Rev. Mark Noble, April 24, 1780, Mr. Allan says, "The Publick has been long amused with Dr. Gower's Cheshire, but I despair now of seeing it: it will bear some affinity to the Sister Palatinate here. My Collections for this County would astonish you. It may surprize you a little, when I tell you they will fill three folio volumes. I will send you in my next a small

but soon relinquished his plan, in favour of Mr. Hutchinson, to whom he became a most assiduous and very excellent Assistant and Patron*.

"About the same period he commenced a correspondence with that eminent Antiquary Francis Grose†, Esq.; by whose particular recommendation he was elected F. S. A. on the 15th of December 1774; which led to an intimacy with Mr. Gough‡, at that time Director of the Society, and with Mr. Norris, who was for many years their Secretary§.

"In 1790, on the death of my Grandfather, my Father declined business; but with unremitted ardour continued his antiquarian and other scientific amusements; and made a very considerable addition to his stock of curiosities, by the purchase of the entire Museum of his friend Mr. Tunstall; in which the Collection of Birds alone had cost 5000*l*||. Whilst

small Address I drew up, for another Work, a few years ago, and distributed to every Clergyman and gentleman in the County, to solicit assistance; but, alas! few communications were made. Let us despise all those snarling dogs in the Manger.—Send the Essay you mention. I will print it with pleasure, and send you as many Copies as you chuse,—only give me time; consider it will be all my own hand-work at stolen hours—business must be minded, whilst we profess it. I would not have it neglected."

* On this subject see before, in vol. VI. p. 126.

† Some of whose Letters will be given hereafter.

‡ A part of Mr. Allan's correspondence has been printed in vol. VI.; and more shall be hereafter selected.

§ He soon after presented to the Society, 26 quarto volumes of MSS. relating chiefly to the University of Oxford; extracted by the Rev. W. Smith. See vol. VI. p. 126.

|| This is a very remarkable instance of the little chance of such sort of curiosities advancing in value; or rather of the certainty of their depreciation. The whole was purchased by Mr. Allan, in 1790, for less than 700*l*.; and, after his death, in 1800, was valued only at 300 guineas.—Of this Museum, the Birds alone filled a Catalogue of two Volumes; and a third comprised, "A large Collection of Curiosities brought by Captain Cook from Otaheite, &c. &c. —A Collection of India Armour inlaid with gold, consisting of Sabres, Bows and Arrows, &c.—A small Collection of Shells and Fossils, not very valuable.—Some Reptiles, and a variety of specimens of Roman Sculpture in Brass.—Some Insects.—Some Coins; a few rare ones; but the bulk chiefly of the Lower Empire.—A pretty numerous Collection of the Provincial Halfpennies, Specimens of Roman Pottery, and Chinese Curiosities."—The whole Collection, and the entire Library, were sold under Mr. Allan's Will, for the benefit of those to whom he had left his personal estate.

They

thus usefully and pleasantly employing his fortune and his leisure*, he was interrupted by a warning thus described in a Letter to Mr. Watson †, Aug. 3, 1797. He again, however, rallied; and, resuming his former occupations ‡, survived till May 18, 1800.

They were all purchased by the present Mr. Allan, and still continue at the Grange.

* In 1791 Mr. Nichols received an additional proof, to many he had before experienced, of Mr. Allan's desire to communicate useful information to his Friends:

"SIR, *Darlington, May* 28, 1791.

"Having lately had the indulgence of examining the noble Library of my worthy deceased friend Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. of Wycliffe, in the County of York, I found copies of the Visitation-books of several of the Counties in England, and which I believe were bought by him at the sale of Mr. Anstis's Library. Among them was a large folio, entitled, 'The Visitation of the County of Leicestershire, taken by Sampson Leonard alias Blewmantle, and Augustine Vincent alias Rouge-rose Pursivants of Arms in Anno Dom. 1619.—Office mark, C. 7.' It contains many hundred Pedigrees, all fair wrote, and the Arms excellently tricked. It immediately occurred, that this Book might be of some use to you in the Genealogical part of your intended History of that County; and, for that purpose, I requested the loan for a short time, which was readily granted, and it is now before me. As it has ever been a pleasure to me to lend every assistance in my power to forward any Literary Work, permit me to make a tender of my services to you, in transcribing any Pedigrees that you may want; and the sooner you commission me the better, as, about the latter end of next month, I shall be making my annual visit to Bristol. I beg my compliments to my respected friend Mr. Gough; and am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, G. A."

† "You will wonder at not hearing from me before this; but, when you know the situation I have been in, you will readily excuse me; for on Tuesday week, at Grange, I was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke, which deprived me of all reason and sight for near two hours. I was writing, when seized, and fell off my chair. Till Tuesday last I continued very poorly: however, I thought a stir from home, with more exercise, might relieve me;' and accordingly I arrived here last night, and have the pleasure to say, I am daily growing better, and hope to God, I shall soon recover, though my eyes and head are still much affected.'

‡ His last Letter to Mr. Nichols was dated from Harrogate, July 20, 1798.

"I have received your favour; and think myself highly obliged by your kind offer to furnish me with the several Plates you name, which will be a grand acquisition to the illustration of the 'Britannia.' I therefore beg you will send *the whole* of the Plates to the Magazine from 1782 down to the present time, as also *all* belonging to the 'Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.' The sooner you send them, the better; as I shall leave this place next

"A few years before his death, he borrowed a Manuscript Visitation of Yorkshire, by Dugdale, which he accurately copied in two volumes folio, and emblazoned the arms in a very neat manner. Sir M. M. Sykes purchased the original afterwards; but I prefer my copy infinitely.—He never read but with a pen in his hand; and, if the expression may be used, as to Heraldry, Antiquity, and Natural History, as well as Classics, his *Adversaria* are numerous and valuable. As an instance of quick and ready attention, Sir John Prestwich's 'Respublica' had been sent him as soon as published, which he read immediately. Three days after, I requested him to let me see the book; and I found, in the course of his reading he had copied on the margin the several autographs from the fac-simile of the Death-warrant of Charles the First, and had further illustrated the book by a variety of arms and portraits. Considering his extensive professional business before he retired, and his constant labour in writing, I verily believe he wrote almost a quire for every day he lived*. His habits were very regular and temperate; but, nevertheless, he did not preserve a healthy regimen, and was continually ailing. He rose at half past seven, ate a hearty breakfast at eight, very seldom took any exercise, and scarce ate any animal food at all. About three glasses of wine was his allowance after dinner. He drank tea, but seldom ate supper. He was fond of having his family to sit in the study with him, and, although constantly employed, the conversation of others never appeared to interrupt him, and yet he heard all that passed. It was generally two o'clock before he retired to his room; and although I will not take upon me to say it was the last office he performed, he always read the Newspaper in bed, by a reflecting lamp, which burnt all night. G. ALLAN."

next Tuesday, and shall continue at Grange until the latter end of August. I will not forget the Seals. GEO. ALLAN."

* "It is said of Master Prynne, that he wrote a sheet for every day he lived; but it must be remembered that his was composition."

CURÆ

CURÆ POSTERIORES.

"NIL ACTUM REPUTANS, SI QUID SUPERESSET AGENDUM."

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

*** If any apology for minuteness were necessary, it is furnished by Mr. Pope; who observes, in a Letter to Sir Richard Steele, that "no errors are *so* trivial *but* they deserve to be mended;" a passage on which Bishop Lowth observes, that, "whatever may be thought of the accuracy of the expression, the justness of the observation will be acknowledged."

VOLUME I.

P. 3. The elder Bowyer, from the conscientious scruples of a Nonjuror, though a very old Liveryman of the Company of Stationers, never became a Member of the Court of Assistants.—His Son was made a Liveryman in 1738; called on the Court in 1763; and fined for the office of Master in 1771.

P. 5. "The George Tavern was situated in a *Liberty* divided betwixt *Puritanism, Pleasure,* and *Profligacy*; which had, during the reign of Charles II. like *Ram-alley* in a former age, obtained a kind of *infamous celebrity.* The *George* was not only the temple of dissipation and debauchery; but contained under its ample roof the recesses of *contrivance* and *fraud,* the nests of *perjury,* and the apartments of *prostitution.* Shadwell, who has been much too lenient with respect to his reprobation of *The Friars,* has laid several scenes of his comedy of "The Squire of Alsatia" in this house. How such a nuisance as this district was suffered so long to exist, is unaccountable. It did, however, at length, attract the notice of the Legislature, and was, with several other places of the like nature, *purified* by the Stat. 8th and 9th William III. c. 27, enacted for the suppression of *pretended* privileged places." J. M.

P. 8. Archbishop Sharp (eldest son of Thomas Sharp, of Bradford, by Dorothy eldest daughter of John Weddall, of Waldington) was born in 1644-5. He married Elizabeth daughter of William Palmer, of Winthorp, co. Lincoln; by whom he had seven sons and six daughters.

The Archbishop had three brothers; of whom the youngest, Joshua, an eminent Stationer, is thus noticed by John Dunton:

"The next I dealt with was Mr. Sharp (brother to the Archbishop of that name). He acts in these worldly affairs as a stranger, and hath his heart ever at home. He is active in

trade, without disquiet, and careful without hurry; yet neither ingulft in his pleasures, nor a seeker of business, *but hath his hour for both.* He thinks much, does what he says, and foresees what he may do before he purposes. In a word, Mr. Sharp is a person of *great honesty — very obliging in his conversation — and thrives so fast in his shop,* that 'tis very likely we may see him *riding the great horse;* and what a charming figure will the *grave and majestic Sharp* make, when attended with Sword and Mace, surrounded with Aldermen, bedeckt with jewels, and glittering with a gold chain!"

The prediction of Dunton was in some degree verified. On Midsummer-day 1713, Mr. Sharp was elected Sheriff of London; and on the 30th of December he was knighted at Windsor by King George I. He married Rebecca daughter of —— Harvey; and died Dec. 22, 1718, s. p.—His widow was re-married, Jan. 26, 1720-21, to Dr. Andrew Snape, rector of St. Mary-at-Hill; and died in 1731.—The "Postboy," recording the death of Sir Joshua Sharp, adds, "He was a gentleman of unsullied character in all respects." The house in which he carried on his trade is that now occupied by Mr. Hale; but the business was transferred to Bucklersbury, where it still continues. Sir Joshua was succeeded, successively, by Messrs. Davis and Shipley; Davis and Wallis; Wallis and Street; Street and Starkey; and Street and Son.

"Archbishop Sharp, when at College, was awoke in the night by his Chum, who told him he had just dreamt a most extraordinary dream; which was, that he (Sharp) would be Archbishop of York. After some time, he again awoke him, and said, he had dreamt the same, and was well assured that he would arrive at that dignity. Sharp, extremely angry at being thus disturbed, told him, if he awoke him any more, he would send him out of bed. However, his Chum, again dreaming the same, ventured to awake him; on which Sharp became much enraged; but his bed-fellow telling him, if he had again the same dream, he would not annoy him any more, if he would faithfully promise him, should he ever become Archbishop, to give him a good rectory, which he named. "Well, well," said Sharp, "you silly fellow, go to sleep; and if your dream, which is very unlikely, should come true, I promise you the living." 'By that time,' said his Chum, 'you will have forgot me and your promise.' "No, no," says Sharp, "that I shall not; but, if I do not remember you, and refuse the living, then say John Sharp is a rogue." After Dr. Sharp had been Archbishop some considerable time, his old friend applied to him (on the rectory becoming vacant), and, after much difficulty, got admitted to his presence, having been informed by the servant that the Archbishop was particularly engaged with a gentleman relative to the same rectory for which he was going to apply. The Archbishop was told there was a Clergyman who was extremely importunate to see him, and would take no denial. His Grace, extremely angry,

angry, ordered him to be admitted, and requested to know why he had so rudely almost forced himself into his presence. 'I come,' says he, 'my Lord, to claim an old promise, the rectory of . . . . . .' "I do not remember, Sir, ever to have seen you before; how then could I have promised you the rectory, which I have just presented to this gentleman?" 'Then,' says his old Chum, 'John Sharp is a rogue!'—The circumstance instantly occurred to the Archbishop; who, if he did not give him the same living, provided very amply for him in the Church.

P. 36. "The Epitaph was written on Dr. Delaune, who afterward "*fauste* Præfecturam Coll. Johann. ambiit." I once possessed a small volume of Poems by Nicolas Amhurst, who had once been, I think, *Terræ filius*, and among them was "The Cork-Screw," or, as I believe, upon recollection, he intituled it, "The Bottle-Screw," which he inscribed to that Reverend Doctor in the following apostrophe:

"And thou, who, if Report say true,
In pocket always bear'st thy Screw,
Accept, Delaune, in youthful lays,
The homage which the Poet pays." J. BROWN.

P. 44. "Settle, while he was vacillating with the times, shared the fate of all *party writers*. He was alternately praised and abused; yet he was neither *so good* nor *so bad* a poet as he has been represented. With respect to his moral character, it must have been irreproachable, since it was, we believe, left untouched even by the fangs of asperity. The worst that his enemies, the *master spirits* of the age, the men whose genius soared to the brightest *empyrean* of *wit*, or the very *acme* of *sublimity*, have said of him is, that *He was poor*.

"The *civic laurel* descended to Settle through a long race of *poetical precursors*, many of whom, as appears by the list, were men of great genius; and we do not know that it withered on his brows. Several of his panegyrical poems, written to celebrate the annual *prætorian* festival, have very considerable merit; and we have heard, for fanciful decoration, for the artificial contrivance of a pageant, "no one was ever like him." He had the ingenuity, as their descriptions evince, to adapt his *devices* exactly to the temper of the times, and his concomitant verse to the passions of the people. None but himself could have so admirably contrived the solemnity of *Pope-burning* *, or the spectacle of the *Scarlet Whore* *. The *Dragon*, one of the *civic symbols* and heraldic *supporters*, which Dr. Young † and Mr. Pope ‡ disgraced themselves by noticing, had, before he appeared in *Bartholomew Fair, spit fire* and *effumed tobacco* in *Cheapside*."

* These ingenious devices probably excited the indignation both of Dryden and Pope against poor Settle: the first abused him from motives of *jealousy*, the latter from motives of *conscience*.

† "Poor Elkanah, all other changes past,
For *bread* in *Smithfield's dragon* hissed at last." YOUNG.

‡ "You see by me what authors have to brag on,
Condemn'd for *bread* to hiss in my *own dragon*." POPE.

The character of Settle was thus delineated in his life-time:

"Mr. Settle has got himself the reputation of being a good Poet; and perhaps he knows the art, at least, as well as his *Brethren of the Quill.* His Latin Poem, dedicated to the Princess Sophia, has shewn he 's a man of learning. His *Character of a Popish Successor* has deservedly given him the name of a Wit; and most of his plays have been acted with great applause. Mr. Dryden found him smart enough, and cou'd ha' wish'd himself safe out of his hands.—But, alas! after all, when I see an ingenious man set up for a *meer poet,* and steer his course through life towards that point of the compass, I give him up as one *prick'd down by Fate for misery and misfortune.* 'Tis something unaccountable, but one would incline to think there 's some indispensable law whereby poverty and disappointment are entail'd upon Poets. Mr. Oldham was something of the same mind: when, writing about his own inclinations that way, he tells his friend,

'While silly I all thriving arts refuse,
And all my hopes and all my vigour lose
In service on that worst of jilts a Muse,
For gainful business court ignoble ease,
And in gay trifles waste my ill-spent days.'

"Homer himself was but a *blind beggar;* and Ovid, when his father whipt him for making verses, could not but reply in verse,

'Parce precor genitor, posthac non versificabor.'

And that pregnant instance which his father urged upon him was ineffectual: 'Mæonides nullas ipse reliquit opes.' However, his Muse gave him but cold comfort in banishment, and among the snows of Scythia.

"Our own Cowley, if I mistake not the story, could not purchase himself so much as a little house with a small garden to it, when he made his retreat from the world; however, we are well assured that his Muse and he had frequently very *warm quarrels between 'em*——I would not alledge all this to disswade any noble *genius* to pursue this *art* as a little pretty divertisment; but where 'tis made the very *trade of life,* I am pretty positive the man's in the wrong box. Mr. Settle may wonder at this *sober lecture* of prudence and good management; but I must ask his pardon, if I think 'tis a little to the purpose *."

P. 50. To the Books of 1712, add, "An History of the Government of the Primitive Church, for the Three first Centuries, and the Beginning of the fourth. By the Rev. Francis Brokesby†. Printed by W. B." 8vo.

P. 61. The widow of Mr. Henry Rhodes, Bookseller, was remarried to Sir Thomas Masters, knight, Nov. 28, 1725.

Ibid. for "Donall," r. "Dorrell."

P. 62. Mr. Thomas Brewer, an eminent Stationer on Ludgate-hill, died June 14, 1755, aged 76.

* John Dunton's Life and Errors, 1705, p. 243.

† See an account of Mr. Brokesby, and a Pedigree of his Family, in the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. pp. 725, 741; or a good abridgment of it in the Biographical Dictionary, 1812, vol. VII. p. 41.

P. 64.

P. 64. Mr. Wilson's well-digested "History of Merchant-Taylors' School" supplies some interesting particulars respecting Mr. Ambrose Bonwicke, the learned and conscientious Master of that excellent Seminary. He was elected to St. John's, Oxford, June 9, 1669; and on the 9th of June 1686 (being then B. D.) he was elected Head Master of the School; and, "as if he foreboded what afterwards happened, and vainly endeavoured to prevent it, took the precaution, shortly after his election, of procuring a licence from the Bishop of London; and having thus, as he hoped, secured himself from any abrupt dismissal, by complying with the enactments both of the canon and statute law, he entered on his office with a hearty devotion of his great and powerful talents to the service of the School in which they had themselves received their early education. In December 1686 he made a probation of all the forms, but never afterwards thought it necessary to repeat it at that season of the year."—Nearly four years passed on without interruption to the tranquillity of Mr. Bonwicke; but, "in the mean while, James having abdicated the crown, and thereby paved the way for the accession of the Prince and Princess of Orange, the Revolution had taken place. But, at the same time that that great political event preserved to us our religion, laws, and liberties, it gave rise to two parties, or factions, which long divided the country against itself. The persons who had been admitted into civil incorporations after the surrender of the charters were men of very different views from the old members; their interests were as opposite as their characters. And hence the many rescindings and contradictions which marked the proceedings of the principal Companies of London. Even the simplicity to which the oath of allegiance was reduced was not a sufficient expedient to avoid the cavils of some, or to satisfy the scruples of others. Such was the situation of affairs at the approach of St. Barnabas's day 1690, when it was generally understood that there was only one vacancy at St. John's. But the Court having agreed, on the 5th of June, that Bonwicke, in consideration of resigning his fellowship, should hold his head-mastership during good behaviour, instead of the tenure by annual election, he actually surrendered his fellowship on the 11th into the hands of the President; and, in consequence of this, two vacancies being declared, James Knight and Peter Jennens were chosen Scholars of St. John's. But, though Bonwicke had acted on the faith of the arrangement that was made on the 5th, the Court did not think fit to ratify it at their meeting on the 27th of that month. And it having, in the interim, been hinted to them, that he and the Ushers had not taken the oath of allegiance to the new King and Queen, as required by law, they ordered them to appear at the next Court of Assistants. Accordingly, on the 4th of July, they all made their appearance, and furnished one of the many instances in which pious, learned, and worthy men were seen to differ on the propriety of swearing allegiance to those who succeeded

ceeded James the Second. The Ushers, in reply to the question, whether they had taken the oath of allegiance? declared that they had taken it. But Bonwicke, requesting further time to give a direct answer, a month's indulgence was allowed him, which was afterwards tacitly extended to a twelvemonth, during which period all proceedings against him were discontinued."—June 11, 1691, three Scholars were elected to St. John's; "and soon after the trying hour arrived in which Bonwicke was to choose between his duty and his interest, his conscience and his means of subsistence. On the 27th of July, the Court being informed that he had not taken the oaths, ordered him to appear at their next meeting, which he did on the 5th of August, and not being able to urge any plea against a positive Act of Parliament, which declared him as a Nonjuror incapable of holding his place, received notice to provide for himself at the ensuing Michaelmas, after having discharged the duties of his office with great fidelity during the few years he had been suffered to preside over the School, and completed the education of Zinzano, Dawes, Boulter, Knight, Archer, and Bridge, two of whom attained archiepiscopal dignity, the one in England and the other in Ireland." *Hist. of Merchant-Taylors' School*, pp. 387—393.

Rawlinson, in his MS History of St. John's, Oxford, has these words: "Ambrosius Bonwicke, Archididascalus Scholæ Mercatorum Scissorum Londinensium, munere functus est non sine laude, sed bonæ conscientiæ ergô amotus 1690, obiit apud Hedley, com. Surriensi, 20 Oct. 1722. In Usum Amicorum, post Mortem, Schedam volantem suis Sumptibus imprimi fecit Gulielmus Bowyer, non ita pridem Joannensis Cantabrigiæ Pensionarius, posteaque Typographus.—To the Memory of the truly pious Sir George Freeman *, Knight of the Bath, his ever-honoured Godfather. 7 Stanzas, fol. *sine Anni Æræ*."

P. 70. Mr. Nelson, in a Letter to Dr. Charlett, says, "I forgot to acquaint you that the Lord Keeper has bestowed Reading upon Mr. Reeves, which gives general satisfaction."

Ibid. Thomas Burton, of Bene't College, Cambridge; B. A. 1686, M. A. 1690; rector of Lofthouse, and curate of Yarum, in Yorkshire; was instituted March 28, 1712, to the vicarage of Halifax, on the presentation of Queen Anne. He was made prebendary of Gevendale, in the Cathedral of York, March 1, 1715; died July 22, 1731; and was buried in the chancel at Halifax without a monument. He published "A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Halifax, from Psalm xlvi. 10, on Tuesday July 7, 1713, being the Day appointed by her Majesty for a Public Thanksgiving for the Peace; London, 1713," 8vo. The principles advanced in this Discourse are somewhat extraordinary. At p. 7, he says, "Kings receive no authority and power from their subjects, and therefore it is neither reasonable nor just that they should be accountable to them for

* Of Betchworth in Surrey. He was the son of Sir Ralph Freeman, Master of the Mint to King James I.; and died in 1678.

what

what does not belong to them. Some men are for storming Heaven, and snatching God's authority out of his hands, who has declared that by Him Princes reign; and yet they will tell you it is by them they reign; and the plainest Scriptures in the world cannot drive them out of this wicked and blasphemous opinion."—Speaking of the Peace, he says, "It is such as our Allies could reasonably hope for, and we reasonably desire; 'tis a just and therefore an honourable Peace; a Peace that answers all the ends proposed when we engaged in a most bloody and expensive War. We ought thankfully to own that God 'overthrew our Enemies,' and reduced a powerful Prince to sue for peace; and it would have been hard measure not to have granted it to him on such terms as we among our little selves should think it hard to be denied it. To take from him what was his own, would be nothing less than robbery; and to reduce him to such circumstances that he shall not be capable of doing us and his neighbours mischief, is as much as any honest and good man ought to desire; and that he is reduced to such circumstances, no man can doubt, but such to whom it is natural to find fault with every thing, and who are of such a querulous temper as to complain when they are not hurt, and who, rather than not quarrel, will quarrel even with Peace itself, and who endeavour to disturb the Nation with noise and clamour, without either sense or reason." *(Watson's History of Halifax,* pp. 372, 462.)

"He married (at Sheffield 10 April 1700) Elizabeth Jessop, of Broom-hall, in the parish of Sheffield. This lady was one of the daughters of Francis Jessop, esq. one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, a mathematician and naturalist, and intimate friend of Ray and Willoughby." J. H.

P. 73. "I think I have heard that Barber was born in Newgate. I have lately by accident become possessed of, the most pompously printed book, I believe, in my library, two volumes quarto, "The Works of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, printed by John Barber, *Alderman* of London, 1723, collected by the Direction of his Duchess, and inscribed to his Memory," which several of them *do no credit to.* The letters are large, and there are fine frontispieces, vignettes, and tail-pieces, some on copper, others on wooden plates." J. Brown.

P. 80, l. 5, r. "August 8."

P. 81. "The family of Piers is an old *Irish* Baronet, no way connected with the *City* family of Sir Charles Peers, or his descendant Alderman Richard Peers, whose son of the same names assumed the name of Symonds for a Herefordshire estate, and was created a Baronet in 1774; but I find the title is now extinct, but know not when. Sir Richard Symonds's sister married Sir Charles William Blunt, bart." J. Brown.

P. 84. The following Letter from Humphry Wanley to Dr. Charlett is preserved by Sir John Hawkins, in a note on the curious MS. to which the Letter has reference:

"Honoured

"Honoured Sir, *London, June* 13, 1698.

"I cannot forbear sending you word of the good fortune I have lately had, to compass a Greek Manuscript, which contains the art of singing, with the names, powers, and characters of their musical notes, in great variety; and a collection of anthems, hymns, &c. set to their musick by the best Masters of Constantinople, as intended and used to be sung in their churches upon all the chief festivals of the year. It has likewise the musical part of their common Liturgy, with the notes; and both these not only of the later musick of the said Masters, but very often the more antient too, used before their times. The names of these Masters, prefixed to their compositions, are about threescore in number, some of which I here set down. [Here follows a long list of Greek names, which it is needless to insert, as the MS. is yet in being and accessible.] I believe many of their names, and much more of their works, might have been long enough unknown to us without the help of this book. Here is likewise a sprinkling of the musick used in the churches of Anatolia, Thessalonica, Thebes, and Rhodes, besides that piece called Περσικαν, and other tracts. The MS. was taken from the Turks, in plundering Buda, about the year 1686, and was afterwards bought by an English gentleman for 4*l.*; but I, lying here at great charges, cannot afford to sell it so cheap. It is about 300 years old, fairly written upon cotton-paper, taking up above 400 leaves in a large octavo. The book ought to be placed in the Public Library; and if, Sir, you are willing to think that the University will consider me for it, I will bring it along with me the next week; if not, I can be courted to part with it here upon my own terms. I am, reverend and honoured Sir, your most faithful and obedient servant, HUMFREY WANLEY." The MS. was afterwards purchased by Lord Oxford, and is now in the British Museum; Harl. MSS. N° 1613. *Hawkins's History of Musick*, vol. I. p. 392.

"Mr. Badger, master of New College School, left his study full of the most antient Italian, French, and German editions of the Classicks. Sir Thomas Sebright, who is grown a great collector of scarce and valuable books, has given 500*l.* for it. He bought, formerly, all the Twisden Library." "*Dr. Charlett* to *Humphrey Wanley*, 30 *Dec.* 1717." MS. Harl. 3780. 187.

P. 86. A few more extracts from Wanley's* Diary shall be given:

"*Sept.* 4, 1714. Mr. Wanley rejoices "that the Bishop of Ely's Library is in so fair a way of coming into the Harleian."—On this subject he had that day received the following letter:

* "See yonder the rough rude features of *Humphrey Wanley* peering above the crowd! All hail to thy honest physiognomy—for thou wert a rare *Book-wight* in thy way! and as long as the fame of thy patron Harley shall live, so long, honest Humphrey, dost thou stand a sure chance of living 'for aye' in the memory of all worthy Bibliomaniacs." *Dibdin's Bibliomania*, p. 459.

"SIR,

"Sir, The persons concerned in the division of my late Lord of Ely's estate cannot think of offering the books at less than 8000*l.* It will be your care to let me know my Lord Harley's intention as soon as conveniently you can, the persons concerned being willing to agree with any one that shall make the first reasonable offer. I am, Sir, your assured friend and servant,

Piccadilly, Sept. 4, 1714. Sam. Clarke."

They seem to have fallen out soon after; "because," Wanley (*Oct.* 23, 1714) said, "my Lord wanted receipts of Harley before the books were delivered, which was never done before;" and Harley writing to Anstis, who had offered to get the MSS. for him, says, "he cannot reconcile this with his Lordship's character of the great and generous Patron of Learning."

Mr. Dibdin observes, "That Bishop More was in the zenith of his Bibliomaniacal reputation while he filled the see of Norwich, is unquestionable; for thus writes Strype: 'The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the possessor of a great and curious collection of MSS. and other antient printed pieces (little inferior to MSS. in regard of their scarceness) hath also been very considerably assistant to me as well in this present work as in others;' &c. Preface to *Life of Aylmer*, 1701, 8vo.—Burnet thus describes his fine library when he was Bishop of Ely: 'This noble record was lent me by my reverend and learned brother, Dr. More, Bishop of Ely, who has gathered together a most valuable treasure, both of printed books and manuscripts, beyond what one can think that the life and labour of one man could have compassed; and which he is as ready to communicate as he has been careful to collect it.' *History of the Reformation*, vol. III. p. 46.—It seems hard to reconcile this testimony of Burnet with the late Mr. Gough's declaration;" [which see in vol. V. p. 410]. *Bibliomania*, p 420.

The following extracts, communicated by my good Friend Mr. D'Israeli, are drawn from the original correspondence of T. Baker to Wanley. The first alludes to his personal character; the second shews that the high price of books, as raised by *Noble Collectors*, was a grievance felt in Baker's days [see p. 364]:

"I know my Lord Harley's character very well, and have a great honour for his Lordship; but for that reason I dare not wait on so great a man. My life is monastic as my studies, and has unfitted me for the world, or for any conversation unless with the dead; and therefore I desire you will not engage me in so rash an adventure." *Harl. MS.* 3778.

He was quite alarmed at having his portrait taken;—he answered, "I could never be guilty of so much folly;" and requests to hear no more of it.

"*Oct.* 25, 1719. I congratulate my Lord and you upon the great and valuable accession made to his noble Library; though, I will confess to you, I begin to complain of the Men of Quality who lay out so every where for books, and give such prices, that there is nothing to be had for poor Scholars; whereof I have found the

the effects. When I bid a fair price for an old book, I am answered, *the Quality* will give twice as much, and so I have done. I have had much ado to pick up a few old books at tolerable prices, and despair of any more."

The following Letters are transcribed from the originals:

"DEAR MR. WANLEY, [5 *Ap.* 1718.]

"I torment you before my appointed time, finding this sheet at home; and as soon as you have looked it over, it may be carried immediately to the printer. I will trouble you to-morrow morning for the sheet which you have. It is *compliment* in the most refined French Dictionaries: but I submit it to you, as I ought with great reason to do every thing concerning Litterature. Yours ever, M. PRIOR."

"MY GOOD AND KIND WANLEY, I send you these sheets, as lookt over first by Mr. Bedford, and then by myself. I have made great letters at *Ye, Me,* and emphatical words, that this may answer to the tenor of the other Poems: but if in the old it be otherwise printed, or you please to alter any thing, you know, and may use your dictatorial power. In a book called "The Customs of London," a folio, printed, I think, in Harry the Eighth's time, which I gave our well-beloved Lord Harley, you will find this Poem. I hope I am to see you at dinner at Mr. Black's; and am always your obedient and faithful servant, M. PRIOR.

Thursday noon, [11 *Ap.* 18.]"

"DEAR WANLEY, I must beg the continuance of your care in the names of the Subscribers as you have given it to me in the printing of the books. I send you my phiz. Pray give my service to Mrs. Wanley, desiring her to accept it, and assuring her that no man loves or esteems her husband and my friend more than Yours, M. PRIOR. *Jan.* 8 [18-19.]"

"*From Twickenham, this fyrste of Julie,* 1725.

"WORTHY SIR, I shall take it as a signal mark of your freindly love and kindnesse unto mee if you will recommend to my palate from the experienced taste of yours, goode Mr. Wanley, a dousaine of quartes of goode and wholesome Port wine, such as yee drinke at the Genoa Armes; for the which I will in honourable sort be indebted, and well and truelie pay to the owner thereof, your saide Merchant of Wines at the saide Genoa Armes. As witness this myne hand, which also witnesseth its master to bee in sooth and sincerity of harte,

Goode Syr, yours ever bounden, A. POPE."

Superscribed, "This to my worthy and special friend Master Wanley, dwelling at my singular goode Lord's, my Lorde of Oxford's, kindly present."

"WORTHY SIR, I am greatly contented with your kind token of affection; although I meant not, in any wise, to have put you to so sudden a discharge of the trust I reposed in you; nor to have caused you a journey to a distant part of the towne; nor to have obliged you to renew an acquaintance with Signior Alberto after an intermission of divers yeares. Signior Alberto

Alberto may thanke me, but not you. I did verily thinke you had seen him daily, and do really beg your pardon. Notwithstanding, the zeal, as well as punctuality, you have kindly shewn herein, doth and ought much to oblige me. As an assurance whereof, I will again, as you admonish, renew your care and trouble, when these same bottles are on the rack, to refill them and me with such wholesom liquor of the like sort as to your judgment shall seem good, I paying the just price for the same. I desire very truly to have some occasion of serving you, and that you will require it whenever opportunity shall offer; being sincerely your very affectionate, faithfull servant and well-wisher,

Twickenham, July 31, 25. A. Pope."

Five Letters to him from Mr. Thomas Tickell, of Queen's College (about a new edition of Lucan, which he was preparing, having got "messem lect. var. ex MSS. Harl. 1865." lent him by Lord Oxford), are preserved in the British Museum.

The Progress of one of Wanley's Bargains is amusing:

"6 *July*, 1720. I had a letter from Mr. Warburton, pretending that a Person of Honor desires to buy his MSS. and that he had rather sell them to my Lord, &c. Upon deliberation hereupon, and taking this motion of his Person of Honor to be a mere sham; and his resolution to part with his Roman altars to be at ten times their value, if he can get it: besides, finding him to be extreemly greedy, fickle, and apt to go from his word, I thought it would be for the best not to be too forward in sending him any answer, but to lett him send or come again to me."

"7 *July*. I met Mr. Sanderson at the Genoa Arms. Mr. Warburton found me out there, and besought me to resume his affair, which he would again put into my hands, and take what I would allow: but earnestly begg'd of me to get him more money of my Lord, than what I before brought him. I look'd cool, made no promise, but that I would write to my Lord."

"13 *July*. Mr. Warburton came to me at the Genoa Arms, and then took me to another tavern, and kept me up all the night, thinking *to muddle me*, and so to gain upon me in selling his MSS. &c. But the contrary happened; and he was induced to agree to accept of the sum he offered at the first, without the advancement of a single farthing: and he promised to bring them to me on the fourteenth by six o'clock."

"14 *July*. Mr. Warburton wrote to me that he was so disordered by OUR late frolic (which by the way was all his own) that he could not bring the things till the fifteenth by six o'clock."

"15 *July*. This evening Mr. Warburton came to my lodgings, and brought with him his MSS. and the two pictures; and I paid him one hundred guineas in full for them, and some brass pieces of antiquity, which were carried to be shewn to the Earl of Pembroke."—— [The MSS. the Catalogue of which follows these entries, appear to have been eighty-five in number, bound in twenty-four volumes.]

"19 *April*, 1722. This day, about three in the afternoon, died Robert

Robert Spenser, Earl of Sunderland; which I the rather note here, because I believe that by reason of his decease some benefit may accrue to this Library, even in case his Relations will part with none of his books. I mean, by his raising the price of books no higher now; so that, in probability, this commodity may fall in the market; and any gentleman be permitted to buy an uncommon old book for less than fourty or fifty pounds."

Mr. Hearne (Harl. MSS. 3781. 55.) Oct. 23, 1714, says, "Some of Leland's pieces in my Lord's library are, I believe, only *excerpta* out of the originals I have printed; yet I perceive some are in his own hand. [He begs the use of them.]—Holinshed, as well as Stowe, borrowed much from Leland; and the best part of the Description of Britain, before Holinshed and Harrison, is extracted from him, Harrison himself being a man but of indifferent judgment, and having not been a traveller. Indeed, all the Antiquaries of note since have drawn many of their materials from him, though oftentimes without acknowledgment."

"The Vice-Chancellor forbid printing "Historia Gulielmi Neubrigensis" at the University press. — Hearne under censure for his Preface to Camden. MSS. Harl. 3780. 188. 189. 1717-18."

P. 87, l. 18, read "breaks off."

Ibid. l. 28, add, "to which he agreed." [Strype's Papers came to the Museum with the Lansdowne Manuscripts.]

P. 99. "I think I remember hearing some of my old Friends, *who are now all gone*, talk about Will Pate, the learned Woollendraper; but he certainly never was Sheriff of London." J. Brown.

P. 111. Castleton's "noble *Nepier* is John Napier, Baron of Merchiston, the famous inventor of Logarithms; who was educated with great care at the University of St. Andrew's in Scotland, and afterwards made the tour of France, Italy, and Germany. He died in 1617."—Napier's Bones, or Rods (five in number, and made of bone or ivory, &c.) is the name of an instrument of his invention for the easier performance of arithmetical operations.

P. 115. Dr. Benjamin Grosvenor, Minister at Crosby Square, London, and not inferior, in erudition, taste, and genius, to any of the race of Dissenting Ministers in the Eighteenth Century, published a considerable number of single Sermons between 1704 and 1740; and died Aug. 27, 1758, in his 83d year.

P. 116. "Of Dr. Samuel Wright, noticed again in p. 160, the account in the "History of Stoke Newington" was communicated by Dr. Kippis. He lived and died on the North side of Newington Green in that parish, and was buried in the church. He was minister of the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Little Carter-lane. I have a copy of his 'Treatise on being born again,' the seventh edition, printed for Emanuel Matthews and John Clark, 1724; but the Author's Preface is dated from Bury-court, 2 April 1715, which accords to your date. There is a list of his publications in the account by Dr. Kippis; but he has omitted one of the largest and best of them, "A Treatise on the religious Observation

Observation of the Lord's Day," the third edition, printed for Clark, R. Hett, and Matthews, 1726." J. BROWN.

P. 123. "*Lilford* is in Northamptonshire, between Thrapston and Oundle. I remember the "Elmes" monuments, when that church was standing. It is now taken down, and the monuments removed to the neighbouring church of *Achurch*." E. J.

P. 125. A Correspondent in Gent. Mag. for August 1812, p. 132, having noticed the Translation of the Love Epistles of Aristænetus (which I had mentioned as supposed to be the production of R. B. Sheridan, esq.) goes on to say, "that about the same time (*viz.* 1771) those Epistles were translated into English metre by N. B. Halhed, esq. The fact is (as I am since informed by Thomas Wilkie, esq. of Salisbury), that a small volume was published in 1771, containing "the First Part of the Love Epistles of Aristænetus, translated from the Greek into English Metre," which translation was the joint production of the present Rt. Hon. R. B. Sheridan and N. B. Halhed, esq. who about that period had recently quitted Harrow School. The volume was published by Mr. Wilkie's father; and some copies are still to be met with in the Booksellers' Priced Catalogues. The Preface concludes in the following words: "The original is divided into two parts; the present essay contains only the first; by its success must the fate of the second be determined." H. & S. [Halhed and Sheridan.] — But the Publick has not yet been gratified with a translation of the Second Part of these Epistles.— To the foregoing account of this translation may be added, that, under the head "Aristænetus," in the second volume of the new edition of the Biographical Dictionary now publishing, is the following notice of that supposed writer: "Aristænetus was, according to *common opinion*, a Greek Pagan writer, who lived in the fourth century, but his existence has been doubted." (Biog. Dict. 1812, vol. II. p. 450.)

Mentioning the above circumstance to Mr. D'Israeli, he most obligingly corroborated the fact, by the following extracts from some original letters of the late Thomas Sheridan:—"*Dublin, April* 20, 1787. There was published, a good many years ago, a translation of some Greek Poems by my son Richard, from Aristænetus. It was printed for Wilkie; if you can procure me a copy, send it."—"*August* 9, 1787. As to Aristænetus, it was a mere puerile performance, not any of which was intended to be inserted (in some Miscellanies Mr. Thomas Sheridan was then forming); and I sent for it merely out of curiosity, and to gratify some friends here."—Mr. T. Sheridan was at that time printing his Son's Prologues, &c. in those Miscellanies; and when Dilly and Wilkie seemed to think he had no right to them, he was offended, and desired them to give up his name to his Son if asked after the Editor.

P. 126. Count Gyllenborg.] "In the chancel of the parish church of Thirsk, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is a monument for the Hon. Amelia-Frederica-Wilhelmina-Melesina Sparre,

Sparre, only surviving child of Charles Baron Sparre by Elizabeth Countess of Gyllenborg. She died on 6th October 1778, probably the last of the family." J. H.

P. 130, note, l. 19, r. "handled."

P. 132. "Sir Henry (Harry) Atkins, patron of Clapham, died, aged 16, 1 Sept. 1742; succeeded by his brother Sir Richard. Their guardian was the Rev. John Goodwin, the rector of Clapham, and of Market Bosworth. Penelope Atkins, sister to the two Baronets, was married to George Pitt, esq. afterwards Lord Rivers." T. F.

P. 150. "Awnsham Churchill, esq. Stationer to his Majesty, died April 24, 1728. He had formerly been an eminent Bookseller in Pater Noster Row." *Historical Register.*

P. 157. Sir *John* Fortescue Aland was not the same who was Pope's friend, whose name was *William*. See Collins, vol. V.

P. 160. "Few families have produced more persons connected with the Literary History of the last Century than the *Jebbs*.

'Samuel Jebb (the son of Avery, who was, I believe, son to Robert Jebb of Woodborough in the county of Notts, whose Will was proved at York 9 October 1649) was born at Mansfield, and baptised there 22 April 1670. He was a maltster. His wife was Elizabeth Gilliver of Yorkshire. They are buried in Mansfield church. A brass plate presents this inscription:

"Here lieth the bodies of SAM. JEBB and ELIZA. his wife.
He dyed Dec. ye 29 1743, aged 74.
She dyed Nov. ye 20, 1757, aged 89."

They had nine children, six sons and three daughters:

1. Richard Jebb, it is thought, settled in Ireland.

2. Samuel Jebb, of Stratford Bow, M.D. Was he not born at Mansfield, rather than Nottingham? To the list of his Works given by Mr. Nichols may be added a Life of Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester, 1727, 8vo. It is anonymous, but resembles too closely, as well in its form, printing, and decorations, as in its style and arrangement, the Life of Mary Queen of Scots, here given to Dr. Jebb, to allow of our doubting that it came from the same hand. Sir Richard Jebb was his son by Jane daughter of Matthew Lamb of London.

3. Avery Jebb, settled at Manchester.

4. Joshua Jebb. He was a hosier in Chesterfield, and acquired a handsome property; was alderman and mayor of that town. He retired to Tapton near Chesterfield in the latter part of his life, where he had a house and pleasant grounds of his own laying out. Here Miss Seward visited him in September 1796, when he had nearly completed his ninety-ninth year. She has described the old gentleman, and related her conversation with him in her own lively manner, in a letter to Mr. Savile, dated the 19th September 1796 (Correspondence, IV. 255—259). His descendants still live in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield.

5. Robert Jebb. He was also of Manchester.

6. John Jebb, Dean of Cashell, father of Dr. John Jebb.

1. Amelia

1. Amelia Jebb, the eldest daughter, married Mr. James Oates of Chesterfield. They had several children. One daughter married Mr. Bentley, who was connected with the Wedgwoods; and another married Mr. William Ward, to whom she bore an only daughter Anne Ward, better known as Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, the very ingenious dramatic writer.

2. Elizabeth Jebb; married Mr. Moseley, and had a family.

3. Hannah Jebb; married Mr. Robert Hallifax, who was an apothecary at Mansfield. Dr. Robert Hallifax, their son, erected a handsome monument to their memories in the church of Chesterfield. The inscription is long:

"Parentibus de se optime meritis
ROBERTO et HANNÆ HALLIFAX,
qui humanis omnibus officiis probi, &c. &c. &c."

Their issue were, Dr. Robert Hallifax, physician to the Prince; Dr. Samuel Hallifax, bishop of St. Asaph; a daughter, who married, 1. Mr. Edward Burton of Chesterfield, and 2. the Rev. George Bosley, vicar of that parish; another daughter, who married, 1. Mr. Villa-Real, by whom she had a daughter, who married a son of Sir Thomas Gooch, bart.; 2. Mr. Hutchinson; and 3. Henry Rooke, esq. brother to Major Hayman Rooke." J. H.

P. 168, note, l. 25, r. "1714."

P. 178, note, l. antepenult. for "red," r. "blue."

P. 214, l. 6, r. "Anglico."

P. 217, note, l. 8, r. "rejected."

P. 233. "Of the Smiths and the Bedfords a very full account is given in the first edition of the Biographia Britannica, pp. 3723—3744. The genealogy of the Bedfords is not quite consistent with that given by Mr. Nichols." J. H.

P. 236, l. 13, r. "Dr. Thomas Bower, Bishop of Chichester."

P. 239. "Hon. Grey Neville was *Richard Neville Grey*, bearing the latter as a surname; as having married the heiress of Lord Grey of Worke (lege Werke).—Archdeacon Coxe's Stillingfleet, vol. I. p. 170; Gent. Mag. V. 81 — directing his nephew, Mr. Richard-Neville Aldworth, to take that of *Neville*." E. J.

P. 254, l. 4, r. "These."— P. 262, l. 19, r. "Feb. 18."

P. 263. Mr. Wasse was inducted at Aynhoe Dec. 18, 1711; and died Nov. 19, 1738. He had, consequently, been Rector "nearly XXVII years."

P. 279, l. 25, r. "προστρέψασθαι."

P. 290. "*John Darby* the Printer, having been convicted of printing a libel, called *Lord Russell's Speech*, made his submission this Term, February 1683-4, and was fined but 20 marks." Salmon's Chron. Hist.—On this subject Bishop Burnet, in a letter to Lady Russel, says, "Now the business of the Printer is at an end; and, considering how it was managed, it has dwindled to a very small fine, which one may well say was either too much or too little. The true design of the prosecution was to find *me* in it, and so the Printer was tampered with much to name the Author."—The younger John Darby died March 6, 1733.

P. 292.

P. 292. Oct. 26, 1723, died Mr. Roger Norton, Printer to his Majesty in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages.

Ibid. note, l. penult. for "John," r. "Jacob."

P. 295, l. 25, r. "less than three quarters, and larger than a half-length."

P. 299. Samuel Baker, esq. of Hertingfordbury, last surviving brother of William Baker, esq. M. P. and third son of Sir William Baker, died Dec. 2, 1784.

P. 302. Isaac Dalton, Printer, having been convicted of printing and publishing a seditious pamphlet, which was suspected to have been the production of Bp. Atterbury, intituled, "English Advice to the Freeholders of England," was (April 27, 1715) fined ten marks, and three months imprisonment, after the expiration of a former sentence.

P. 304, note, l. 14. "Savage" should not have been included among the *personal friends* of the late Mr. William Woodfall; to whom, however, the reputation of Savage was indebted for the completion, by the assistance of Garrick and Colman, of a second Tragedy on the subject of "Sir Thomas Overbury."

P. 305. In 1724 Mr. Thomas Gent removed his printing-office from London to York. See vol. III. p. 721.

Ibid. Mr. George James, Printer to the City, and a Common Councilman for Aldersgate Ward, died in September 1736.

P. 308, l. 38, r. "Redivivum."

P. 309, l. 38, r. "his mother-in-law."

P. 311. John Nutt, 1704; died before 1716. His widow Elizabeth was living in 1736.

Ibid. Benj. Nutt, Printer in the Savoy, died March 15, 1747.

Ibid. April 11, 1719, William Redmayne, Printer, died in Newgate, where he had been some months confined for printing a Libel on the Government.

Ibid. Sam. Redmayne, fined for printing a Libel, Dec. 2, 1722.

P. 320, l. 27, r. "Minore."

P. 330, sub-note, l. 4, r. "claudar."

P. 335, note, l. 7, for "*tam*," r. "*tum*," or "*cum*."

P. 339, note *, r. "Revesby Abbey. Lady Whichcote's father was in the Law, and resided many years at Shiercliffe-hall, an old mansion in the parish of Sheffield. There, it is believed, the lady in question was born. Her baptism is recorded in the Sheffield Register. The mother of Lady Whichcote was Mary daughter of Rowland Hancock, who was some time master of the Free Grammar-school in Sheffield, and was the vicar of Ecclesfield near that town during the Interregnum. He was silenced by the Act of Uniformity." J. H.

P. 348. My excellent Friend Mr. Bindley has thus supplied the title wanted in this page: "Bellum Grammaticale; sive, Nominum Verborumque Discordia Civilis: Tragico-Comœdia, ab eruditissimis Oxoniensibus adinventa, et summo cum applausu in Scenam producta, olim, apud Oxonienses, coram Serenissimâ Elizabethâ Anglorum Reginâ; iterùm, in Scholâ Pelliorum,

Pelliorum, apud Tunbrigienses, 1718. In omnium illorum, qui ad Grammaticam animos appellunt, oblectamentum edita. Excudebat Joh. Spencerus, Collegii Sionis Londinensis Bibliothecarius, 1635. Editio hæc altera est multò emendatior, curâ Richardi Spenceri, Scholæ Tunbrigiensis Magistri. Londini, Typis Guil. Bowyer, 1726," 12mo.

There are other publications under the same title.—Another kind Friend observes, "You ask, what was *Bellum Grammaticale?* Perhaps I can answer, though my copy was not printed by your Hero. I have a small publication, upon poor paper, of 32 pages, intituled "Bellum Grammaticale; sive, De Bello Nominum & Verborum Fabula, ex R. D. Andreæ Salernitani Patricii Cremonensis Fabula ejusdem argumenti partim excerpta, partim imitatione ejus concinnata: à G. T. [I see I have filled up the blanks Gulielmo Turner—but how I came by my knowledge, now at the distance of some 45 years, I am totally ignorant] scholæ Stamfordiensis magistro, ibidemque recitata Dec. A. D. 1717. In usum Scholarum. Londini: Excudit B. Motte, impensis Edm. Palmer, Bibliopolæ Stamfordiensis, venundatur apud S. Ballard ad Globum cœruleum in vico Little Britain dicto, 1718." Then follows an "Oratio præfatoria," addressed "Domine Prætor plurimum observande, reliquique qui adestis, Viri honorandi & reverendi," 15 short "Orationes," and an "Epilogus." J. Brown.

P. 350, note, l. 5, r. "Tametsi."—P. 361, l. 35, r. "ὡνήθησαν."

P. 366, l. 4, r. "Vandergucht."—P. 370, l. 17, r. "lætamine."

P. 372, l. 2. The title of this handsome quarto volume is, "A View of the ancient and present State of the Churches of Dore, Home-Lacy, and Hempsted, endowed by the Right Honourable John Lord Viscount Scudamore. With some Memoirs of that ancient Family; and an Appendix of Records and Letters relating to the same Subject. By Matthew Gibson, M. A. Rector of Dore, 1727," 4to.

P. 389. The arms of *Bowyer* should have been described, "Or, a bend Vairè, cotised Sable;" and l. 5, for "arrested," r. "erased."

P. 397. "The famous Whitechapel Picture has always been considered the same which for many years ornamented the high altar at St. Alban's, but was taken down by order of the present Rector, and hung up in the Saint's Chapel behind it. Some people have affected to doubt it; but, having myself seen the print from that famous picture, I cannot but conceive it to be the one which is here, though I am sensible some minute differences may be found in the print. Salmon, who published in 1728, says, 'There is an altar-piece given by Capt. Polehampton about 20 years ago, being a description of the Last Supper.' He is supposed to have bought it of Dr. Welton about that time, when Bp. Compton drove it out of his church." J. Brown.

P. 405, l. penult. r. "*four* sons."

P. 416, note, l. 14, *dele* "another brother;"—and add, "A *Peter Le Neve*, esq. who, though deaf and dumb, was master of several languages, died at Norwich, Oct. 28, 1766."

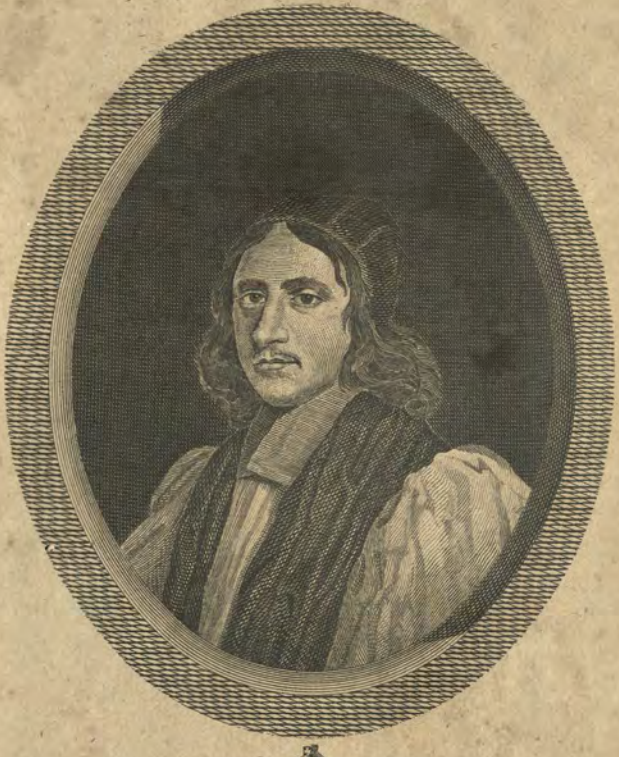
P. 425. June 18, 1755, died Thomas Longman, esq. Bookseller.—His widow died June 16, 1762.

P. 426. Mr. Philip Thicknesse, in the entertaining "Memoirs" he has given of himself, relates the following "strange incident," by which "the happy connexion of his sister and Dr. Richard Grey" was formed: "Within a mile of Farthingoe stands a beautiful little church, a rectory of 80*l.* a year*; near to which, in my memory, stood the antient and hospitable mansion of Lord Crewe, Bishop of Durham; and thither the Bishop came to reside, being a temporal and spiritual Peer; and keeping open house, he was visited by all ranks of people far and near, and particularly by the Clergy; but it so happened, that my father, the nearest of his neighbours, omitted to pay his respects at Steane. The Bishop, who was a proud, stately Prelate, was hurt to find a respectable Clergyman, whose residence was so very necessary to him, to be so singularly remiss; and therefore sent Mr. Grey, his domestic chaplain, to visit my father, and to fish for the cause of what certainly seemed a slight, but which in fact was not omitted from any want of attention to his Lordship. It so happened, that before Mr. Grey had seen my father, he had seen my sister, an object which attracted much of his attention; and when he came into my father's study, instead of disclosing his business, he asked my father whether a young lady he had seen in the court-yard was his daughter? My father informed him he had two daughters, and that probably it might. "Bless me!" said Mr. Grey, "it made my heart leap, to see so fine a girl in such a country village." This so offended my father, that he felt disposed to have made his body and soul leap together out of his study, had he not quickly perceived my father's disapprobation of so novel a mode of address. He then explained his errand; and my father, finding him to be an ingenious man, began to feel as much partiality to the young Parson as the Parson had conceived for his youngest daughter. Mr. Grey repeated his visits; and before my sister was well out of her white frock, she became the Rector of Hinton's wife, where she may be seen to this day [1788]†, in her 84th year, with many traces remaining of that beauty which so suddenly caught the attention of her departed husband. Nor can I omit repeating a singular kind of joint compliment Mr. Grey paid her the day he had obtained (for it was not easily obtained) my father and mother's consent to fix that of his happiness. When walking with my sister and mother in the garden, he led her on the grass-plot, and, after walking round and round her several times, and admiring her person, "Well," said he, "Miss Joyce, I own you are too good for me; but, at the same time, I think myself too good for any body else."—"Dr. Grey's connexion with Lord Crewe," Mr. Thicknesse adds, "probably shut

* Dr. Grey obtained Queen Anne's bounty for the rectory (or rather chapelry) of Steane; and regularly preached there once a month.

† She died in 1794, aged 89.

him



NATHANAEL *LORD CREWE.*

Biſhop *of* Durham.

him out of a mitre. Lord Crewe was a staunch friend to the abdicated Family; and as he lay dying on the marble hearth before the fire, he called out several times to my brother, saying, "Dick, don't you go over to them — don't you go over to them."— Dr. Grey, long before he died, was perfectly cured of *Jacobitism*. He observed, that when the Pretender was at Rome, his friends here kept his birth-day, and spoke of him with concern; but when he was in Scotland, they seemed to forget him *every day*. "Now," said the Doctor, "if I had been King, I would have pardoned all those who shewed their unshaken loyalty openly, and hanged all his cowardly adherents, who durst not appear to serve him when their services were wanting. But, thank God, that silly business is all at an end; and the Catholicks know the sweets of living under a Protestant Prince and a free Government."

Lord Crewe buried his Lady in Steane Chapel; and when her monument was erected, he frequently took the key, retired to the chapel, and placed himself near her remains, under which he directed his own body to be placed: and there, it is presumed, he often contemplated on mortal man and immortal life: but the Sculptor having put a very ghastly-grinning alabaster skull at the bottom of the monument, he took occasion to say to Dr. Grey, "I wish, Doctor, that horrid skull had not been placed there!" The Doctor, who affectionately loved the Bishop, and wished to render his latter days as easy and happy as possible, sent to Banbury for the Artist, to consult with him whether it were not possible to turn the skull into a pleasing instead of a disagreeable object. After much consideration, the Sculptor determined that the only thing he could convert the skull into was a bunch of grapes; and that was accordingly done, and so remains to this day.—Of Lord Crewe I have given some ample Memorials in the "History of Leicestershire." His Portrait is here annexed.

One of Dr. Grey's daughters was married to the Rev. Dr. Bowles; by whom she was left a widow, with four daughters and three sons: the eldest of whom, of Trinity College, Oxford, was designed for the Church; the second was in the physical line; and the third bred to the Law. The eldest daughter was married to the Curate of Uphill in Somersetshire.—Such was their situation in 1788, when Mr. Thicknesse published his "Memoirs;" in which he relates some remarkable particulars relative to Archbishop Moore, who in early life had been a *garçon de famille* at Hinton, much esteemed by Dr. Grey and his wife, and much admired by their four daughters; and, if Mr. Thicknesse is correct, it was to Dr. Grey that the Archbishop was indebted for an introduction to the family of the Duke of Marlborough.

P. 435. *Charles Daubuz.*] The following brief Memoir of this excellent Scholar and Divine is given by Dr. Zouch, in a note to his Visitation Address to the Clergy of the Deanries of Richmond, Catterick, and Boroughbridge, 1792:

"Charles Daubuz, or Daubus, was born in the province of Guienne in France. His only surviving parent, Julia Daubuz, professing the Reformed Religion, was driven in 1686 from her native country by that relentless persecution which preceded the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. She, with her family, found an asylum in England, where many of her distressed countrymen were known to enjoy an undisturbed liberty of conscience, and the free exercise of their religion. Charles her son, destined to the ministry from his earliest years, was admitted a sizar of Queen's College in the University of Cambridge Jan. 10, 1689. He obtained his first degree in Arts Jan. 13, 1693; and was appointed librarian of his College March 21 in the same year. He continued in that appointment to August 10, 1695, when he probably left the University. A few months previous to his taking the degree of A. M. July 2, 1699, he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of York to the vicarage of Brotherton, a small village near Ferry-bridge in the West Riding of Yorkshire. This vicarage, of the annual value of sixty or seventy pounds, was all the preferment he ever enjoyed. To support a numerous and infant family (for at his death he left a widow and eight children, the eldest of whom was not fourteen years old) he was under the necessity of engaging himself in the education of several gentlemen's sons in the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding his contracted income, he made some additions to the vicarage-house.—Three years ago, when part of it was repaired, three golden coins of the reign of Louis XIV. were found in the wall, which were no doubt placed there by Mr. Daubuz. He was a constant resident in his parish until the time of his death. His remains were interred in the church-yard of Brotherton, at the East end of the church. A neat marble slab, erected to his memory, is still extant near the East window in the church, the inscription on which is now almost defaced. He is said to have been in his person tall and graceful — of a strong and healthy constitution — of a swarthy complexion — wearing his own black hair flowing in curls — his voice full of energy, with a most persuasive and impressive delivery of his sermons. He always retained the character of a pious, humble, and benevolent man. His parishioners, who long regretted the loss of their excellent pastor, loved and respected him. Claudius, one of his sons, educated at Catherine Hall in Cambridge [B. A. 1726, M. A. 1749], was honoured with the notice of the family of the Ramsdens of Byrom, in the parish of Brotherton. He was for some time vicar of Huddersfield, Yorkshire; and was afterwards presented by Sir George Savile, bart. to a valuable living in Nottinghamshire. He died at Pontefract, Sept. 13, 1760, in the 56th year of his age, and was buried near his father. His memory is held in much estimation at Huddersfield, where he is frequently spoken of as a clergyman of great learning and merit.

"Mr. Daubuz, the subject of this paper, always discovered a most ardent attachment to sacred literature. Those intervals of leisure

leisure which his employments afforded him he devoted to his professional studies. In the privacy of his retirement at Brotherton, unpatronised and unrewarded, with scarce a single smile or favour to exhilarate his labours or to animate his pursuits, he composed the whole of his 'Perpetual Commentary on the Revelation of St. John,' with a learned and elaborate Preliminary Discourse concerning the principles upon which that Revelation is to be understood. Were I inclined to use the embellishments of panegyrick, I might expatiate at large upon his singular modesty — his most extensive and strictly accurate knowledge of the Greek and Latin Authors — his happy application of that knowledge in elucidating the words of Prophecy — his intimate acquaintance with the symbolical character and language of the Eastern Nations — his temperate and discreet judgment, totally removed from the indulgence of fancy and capricious conjecture. — The following anecdote was communicated to me from the best authority: When he had finished his Commentary, he went to Cambridge to consult Dr. Bentley, the great Critick of the age. The Doctor, as it is supposed, thinking that Mr. Daubuz would out-shine him in learning and eclipse his glory, *or, which is more probable, knowing that works of that kind, however excellent they might be, were little relished in those times,* did not encourage him to publish it. Upon which Mr. Daubuz returned home, wearied in body and unhappy in mind, sickened of a pleuritic fever, and died in a few days. The book was published soon after his death."

To the preceding Memoir may be added, that Mr. Daubuz was, for a short time, master of the Free Grammar-school in Sheffield, succeeding Thomas Balguy, B. A. grandfather to the Rev. Thomas Balguy, D. D. archdeacon of Winchester. To this office Mr. Daubuz was elected on the 23d September 1696.

A marble in the chancel of Brotherton is thus inscribed:

"Near the East window in the Church-yard lie interred the remains
of CHARLES DAUBUZ, formerly Vicar of this Parish,
who departed this life 14th June 1717, aged 43 years.
And of CLAUDIUS DAUBUZ his son, late Rector of Bilsthorpe
and Prebendary of Southwell in Nottinghamshire,
who died the 13th of September 1760, aged 56 years.
Both eminent for piety, virtue, and learning;
they lived beloved, and died universally lamented.
Also JULIA DAUBUZ widow, and mother of Charles Daubuz
(who with her family in the year 1686 left France, their native
country, to avoid the severe persecution against the Reformed),
died the 8th of December 1714, aged 77 years.
And JOHN and CHARLES sons of Charles Daubuz:
John died June 21, 1723, aged 8 years.
Charles November 18th, 1728, aged 18 years." J. H.

P. 437. Mr. James Dowland has a MS account of Hexham (extracted from Prior Richard's History) with copious Notes; probably a transcript of that mentioned in the note at the foot of this page.

P. 438.

P. 438, l. 37, r. "*Au*chterʒyre."

Ibid. See a View of Bamborough Castle, with a large Account of it, in King's "Munimenta Antiqua," vol. III.

P. 442, note, l. 4, r. "minimè;" l. 25, "devincit."

P. 444, l. 42, *dele* "with."

P. 445. Among the sons of Archdeacon Sharp, I have omitted Mr. James Sharp, an eminent and ingenious Ironmonger in Leadenhall-street, and one of the Common Council of Lime-street Ward, much distinguished by his zeal in projecting and promoting a scheme for making a navigable canal from Waltham Abbey to Moorfields (see a plan of it in Gent. Mag. vol. XLIV. p. 121); and by several curious inventions in mechanicks, of which his improvements on the close stoves for preventing smoky chimneys, and diffusing an equal heat, are not the least (ibid. vol. LI. p. 453). He married Miss Lodge; and died Nov. 5, 1783; leaving his widow and one daughter, both still living.

Ibid. note: "Six more Letters to Granville Sharp, Esq." by Gregory Blunt, should not have been omitted in the conclusion of the controversy. They are essential to the impartial determination of the question on the use of the Greek Article." D.—Add to the Works of Mr. Granville Sharp: "Remarks on the LXVIIIth Psalm, addressed more particularly to the Consideration of the House of Israel, 1813."

P. 448. Add to the Works of Dr. Bradley, "The Plague at Marseilles considered; with Remarks on the Plague in general, &c. Second Edition. By Richard Bradley, F.R.S." 8vo. 1721. "New Improvements in Gardening, &c.; with an Appendix. By the same Author." 8vo. 1731.

P. 451. "Mary Lady Malton," at the top of this page, is the same with "the Marchioness of Rockingham" in the note.

P. 454, l. 7, r. "Fryth's."

P. 456. Edmund Curll, Bookseller, died Dec. 11, 1747, aged 72.

P. 458, l. 19, r. "every *thing*."

P. 467, l. 2, for "1780," r. "1730."

P. 484, note, l. 39, r. "dissidentum."

P. 494. To the Anecdotes of Mr. William Whiston, extracted principally from his own Memoirs, I shall subjoin some particulars of him, preserved in the traditionary Annals of his grateful Parishioners. This learned and conscientious Divine was inducted in the vicarage of Lowestoft Aug. 19, 1698; and resigned it on the same day in 1702, to succeed Sir Isaac Newton in the Mathematical Professorship at Cambridge. Lowestoft, in Mr. Whiston's time, was "a parish of 2000 souls, but not worth more than 120*l. per annum* clear" (the great tithes were afterwards purchased, and settled on the living, by his successor Mr. Tanner and his friends). The care of souls was rightly considered by him as a concern of the highest importance. He, therefore, set himself sincerely and in good earnest to that great work, discharging the several duties of a parish priest with distinguished piety and unwearied diligence. Notwithstanding his

fortune

fortune was so small, he kept a Curate, allowing him 30*l.* a year; and the Curate made 30*l.* a year more by teaching a small school. He set up public prayers, morning and evening, at the chapel within the town, which had been rebuilt in 1698, the year in which he was instituted. He constantly preached twice on Sundays; and all the Summer season, at least, had a Catechetic lecture at the chapel in the evening, designed more for the benefit of the adults than for the children themselves. To these Lectures came many of the Dissenters; which may easily be accounted for when it is considered that his friend Mr. Emlyn, who had adopted the Arian principles, had officiated as minister to the Dissenters in that town for eighteen months about two years before. This method of catechising was begun by him at Bishop More's chapel at Norwich, for the benefit of the Bishop's children and some others; and sometimes the Bishop would attend himself, who pressed him much to have them printed; but that could not be done, as they were delivered from short notes only, as were also a good part of his Sermons at Lowestoft. His Curate preached likewise once a week at Kessingland, and once at Corton, a very poor neighbouring village, of hardly any revenue, and formerly abandoned to diversions on that day. He likewise gave them a Sermon at Kessingland once a month, and a catechetic lecture in the evening. He also endeavoured to instruct private families at Lowestoft at home on week-days; but, being so much occupied in their several employments as not to pay a due attention to his admonitions, he confined it only to Sunday evenings, when they were more at leisure.

"Mr. Whiston procured also an augmentation to the living of Kessingland. Mr. John Baron, minister of Ditchingham, afterwards dean of Norwich, being possessed of about 20*l.* a year of the tithes at Kessingland, made an offer of them at eight years purchase, in order that they might be settled on the Church. Mr. Whiston exerted himself in this affair, and procured the purchase-money; of which the Bishop of Norwich gave 5*l.*; Mr. Prideaux 10*l.*; Lord Weymouth 10*l.*; and having, by other contributions, got another 50*l.* he advanced that sum himself, and the title was vested solely in him; and he kept possession thereof, not only till his resignation of the living, but till his expulsion from the University in 1710. But, when Bishop Trimnell was translated to the see of Norwich, Mr. Whiston, on being reimbursed the 50*l.* he had advanced, relinquished all further claim; and, from a principle of equity, yielded up the tithes to the Church.—He acknowledges, in 1747, that the Rev. Mr. Tanner, of Lowestoft, had for many years sent him annually 5*l.* at Christmas; probably on account of his circumstances.

The following inscription is placed over his grave at Lyndon:

"Here lyeth the body of the Rev. Mr. William Whiston, M. A. some time Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Cambridge; who was born Dec. 9, 1667; and died Aug. 22, 1752, in the 85th year of his age. Endued with an excellent genius,

genius, and indefatigable in labour and study, he became learned in Divinity, Antient History, Chronology, Philosophy, and Mathematics. Fertile in sentiment, copious in language, skilful to convey instruction, he introduced the Newtonian Philosophy, then buried in the deepest recesses of Geometry, into public knowledge, and thereby displayed the wonderful works of God. More desirous to discover his will, he applied himself chiefly to the examination and study of the Holy Scriptures. Resolved to practise it, he sacrificed great worldly advantages, and greater expectations, that he might preserve the testimony of a good conscience. Firmly persuaded of the truth and importance of Revealed Religion, he exerted his utmost ability to enforce the evidence, to explain the doctrines, and promote the practice, of Christianity; worshiping God with the most profound submission and adoration, the supreme Majesty of the One God and Father of All, through the intercession and mediation of our Lord Jesus Christ, by the grace and influence of the Holy Spirit: and testifying the sincerity of his profession by the due obedience of a holy life. Strictly tenacious of his integrity, equally fervent in piety and charity, ardent to promote the glory of God and the good of mankind, zealous in the pursuit of truth and the practice of virtue, he persevered with faith and patience, stedfast and immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, through many trials and much tribulation, to the end of his course, full of days and ripe for Paradise, in a firm assurance of a joyful resurrection to everlasting life and happiness. Now, Reader, whoever thou art, if thou canst not attain to the measure of his learning and knowledge, yet it is in thy power to equal him in piety, probity, holiness, and other Christian graces; and thou mayest hereby obtain, together with him, through the mercies of God and merits of Christ, an everlasting crown of glory."

P. 505, l. 2. "George Whiston was generally called and considered as an M. D. He resided at St. Alban's, in a very small house, where he is still well remembered; and his principal employment consisted in attending the tea and card parties of all the old ladies in the town.—On conversing with an old inhabitant of this neighbourhood, I find he disclaims the idea of George Whiston having been a M. D.; and says, he had rather an idea of his having been once connected with his brother John; and that he fancies he died about 1774 or 1775. He lived here upon his little income, much respected by *the few* with whom he associated, as a very intelligent, well-informed man; and, when he died, was carried away from hence, and buried somewhere else." J. BROWN.

Ibid. Mr. Daniel Whiston "was Curate at Somersham 52 years, *for conscience-sake*, as is expressed on the monument erected to his memory in the chancel by his son, the Rev. Thomas Whiston, Minister of Ramsay. He had before served the curacy of Horseheath, co. Cambridge; and was once in danger of

of losing this, but for the interposition of Dr. Clarke with a noble Peer in the neighbourhood. When he was persecuted by Thomas Hammond, esq. the very learned Dr. Clarke made application in his behalf to the famous Sarah Duchess of Marlborough. She wrote a very sharp letter to Mr. Hammond, desiring he would desist; if he would not, she would defend Mr. Whiston, at her own expence, in every Court in the Kingdom. This circumstance saved him from the violence of the High Church Squire. He was offered several livings, but would not accept of any, as he refused to subscribe to the use of the Athanasian Creed. His "Primitive Catechism" was published by his brother William, with improvements. In the same chancel has also been erected another monument for his only daughter, Susannah West, a pious, learned, and excellent woman, who died about two years since; and for his only son, Mr. Thomas Whiston, beforementioned, who was then living; his sister's name is at top, his own at bottom. The inscription for him is very modest, being the last words of the late Lord Roscommon, who died in Italy:

My GOD, my Father, and my Friend,
Do not forsake me at my end."

Camden, *Britannia*, edit. 1790, vol. II. p. 159.

Mr. Thomas Whiston was of Trinity College, Cambridge; but the only degree he took was that of M.A. 1735. He was long confined to his house by infirmity; and died in June 1795, aged 82, leaving a widow. Mr. Noble acknowledges his obligations to him for the Memoirs of Cromwell; and so does Mr. Gough, in his History of that Family in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. XXXI.

P. 525. "Nicholas Oudart, esq. was born at Mechlin in Brabant, and brought from beyond the seas by Sir Henry Wotton, who afterwards trusted him with his domestic affairs. He went Secretary to Sir William Boswell, Ambassador to the States, 1640; studied Physick, of which Faculty he was Bachelor in January 1642-3; about which time he became Secretary to Sir Edward Nicholas, one of the Secretaries of State at Oxford; and afterwards attending King Charles I. in the Treaty in the Isle of Wight, 1648, lived for some time obscurely. At length he became Secretary to the Princess of Orange, then Latin Secretary to William Prince of Orange, and of his Council, in which capacity he continued in 1669; and was afterwards Latin Secretary to King Charles II. He died in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, about Christmas 1681." Wood, *Athenæ Oxonienses Fasti*, II. 269.

P. 552. There is no monument or inscription to Dr. Lambert; but on a half-length portrait in the Master's Lodge is written "Dr. Lambert, Mr. 1727."

P. 554, l. 4. "Dr. Gordon was *Præcentor* of Lincoln, succeeding Dr. William Richardson." D.

P. 555. The following particulars are from a MS. of the Rev. John Jones, dated 1764: "*Caleb Parnham*, B.D. rector of Ufford, in

in the county of Northampton; a native of Rutland; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was many years fellow, and wherein he discharged the office of an able and exemplary tutor, with the greatest reputation and usefulness; being also, generally, Dean of the College, and an excellent disciplinarian: [which, by the way, might be the principal reason that he did not succeed in his competition for the Headship of the said College.] When a young man there, he was recommended to the late Charles Cæsar, esq. of Benington in Hertfordshire, to be a private tutor to his sons. Mr. Cæsar had expressed his desire to have a young gentleman of the best learning and qualities proposed to him for this office. Parnham was in every respect qualified for the trust, and a fit person to live in a gentleman's family, and to do it credit. He spent there, I think he told me, about seven years. He did not tell me, but I was told by those who well knew, that all that time he received little or no pay; only Mr. Cæsar assured him, from time to time, that he should be paid, and also that he should have the livings of Benington and of Abbots Ripton (both in Mr. Cæsar's donation) when vacant. Both the turns were sold afterwards for ready cash, and good Mr. Parnham was disappointed, which he bore without regret or complaint; and at the end of about seven years he returned to his College, and commenced tutor, &c. for which office he was excellently well qualified. The first acquaintance I had with him was at Abbots Ripton, where I was then curate to Mr. John Hotchkin, about the year 1728; and in all my life I hardly ever saw a more valuable man; so learned, so knowing, so experienced, so honest, of so good a temper, and so agreeable and entertaining, as well as free and open, in all his conversation. He was well skilled in musick, and sung the bass incomparably well; though (as his friend Dr. Long observed to me lately) he would sometimes exceed in humour, and in the profoundness of his voice, &c. How well did he chant that humourous song of Matt Prior on the *Master of Wimpole!* All was attention and delight in Mr. Bonfoy's parlour when he sung this, and the ballads of *Chevy Chace*, &c. He had some choice friends, at certain times, for concerts of musick, afterwards, at his house at Ufford, where he was a most exemplary and useful parish-minister, and very beneficent to the poor. He kept, all the time he was rector there, a most exact account of the variations in his hydrometer, which he had fixed in his garden. A short history of those various changes, for about 25 years, was published in one of the news-papers last Winter. [Who hath now those diaries, if still preserved, I know not.] I remember he once told me, that old Mr. William Whiston would sometimes associate at the stated meetings of learned and worthy Clergymen at Stanford [of which number the late Archdeacon Payne, rector of Barnack, was one]. Whiston, in one of those conversations, asserted something that surprised the company. Mr. Parnham, with his usual good-nature, gently took him up, reminding him of some passages

passages in Antiquity, which he thought he had overlooked, or forgotten. Whiston, like an honest man, readily gave up the cause, knocking three times under the leaf of the table, *Vicisti*. All the company were pleased with the poor old man's ingenuous and free confession of his mistake or forgetfulness. He was very exact and regular in the order of his family, and very kind and compassionate; but at the same time very wise and discreet in his deportment towards his servants, who lived with him, when found faithful, to their old age; and no doubt but he rewarded them, as they had deserved, at his death. He lived and died unmarried; a man of a pure and uncorrupt life, through the whole course of it. I have some reasons to suppose that, some time after his entering upon his benefice, he had some thoughts of engaging in the matrimonial state, and that he made proposals, with this view, to a family with which he and I were well acquainted. I am not sure of this, for he never told me so, but I suspected it. The event was, that a Dean in Ireland was preferred to a Rector (though a most worthy one) in England. The lady died about three years ago in Dublin, her husband (the said Dean) being then a Bishop."

P. 558. Mrs. Newcome died, at Bath, Aug. 18, 1794.

P. 559. The *Archdeacon* and *Bishop* [Squire] in this page are the same person.

P. 563. In the Chapel of St. John's College:

"M. S.

JOHANNIS NEWCOME, S. T. P. Decani Roffensis, pro dominâ Margarettâ Prælectoris Theologici, et hujusce Collegii per triginta fere annos præfecti integerrimi.

Obiit 10 Jan. 1765, anno ætatis 82."

Ibid. Dr. Zachary Brooke, many years a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1737; M. A. 1741; B. D. 1748; D. D. 1753; Margaret Professor of Divinity 1765. He was also one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty; Rector of Forncet St. Mary and St. Peter, in Norfolk; and Vicar of Ickleton, co. Cambridge. The distance, in a direct line, between the two livings occasioned a witticism well known at Cambridge, that, "by the help of Dr. B's *crow*, any man might obtain preferment in the Church." Dr. Brooke died at Forncet, August 7, 1788, aged 72; and was succeeded in the Professorship, which is a valuable sinecure, by John Mainwaring, B. D. of St. John's College; that respectable Society having the disposal of it by the will of their munificent Foundress.

Mr. Mainwaring was a native of Warwickshire; educated at St. John's College; B. A. 1745; M. A. 1750; S. T. B. 1758; Rector of Church Stretton, Salop, in the gift of Lord Weymouth; and of Aberdaron, co. Caernarvon; highly esteemed for his classical knowledge and taste. He published, in 1780, a volume of Sermons on several Occasions, preached before the University, most of which had before appeared singly. These Discourses, and the elegant prefixed Dissertation on that species

species of composition, have been admired as polished specimens in their kind, and place the génius and judgment of their Author in a most respectable point of view. He also published a Sermon at the primary Visitation of Dr. Butler, Bishop of Hereford, and a few other occasional Sermons; and was engaged in a controversy with the late Bishop Hallifax, about the proper way of quoting passages of Scripture. He died, at Cambridge, in April 1807, aged 72; and was succeeded as Professor by the very learned Herbert Marsh, D. D. F. R. S.

P. 571, note, l. 28, r. "Flixton."

P. 602. "Dr. Comber should not have created his Patroness's husband an Earl, as the highest title that any *King* ever conferred upon the family was that of Baron of Baltimore." J. BROWN.

Ibid. note, l. 24, for "Ward," r. "Hood;" and, l. 42, *dele* "near Aslack."

P. 614, l. 34, for "to," r. "at."

P. 622, l. ult. r. "Hallows."

P. 629. "Dr. John Green was Bishop of Lincoln in 1764; and was indeed a personal friend of Mr. Jones." D.

P. 639. Wishing to obtain better information than I possessed respecting Dr. *Benjamin Dawson*, one of the Writers on the subject of "The Confessional," and Dr. *Thomas Dawson*, from whom I received the MSS. of the Rev. John Jones; I solicited assistance in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1811, p. 357; and was in consequence favoured with the following communication a few days after the publication of my Volumes:

"*Benjamin Dawson*, LL.D. was an active Writer in the controversy excited by the publication of "The Confessional," more than 40 years ago, and author of various Theological Tracts, and of several single Sermons. So lately as Midsummer-day 1812 the Doctor was, to my knowledge, still living, in very advanced age, and a state of much debility, at his rectory of Burgh, near Woodbridge in Suffolk. He is the surviving brother of five (if no more) sons of a respectable Dissenting Minister, in his day, at or near Halifax; and it is remarkable, that of *four* of them, who were educated by him with a view of their entering into the same line as he was in, *three* became Conformists to the Established Church. To mention them in the order of their birth, is beyond my ability. I have a clear recollection of Thomas Dawson's (afterwards M. D.) being either a fixed or occasional Minister of the Gravel-pit Meeting in Hackney some time between the years 1750 and 1757; but do not know *when* he changed his profession. He was one of the Physicians to the London Hospital before, in, and after the year 1768; and I remember passing nearly a day with his still surviving brother Benjamin, immediately after the latter's return from attending the funeral of Thomas, who remained a Dissenter till his death, in the Spring of the year 1782 [he died April 29]; and his telling me that his recently-deceased relation never recovered the shock he sustained a few months before by his brother Samuel's

Samuel's instant death in an apoplectic fit whilst sitting at his table during a visit to him at Hackney. This seems to be the person mentioned in the Obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LI. p. 444, as follows: 'Sept. 26 (1781), Rev. Mr. Dawson, late rector of Ightham* in Kent.' I had heard that he had formerly been a chaplain in the Navy.

"Another brother, Obadiah, was an eminent merchant at Leeds, and died, I believe, within the last twenty years.

"Another was Abraham Dawson, M. A. long rector of Ringsfield, near Beccles in Suffolk, who published, at three or four different times, a new translation from the original Hebrew of several chapters of the Book of Genesis, with notes, critical and explanatory. If I am not mistaken, he was living at a later period than the year 1800; but I do not find the decease of either of the two last-mentioned recorded in the Obituaries of the Gentleman's Magazine. It was understood, many years ago, that Abraham and Benjamin were indebted for their preferment in the Church to the interest of the very respectable family of *Barne*, of Sotterley, Suffolk." Gent. Mag. July 1812, p. 26.

P. 640. I shall add two or three more of Mr. Jones's fragments:

"*Thorold* stands foremost in my list of friends,
Rais'd up by Providence for noblest ends:
As good as great; benevolent and kind,
And fraught with ev'ry virtue of the mind.
Much do I owe thee, best of men."

"*Jan.* 8. 1765. Lately died in Dublin, Mrs. *Carter*, aged 104. She was great-granddaughter to Archbishop *Usher*."

Dr. *Whichcot*, Provost of King's College, Cambridge.] "I know none of that coat of a more universal temper, and worthy of being esteemed learned, than that Doctor." *W. Penn*, Truth rescued from Imposture, vol. I. p. 492.—"Dr. *Whichcot* never conformed to the *Scotish Covenant;* nor was it tendered in his time to any of his College." Ibid. p. 520.

"Dr. *William Wake (Whethamstead)*. Large family—Relieving 12 widows and other poor, 6 every Sunday, with 6*d.* each, boil'd beef, bread (4^{r}), and broth (pitcher)—Sent Reliefs from Canterbury, and Sexton.—Daily family prayer—eldest daughter reading a Sermon every Sunday evening to the servants, &c.—An assistant and curate when gone to Canterbury, 50*l.* a year salary, house, garden, dove-house, &c."

"*Impenitents.* The Chaplain of Newgate very honestly exhorting the famous *Turpin* to repent, &c. 'Well,' says Turpin, 'what if I do not or cannot repent?' "You will be cast into Hell-fire." 'I think (said Turpin very coolly) that I can bear it.'

"Hell-fire for ever!" cried the Coachman of Sir W. Stanhope in the streets of Aylesbury at the Election; where those who were against his Master cried 'No Hell-fire Club!' &c.

P. 647, note, l. penult. for "GEO." r. "GLO."

* Samuel Dawson, M. A. (according to Hasted) was rector of Ightham 1763—1769. Qu. did he *resign* that living?

P. 648,

P. 648. "You and Bishop *Lowth* differ upon the question who honoured Gloster Ridley with the degree of D. D. though *both may be right*. In the List of Oxford Graduates he is said to be "D. D. by Dipl. 25 Feby. 1767." J. BROWN.

P. 657. Mr. Cole, speaking of Baberham, says, "I call this my native parish, though I was born in Little Abington just by, as my father and mother constantly and uniformly went to church to Baberham, he holding the great farm there. It is remarkable for its honey, which to this day I always have from thence. W C." The Father of this eminent Benefactor to the History and Antiquities of England was a gentleman, it appears, of some considerable landed property.

Vol. XLVII. p. 473, contains a list, with inscriptions, of seven gold rings sent December 1773 to a silversmith at Cambridge, followed by another list of sixteen which he kept by him in remembrance. Amongst these were,
"Wm. Cole ob. 11 Jan. 1734. æt. 63;" with a crystal, "My Father."—"Catherine Cole ob. 25 Apr. 1725. æt. 42." "My dear Mother."—"Browne Willis Esq. ob. Feb. 5, 1760. æt. 78."

Whilst the present sheet was preparing for the press, I had the opportunity of perusing the well-digested Memoirs of Mr. Cole in the Tenth Volume of the "Biographical Dictionary," gathered by my accurate friend Mr. Chalmers from a diligent perusal of the several MS Volumes in Mr. Cole's Collection; and shall here supply, from that article, some particulars which I had not before the opportunity of obtaining.—"His stepmother (his father's *fourth* wife) was a relation of Lord Montfort. 'By her,' says the son, 'he had no issue, and very little quiet. After four or five years' jarring, they agreed to a separation.'—At Eton young Cole was placed under Dr. Cooke, afterwards Provost, but to whom he seems to have contracted an implacable aversion. After remaining five years on the foundation at this seminary, he was admitted a pensioner of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Jan. 25, 1733; and in April 1734 was admitted to one of Freeman's scholarships, although not exactly qualified according to that benefactor's intention: but in 1735, on the death of his father, from whom he inherited a handsome estate, he entered himself a fellow-commoner of Clare Hall, and next year removed to King's College, where he had a younger brother, then a Fellow, and was accommodated with better apartments. This last circumstance, and the society of his old companions of Eton, appear to have been his principal motives for changing his College. In April 1736 he travelled for a short time in French Flanders with his half-brother, the late Dr. Stephen Apthorp. In 1737, in consequence of bad health, he went to Lisbon, where he remained six months, and returned to College in May 1738. The following year he was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Cambridge, in which capacity he acted for many years. In 1740 Ld. Montfort, then lord lieutenant of the county, appointed him one of his deputy lieutenants. In 1743, his health being

being again impaired, he took another trip through Flanders for five or six weeks, visiting St. Omer's, Lisle, Tournay, &c. and other principal places, of which he has given an account in his MS Collections. In December 1744 he was ordained Deacon; and was for some time curate to Dr. Abraham Oakes, rector of Wethersfield in Suffolk. In 1745, after being admitted to priest's orders, he was made chaplain to Thomas Earl of Kinnoul; in which office he was continued by the succeeding Earl, George. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in November 1747; and appears to have resided at Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely, in 1749, when he was collated by Bp. Sherlock to the rectory of Hornsey in Middlesex, which he retained only a very short time. Speaking of that Prelate, he says, 'He gave me the rectory of Hornsey; yet his manner was such that I soon resigned it to him again. I have not been educated in episcopal trammels, and liked a more liberal behaviour; yet he was a great man, and I believe an honest man.' The fact, however, was, as Mr. Cole elsewhere informs us, that he was inducted Nov. 25; but, finding the house in so ruinous a condition as to require rebuilding, and in a situation so near the Metropolis, which was always his aversion, and understanding that the Bishop insisted on his residing, he resigned within a month. This the Bishop refused to accept, because Mr. Cole had made himself liable to dilapidations and other expences by accepting of it. Cole continued, therefore, as rector until January 9, 1751, when he resigned it into the hands of the Bishop in favour of Mr. Territt. During this time he had never resided, but employed a curate, the Rev. Matthew Mapletoft. In 1753 he quitted the University, on being presented, by his early friend and patron Browne Willis, esq. to the rectory of Bletchley in Buckinghamshire, which he resigned March 20, 1767, in favour of his patron's grandson, the Rev. Thomas Willis; and this very honourably, and merely because he knew it was his patron's intention to have bestowed it on his grandson had he lived to effect an exchange."——I have already noticed Mr. Cole's journey to France with Mr. Walpole in 1765; on which Mr. Chalmers remarks, that, "from the whole tenour of Mr. Cole's sentiments, and a partiality, which in his MSS. he takes little pains to disguise, in favour of the Roman Catholic religion and ceremonies, we may suspect that cheapness was not the only motive for this intended removal. He had at this time his personal estate, which he tells us was a 'handsome one;' and he held the living of Bletchley, both together surely adequate to the wants of a retired scholar, a man of little personal expence, and who had determined never to marry. He was, however, diverted from residing in France by the laws of that country, particularly the *Droit d'Aubaine*, by which the property of a stranger dying in France becomes the King's, and which had not at that time been revoked. Mr. Cole at first supposed this could be no obstacle to his settling in Normandy; but his friend Mr. Walpole represented

represented to him that his MSS. on which he set a high value, would infallibly become the property of the King of France, and probably be destroyed. This had a persuasive effect; and, in addition to it, we have his own authority that this visit impressed his mind so strongly with the certainty of an impending revolution, that upon that account he preferred remaining in England. His expressions on this subject are remarkable, but not uncharacteristic: 'I did not like the plan of settling in France at that time, *when the Jesuits were expelled*, and the philosophic Deists were so powerful as to threaten the destruction, not only of all the religious orders, but of Christianity itself.' There is a Journal of this Tour in vol. XXXIV. of his Collections.—In May 1771, by Lord Montfort's favour, he was put into the commission of the peace for the Town of Cambridge; and in 1772 Bp. Keene, without any solicitation, sent him an offer of the vicarage of Maddingley, about seven miles from Milton, which, for reasons of convenience, he civilly declined; but has not spoken so civilly of that Prelate in his "Athenæ." He was, however, instituted to the vicarage of Burnham in Buckinghamshire in 1774; but still continued to reside at Milton, where he died Dec. 16, 1782, in his 68th year, his constitution having been shattered and worn down by repeated attacks of the gout."—Mr. Chalmers thus justly characterises "Cole of Milton" (for so this intelligent Collector was familiarly styled): "He was an Antiquary almost from the cradle, and had in his boyish days made himself acquainted with those necessary sciences, Heraldry and Architecture. He says, the first 'essay of his Antiquarianism was taking a copy both of the inscription and tomb of Ray the Naturalist, in 1734;' but it appears that, when he was at Eton School, he used during the vacations to copy, in trick, arms from the painted windows of churches, particularly Baberham in Cambridgeshire, and Moulton in Lincolnshire. Yet, although he devoted his whole life to Topography and Biography, he did not aspire to any higher honour than that of a collector of information for the use of others; and certainly was liberal and communicative to his contemporaries, and so partial to every attempt to illustrate our English Antiquities, that he frequently offered his services, where delicacy and want of personal knowledge would have perhaps prevented his being consulted. What he contributed was in general, in itself, original and accurate, and would have done credit to a separate publication, if he had thought proper. Among the works which he assisted, either by entire dissertations, or by minute communications and corrections, we may enumerate Grose's "Antiquities;" Bentham's "Ely;" Dr. Ducarel's publications; Philips's Life of Cardinal Pole;" Gough's "British Topography;" the "Memoirs of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding;" Mr. Nichols's "Collection of Poems," "Anecdotes of Hogarth," "History of Hinckley," and "Life of Bowyer." With Granger he corresponded very frequently; and most of his corrections were adopted by that writer.

writer. Mr. Cole himself was a collector of portraits at a time when this *trade* was in few hands, and had a very valuable series, in the disposal of which he was somewhat unfortunate, and somewhat capricious, putting a different value on them at different times. When in the hope that Lord Mountstuart would purchase them, he valued them at a shilling each, one with another, which he said would have amounted to 160*l.* His collection must therefore have amounted to 3200 prints; but among these were many topographical articles: 130*l.* was offered on this occasion, which Mr. Gole declined accepting. This was in 1774; but previous to this, in 1772, he met with a curious accident, which had thinned his collection of portraits. This was a visit from an eminent Collector. 'He had,' says Mr. Cole, 'heard of my collection of prints, and a proposal to see them was the consequence. Accordingly, he breakfasted here next morning; and, on a slight offer of accommodating him with such heads as he had not, he absolutely has taken one hundred and eighty-seven of my most valuable and favourite heads, such as he had not, and most of which had never seen; and all this with as much ease and familiarity as if we had known each other ever so long. However, I must do him the justice to say, that I really did offer him, at Mr. Pemberton's, that he might take such in exchange as he had not; but this I thought would not have exceeded above a dozen, or thereabouts, &c.' In answer to this account of the devastation of his collection, his correspondent Horace Walpole writes to him in the following style, which is not an unfair specimen of the manner in which these correspondents treated their contemporaries: 'I have had a relapse (of the gout), and have not been able to use my hand, or I should have lamented with you on the plunder of your prints by that *Algerine hog*. I pity you, dear Sir, and feel for your awkwardness, that was struck dumb at his rapaciousness. The *beast* has no sort of taste neither, and in a twelvemonth will sell them again. This *Muley Moloch* used to buy books, and now sells them. He has hurt his fortune, and ruined himself to have a collection, without any choice of what it should be composed. It is the most *under-bred swine* I ever saw; but I did not know *it* was so *ravenous*. I wish you may get paid any how.'—Mr. Cole, however, after all this epistolary scurrility, acknowledges that he was 'honourably paid' at the rate of two shillings and six pence each head; and one, on which he and Walpole set an uncommon value, and demanded back, was accordingly returned.

"Mr. Cole's MS Collections had two principal objects; first, the compilation of a work in imitation of Anthony Wood's "Athenæ," containing the Lives of the Cambridge Scholars; and, secondly, a County History of Cambridge; and he appears to have done something to each as early as 1742. They now amount to an hundred volumes, small folio, into which he appears to have transcribed some document or other almost every day of his life, with very little intermission. He began with fif-

teen of these volumes, while at College, which he used to keep in a lock-up case in the University Library, until he had examined every book in that collection from which he could derive any information suitable to his purpose, and transcribed many MS lists, records, &c. The grand interval from this labour was from 1752 to 1767, while he resided at Bletchley; but even there, from his own collection of books, and such as he could borrow, he went on with his undertaking, and, during frequent journeys, was adding to his topographical drawings and descriptions. He had some turn for drawing, as his works every where demonstrate, just enough to give an accurate but coarse outline. But it was at Cambridge and Milton where his biographical researches were pursued with most effect, and where he carefully registered every anecdote he could pick up in conversation; and, in characterising his contemporaries, may literally be said to have spared neither friend nor foe. He continued to fill his volumes in this way almost to the end of his life, the last letter he transcribed being dated Nov. 25, 1782. Besides his topography and biography, he has transcribed the whole of his literary correspondence. Among his correspondents, Horace Walpole must be distinguished as apparently enjoying his utmost confidence; but their letters add very little to the character of either, as men of sincerity or candour. Both were capable of writing polite and even flattering letters to gentlemen, whom in their mutual correspondence, perhaps by the same post, they treated with the utmost contempt and derision.

"Throughout the whole of Mr. Cole's MSS. his attachment to the Roman Catholic Religion is clearly to be deduced, and is often almost avowed. He never can conceal his hatred to the eminent Prelates and Martyrs who were the promoters of the Reformation. In this respect at least he resembled Anthony Wood, whose friends had some difficulty in proving that he died in communion with the Church of England; and Cole yet more closely resembled him in his hatred of the Puritans and Dissenters. When, in 1767, an order was issued from the Bishops for a Return of all Papists or reputed Papists in their Dioceses, Cole laments that in some places *none* were returned, and in other places *few*; and assigns as a reason for this regret, that 'their principles are much more conducive to a peaceful and quiet subordination in government, and they might be a proper balance, in time of need, not only to the tottering state of Christianity in general, but to this Church of England in particular, *pecked* against by every fanatic Sect, whose good allies the Infidels are well known to be; but hardly safe from its own lukewarm members; and whose safety depends solely on a political balance.' The 'lukewarm members' he elsewhere characterises as Latitudinarians, including Clarke, Hoadly, and their successors, who held preferments in a Church whose doctrines they opposed.

"As late as 1778 we find Mr. Cole perplexed as to the disposal of

of his MSS. 'I have long wavered how to dispose of all my MS volumes; to give them to *King's College*, would be to throw them into *a horse-pond*; and I had as lieve do one as the other; they are generally so *conceited of their Latin and Greek, that all other studies are barbarism.*' He once thought of Eton College; but, the MSS. relating principally to Cambridge University and County, he inclined to deposit them in one of the libraries there; not in the Public Library, because too public, but in Emanuel, with the then Master of which, Dr. Farmer, he was very intimate. Dr. Farmer, however, happening to suggest that he might find a better place for them, Mr. Cole, who was become peevish, and wanted to be courted, thought proper to consider this 'coolness and indifference' as a refusal. In this dilemma he at length resolved to bequeath them to the British Museum, with this condition, that they should not be opened for twenty years after his death. For such a condition, some have assigned as a reason that the characters of many living persons being drawn in them, and that in no very favourable colours, it might be his wish to spare their delicacy; but, perhaps with equal reason, it has been objected that such persons would thereby be deprived of all opportunity of refuting his assertions, or defending themselves. Upon a careful inspection, however, of the whole of these volumes, we are not of opinion that the quantum of injury inflicted is very great, most of Cole's unfavourable anecdotes being of that gossiping kind on which a judicious Biographer will not rely, unless corroborated by other authority. Knowing that he wore his pen at his ear, there were probably many who amused themselves with his prejudices. His Collections, however, upon the whole, are truly valuable; and his biographical references, in particular, while they display extensive reading and industry, cannot fail to assist the future labours of Writers interested in the History of the Cambridge Scholars."—Thus far from Mr. Chalmers.—The character of Mr. Cole is thus also well delineated by Mr. D'Israeli:

"He had a gossip's ear, and a tatler's pen—and, among better things, wrote down every grain of literary scandal his insatiable and minute curiosity could lick up; as patient and voracious as an ant-eater, he stretched out his tongue, till it was covered by the tiny creatures, and drew them all in at one digestion. All these tales were registered with the utmost simplicity, as the reporter received them; but, being only tales, the exactness of his truth made them still more dangerous lies, by being perpetuated; in his reflections he spared neither friend nor foe; yet, still anxious after truth, and usually telling lies, it is very amusing to observe, that, as he proceeds, he very laudably contradicts or explains away in subsequent memoranda what he had before written. Walpole, in a correspondence of forty years, he was perpetually flattering, though he must imperfectly have relished his fine taste, while he abhorred the more liberal feelings to which sometimes he addressed a submissive

remonstrance. He has at times written a letter coolly, and, at the same moment, chronicled his suppressed feelings in his diary, with all the flame and sputter of his strong prejudices. He was expressively nick-named *Cardinal Cole.* These scandalous chronicles, which only shew the violence of his prejudices, without the force of genius, or the acuteness of penetration, were ordered not to be opened till twenty years after his decease; he wished to do as little mischief as he could, but loved to do some. When the lid was removed from this Pandora's box, it happened that some of his intimate friends lived to perceive in what strange figures they were exhibited by their quondam admirer! — Cole, however, bequeathed to the Nation, among his unpublished works, a vast mass of antiquities, historical collections, and one valuable legacy; he was a literary Antiquary, and the *Cardinal* disappeared, when I witnessed the labours, and heard the cries, of a *literary Martyr.* — Cole had passed a long life in the pertinacious labour of forming an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses,* and other literary collections — designed as a companion to the work of Anthony Wood. These mighty labours exist in more than fifty folio volumes in his own writing. He began these Collections about the year 1745; and in a fly-leaf of 1777 I found the following melancholy state of his feelings, and a literary confession, as forcibly expressed as it is painful to read, when we consider that they are the wailings of a most zealous votary: 'In good truth, whoever undertakes this drudgery of an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* must be contented with no prospect of credit and reputation to himself, and with the mortifying reflection that, after all his pains and study through life, he must be looked upon in a humble light, and only as a journeyman to Anthony Wood, whose excellent book of the same sort will ever preclude any other, who shall follow him in the same track, from all hopes of fame; and will only represent him as an imitator of so original a pattern. For, at this time of day, all great characters, both Cantabrigians and Oxonians, are already published to the world, either in his book, or various others; so that the Collection, unless the same characters are reprinted here, must be made up of second-rate persons, and the refuse of Authorship — However, as I have begun, and made so large a progress in this undertaking, *it is death to think of leaving it off,* though, from the former considerations, so little credit is to be expected from it.'— Such were the fruits, and such the agonies, of nearly half a century of assiduous and zealous literary labour!" Calamities of Authors, vol. I. p. 237.

P. 662, l. ult. The following familiar Epistle from Mr. Steevens will illustrate this and several other passages in these Volumes:

"DEAR NICHOLS, *Emmanuel College, Sept.* 18, 1782.

"I enclose to you a very curious and interesting letter from Pope to Broome on the subject of Fenton's death, and beg you will carry it (having first secured a copy) to Dr. Johnson, with my best respects. It certainly should be printed at the end of Fenton's

Fenton's Life; but, if it comes too late to appear in its proper place, ought at least to be thrown into some Appendix. I would advise you *to set it up before you part with it.*

"I have made the best I could of the *Hogarth business;* but can find no such word as either *piliss* or *pitisando.* Let the reader try his skill at it. Stirbitch Fair has so thoroughly dissipated us all, that we have no taste for critical investigations. Reed is gone to dinner with the Vice-Can. &c. at the Fair; but will possibly add his scrawl to mine when he returns. You must have patience about your other sheet, as Master Cole is very ill. As soon as he can look it over, it shall be returned. Any commands of yours will be welcome; but, as the bell rings for dinner, I cannot wait to express myself with studied civility; though with much sincerity, when I assure you I am entirely yours, &c.

"As Reed, it seems, will not be back till the post is gone out, he must take the consequences of his idleness, and provide a frank for himself if he has any thing to send.—I have only read such parts of the sheet as were new. The verses are too bad to be examined with the least degree of attention.—When you print Pope's letter I should wish you would preserve all his peculiarities in the distribution of capitals, stops, &c. as I have copied the original now before me with great exactness. If you wish to have it corrected here, you can send it. Never mind franks.—The Master and Cole desire their compliments. G. STEEVENS."

P. 663. "Charles Plumptre was born at Nottingham (which town his father, John Plumptre, esq. represented in several Parliaments); educated at Merchant Tailors School; and thence elected of Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1730. Having taken his degree of B. A. 1733, he afterwards removed to Queen's College, where he was elected Fellow; and proceeded to his degree of M. A. in 1737; and of B. D. in 1746. The Earl of Hardwicke first presented him to the rectory of Wimple in Cambridgeshire in 1745, and afterwards he had the living of Whaddon in the same county, on the presentation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor. About 1746 Lord Hardwicke also promoted him to a prebend in the Church of Norwich; which he resigned in 1751, on being collated to the Archdeaconry of Ely. In 1752 he was created D. D.; and was presented to the rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth in London, and of Orpington, Kent, in the gift of his Patron as Lord Chancellor, at which time he resigned his Cambridgeshire Livings. He was afterwards appointed Afternoon Preacher at St. James's, Westminster; and died Sept. 14, 1779.—To those who are curious in enquiring into the histories of men, of whatever station in life, it may not be uninteresting to be informed, that Archdeacon Plumptre was the great-grandson of that Huntingdon Plumptre*, Doctor of Physick at Nottingham in the

* He is noticed also in Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses," vol. II. Fasti, 112; and was famous, in his day, as the Author of a little volume, now extremely rare (but what rare tract does not Mr. Bindley possess?) intituled, "Epigrammatũ Opusculum duobus Libellis distinctum. Quibus, leporis

troublesome times of the seventeenth century, of whom mention is made, but not *honoris causâ*, by Mrs. Hutchinson, in the Life of her husband Colonel Hutchinson, lately published. Of the family itself some account may be found in Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, and Deering's Nottingham, a work dedicated to the Father of Archdeacon Plumptre, who was Member for that town in several Parliaments during the reigns of Queen Anne, George the First, and George the Second; as was his eldest son, John Plumptre, on the death of his father in 1751 till 1774, when he retired altogether from Parliament. It is somewhat singular that a family which seems to have supported the rank of Gentry for so many years (their Pedigree going back for above five centuries) should yet not be able to shew one ancestor even of the lowest degree of titles, that of a Knight, Whether this be to their praise or the contrary, the Reader will decide. Perhaps he will apply to them what Charles the Second said of a family which in 200 years had neither increased nor diminished their patrimony: 'that there had never been a wise man nor a fool amongst them.' The Grandfather of the Archdeacon, Henry Plumptre, is mentioned in the State Trials as one of twenty defendants in an Information by the Attorney General for a riot at Nottingham, which arose out of the proceedings on the part of the Crown against the Charter of that Corporation. The Information was tried at Westminster, before Jefferies, at that time Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who, when Mr. Stanhope, one of the Counsel for the Crown, asked a Witness whether Mr. Plumptre was present, interrupted him by saying, 'You had as good ask if Mr. Peartree was there.' John Plumptre, esq. of Fredville in Kent, is the elder branch of this family; and was high sheriff of the county in 1798, at the time of the trials for high treason at Maidstone, and acquitted himself of the duties of his office with a propriety that gave general satisfaction." *Bentham's Ely*, 1812, *p.* 280; *and Appendix*, *p.* 16.

P. 670. Charles Collignon, of Trinity College, Cambridge; M. B. 1749; M. D. 1754; was elected Anatomy Professor in that University in 1763; and died Oct. 1, 1785.

P. 682. Mr. Cole's letter misled me in the former Edition of the "Anecdotes," and Dr. Kippis has made the same mistake, as to the dates of Mr. William Clarke's degrees. He took that of B. A. in 1715; and M. A. 1719.—The dates "1731" and "1735" apply to Mr. *John* Clarke, of Bene't College.

leporis gratiâ, Homeri Batrachomyomachia Latino carmine reddita, multisque in locis aucta, post Miscellanea quædam subjungitur. Authore Huntingdono Plumptre, in Artibus Magistro Cantab. Londini, typis Tho. Harper, impensis Roberti Allot. An. Dom. 1629." 12mo.—This volume is inscribed to Sir John Byron, Knight of the Bath; and contains several little complimentary addresses to various branches of the Byron Family. Prefixed to it are verses by "Nich. Byron," "Rich. Byron," "Geo. Aldrich, Coll. Trin. Cant.;" and "Tho. Randolph, Coll. Trin. Cant."

P. 685.

P. 685. The three successive Rectors of Lambourn were, Dr. Thomas Tooke, 1707 (who purchased the advowson in 1718); John Tooke, M. A. 1721; and Robert Tooke, M. A. 1764.

P. 687. Add the following Letter from Mr. Cole to Mr. Gough: "*July* 24, 1780, I should have answered your letter sooner had I not staid to hear whether Dr. Farmer could answer your queries; and absolutely carried this paper to Cambridge on Friday July 14, where I was sure to meet him at dinner; but the company was so numerous, so mixed, and inconvenient, that I could not speak a word to him, as I came just as the company was seated. He called this morning, Monday July 24; and you have all he says here. *My MS. (long promised) you shall have shortly;* an untoward affair makes me keep it a little longer; and I shall be obliged to scratch out some lines, which I thought I might safely and honourably have sent; but I am not allowed it. I saw Mr. Masters yesterday at his own house, and the Master of Benet on Saturday, who then called upon me. W. C."

P. 691, l. 2, r. "Tanqueray;" and, note, l. 4, "Le Pipre."

P. 703. "An error has crept into the article of Dr. Philip Bisse. He married the widow of Charles Fitz Charles, Earl of Plymouth. The marriage is correctly stated in vol. VI. p. 225." J. H.

P. 706, l. 16, r. "Dr. *Henry* Godolphin," uncle to Francis Earl of Godolphin. He was appointed Fellow of Eton College in April 1677; and Provost Oct. 23, 1695. He caused to be erected, at his own expence, a copper statue of the Founder of the College in the School-yard; and was a considerable benefactor to the College. He was *not* Dean of *Durham;* but was installed Dean of St. Paul's July 18, 1707. He died in 1732, leaving two sons and one daughter. His widow died June 30, 1743. — On the Earl of Godolphin's death, in 1766, the Earldom became extinct. Sir Francis, the Provost's son, succeeded to the title of Baron Godolphin of Helston; but he dying in 1785, without issue, that title also became extinct. — Ibid. l. 30, r. "1710."

P. 708, l. 21. "Divisianæ" is right; not "Davisianæ."

P. 709. Mr. William Sharp was a surgeon of the highest professional eminence. After a number of years successful practice, he retired to Fulham, where he purchased Stourton-house (so called from having been the property of the noble family of that name), now Fulham-house, adjoining the bridge. Mr. Sharp made considerable improvements in the premises; and built a beautiful cottage near the water-side, which communicates with the house and gardens by a subterraneous passage made under the narrow way called Church-lane. In this delightful retirement, after adding to a life which seemed to have reached its termination more than 22 years of personal enjoyment and enlarged social usefulness, he died in a good old age. He was buried, with a justly-beloved sister, in the church-yard at Fulham, where an elegant monument is thus inscribed:

"Here lie the remains of

Eliz. Prouse, late of Wicken Park, Northamptonshire,

who

who died Feb. 23, 1810, aged 77;
and of her Brother,
WILLIAM SHARP, Esq. late of Fulham House in this Parish,
who died March 17, 1810, aged 81.
Endeared to their family connections and society by an
amiableness of character which has seldom been equalled,
and to each other by a degree of mutual attachment
which has never been surpassed;
They were lovely in their lives,
And in their deaths they are not divided."

Mr. Granville Sharp, whom every one knew, and whom every one esteemed, died, full of years, and rich in good works, July 6, 1813. — In the latter part of 1812 he had shewn that his faculties retained their full vigour, by an elaborate illustration of the LXVIIIth Psalm, relative to the Hill of Bashan, and the calling together of the Jews, See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIII. ii. p. 55.

VOLUME II.

P. 2, note, l. 44, r. "Easton-Neston."

P. 13. There is also a print of Gibbs (by Baron from Hogarth) in his Description of the Radcliffe Library, inscribed "Jacobus Gibbs Architectus, A. M. & F. R. S. 1750."

Ibid. "Had only 50*l.* for plan. How dear would Gothic buildings come now!" T. F.

P. 16. Mr. Collins also wrote an Account of the Noble Family of Harley, inscribed to Edward Earl of Oxford, &c. London, printed 1741, 8vo, pp. 37, no printer's name. It appears to have been printed for the Earl (who died in that year) and his particular friends.—The following particulars of this able Genealogical Historian are extracted from his own unpublished Diary:

"*Jan.* 30, 1752. I breakfasted with their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Portland, with their two eldest daughters, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck and Lady Henrietta Cavendish Bentinck, both very beautiful in their persons, of most agreeable sweet tempers, with a modest and affable behaviour. The discourse between us gave me an opportunity to say how I was descended, and the misfortunes that attended my family and myself; on which they seemed to pity me, but said nothing more. The Countess of Oxford had sent up pictures of her ancestors to be engraved by Mr. Vertue, one of the most eminent of his profession; but her Grace of Portland, thinking of the expence, determined to have only two engraved, that of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, who was the advancer of the noble Family of Cavendish, and of Horace Lord Vere of Tilbury, a person very famous, and from whom the Countess of Oxford was also descended. Her Grace desired me to call on Mr. Vertue, that he might have the pictures; which I did, and then returned to Highgate, where I employed myself in writing part of

of the Life of Denzil Lord Holles, and never stirred out of my house till February 5, that I came to London.

"About half an hour after 12 o'clock I took coach for St. James's, to attend the King's Levee, and to speak to some of the Lords to intercede for me; but principally in hopes of seeing the Duke of Newcastle, who had told me to wait on him soon after the meeting of the Parliament, which I had done at three several times; but his Grace was so taken up with business, as he said, he had not time to talk with me. I therefore wrote the following letter, with an intent to deliver it to him at St. James's before he went to the King:

'May it please your Grace, *Feb.* 5, 1752.

'When I consider what your Grace has said to me, with what most of the Nobility have told me, and am yet kept in suspence, it fills me with amazement; but I have a heart and a spirit (with blood from my ancestors) not to be conquered by oppression, or I could not have wrote that which will make my name memorable to after-ages; celebrating the memory of eminent and extraordinary persons, and transmitting their virtues for the imitation of posterity, being one of the principal ends and duties of History.

'I am the son of Misfortune, my father having run through more than 30,000*l.* and, from my fruitless representations, am likely to die so; but I have left in manuscript an account of my family, my life, and the cruel usage I have very undeservedly undergone, with copies of the letters I have wrote on the occasion, of which are several to your Grace, whereby Posterity may know I have not been wanting either in industry, which the books I have published will justify, or in my application for preferment, which I so well deserve.

'If your Grace has any compassion for me, I humbly beg you will order notice to be left at Mr Withers's, bookseller, in Fleet-street, when I may have the honour to wait on you, who am your Grace's most faithful and devoted servant, ARTHUR COLLINS.'

"Whilst I waited for his Grace's coming to St. James's, I spoke to the Duke of Portland, telling him I had three more sheets printed of the Life of the Earl of Clare that I had not delivered to him, but would bring them to his Grace the next morning; whereunto he said, it would be as well if I sent them, which I thought shewed a coldness, *and induced me not to send them till Friday morning.* I went in afterwards, with many that attended, to the King, who spoke first to the Duke of Portland, then to the Earl of Buckingham, the Duke of Grafton, and the Lord Delawarr, who stood together, and to Sir John Ligonier. The Marquis of Rockingham was the Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting, and introduced two persons to kiss the King's hand. My modesty would not permit me to stand in the first rank; but I stood so as to be seen by the Lords, as also the King; but, having never had the honour of being introduced to his Majesty, was unknown to him.

On

"On departing out of the King's Bed-chamber, the Lord Viscount Gage spoke to me, asking whether I was on a new Edition of the Peerage. 'I told him, I had made collections towards it; but, there being so much to write, it was impossible, without some provision to enable me to keep a person to transcribe for me, to finish it in the manner I desired; and therefore, till that was done, I should think no further of it; and I told my Lord Delawarr the same, who said that I deserved to be provided for. I waited till half an hour after two, and the Duke of Newcastle not coming, and being told by the waiters it was then in vain to expect seeing of him, I left the Court, intending to dine with Mr. Perry (of Penshurst) in Berkeley-square, to whom I was always welcome; but, on my way there, being to pass Arundel-street, I resolved to call first on the Earl Granville, having ever had easy access to him. Being admitted to his Lordship, and making complaint how hard it was with me, telling him I had been at the King's Levee, and the answer I had given to my Lord Gage; he said, that he had often spoke for me, and would again; that he knew several Lords commiserated my condition; and that he hoped very soon to tell me of some provision being made for me, which he heartily wished. I must say, his Lordship was ever an encourager of Literature; and, on several occasions when I have been with him, has said to other Lords present at the same time, 'Here is Collins, who has served us, and we do nothing for him;' to which all the answer made was, 'that the Ministry ought to shew me more favour.' Taking leave of his Lordship, I went into Berkeley-square, and dined with Mr. Perry, his Lady, and Mr. Burnaby, who had been in foreign parts one of the King's Ministers; and, from the observation I made of him, he seemed to be a person of address and affable behaviour. Mr. Perry, before Mr. Burnaby came, asked my opinion of the way he intended to pursue in obtaining the Barony of Lisle, to which his Lady had pretence; and desired me to draw the case of the state of the Barony, which I promised to do. I took my leave of him about five o'clock; and in my return to my chambers in the Temple, I made it in my way to call at Newcastle House, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, where I delivered the letter before mentioned, went to my chambers, and staid there the whole evening, musing on what I should do the next morning, and looking over papers."

It is pleasing to add, that provision was at length made for this most able and indefatigable Writer; the King granting him a pension of 400*l. per annum*, which he enjoyed, however, but a few years.

P. 24. Add to the Books of 1732, "A Treatise of Power essential and mechanical: wherein the Original and that Part of Religion which now is natural is stated. By J. H." 8vo. This book affords an ample elucidation of the Author's [John Hutchinson] hypothesis and mode of argument, which usually consists in the most gross and unreserved epithets, applied to Sir Isaac Newton,

Newton, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Dr. John Woodward, and other Writers of his time. — Ibid. l. 10, r. "Clement the *Fourth*."

P. 39. The following Epitaph is in Dinton Church, Wilts:

"Underneath lie the remains
of the Rev. WILLIAM HASELDINE, D.D.
Vicar of this place, Rector of Wishford,
and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College in Oxford;
who departed this life Dec. the 3d, 1773,
in the 60th year of his age.
He was a Gentleman, a Scholar, and a Christian;
a fine Writer, an eloquent Preacher,
and a diligent, bountiful, and affectionate Pastor of his Parish.
Without titles and dignities
(though endowed
with virtues and talents that would have adorned the highest),
undisturbed by violent passions and inordinate desires,
he enjoy'd a plentiful fortune with moderation and decency;
liv'd to a maturity of years,
happy in the love and esteem of all that knew him,
and died in peace.
Drop, Reader, one kind tear upon his urn,
And pensive home with better heart return."

P. 42, l. 17, sub-note, l. 17, r. "Catworth."

P. 43, l. 7, r. "Geneveva."

P. 52, note, l. 35. "The Vicar of Houghton Parva was Mr. *Thomas* Bate; he died in 1732." E. J.

P. 57, note, l. 14, r. "p. 153;" and, l. 30, r. "1696."

P. 71. Dr. John Law was born in 1745 at Greystoke in Cumberland; where his father was then rector. At an early age he was sent, on the foundation, to the Charter-house; from whence, in 1762, he removed to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was eminently distinguished for his superior abilities and uncommon application to his studies: as a proof of which, his name appeared second on the list of Wranglers at his examination for his bachelor's degree; and shortly after he obtained the first of the Chancellor's medals. These honourable exertions were rewarded with the first vacant Fellowship his College were enabled to offer him; and he soon became a Tutor in conjunction with Drs. Shepherd and Paley. After a residence of 11 years in the University, Dr. Law, in 1773, received from his father the vicarage of Warkworth in Northumberland, and a prebendal stall at Carlisle. His professional duties now compelling him to quit Cambridge, he removed to Carlisle, where he married Miss Wallace, sister of the Barrister of that name. In 1777 he was made Archdeacon of the Diocese; and in 1782 was removed to the bishoprick of Clonfert in Ireland. It has been reported that this promotion was most unexpectedly offered to the Bishop by the late Duke of Portland, when that Nobleman was Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in order to bestow the preferments held by Dr. Law upon a gentleman to whose exertions the Duke was principally

principally indebted for his success in the celebrated trial between himself and Sir James Lowther. From this See Dr. Law was removed successively to the Bishopricks of Killala 1787, and Elphin 1795; the last of which he retained till his death, which happened, in Stephen's Green, Dublin, March 19, 1810.—The following anecdote deserves to be recorded, as furnishing an useful instance of the wise and genuine liberality of his character: When he took possession of the See of Killala, and learnt that almost the whole of the population were Roman Catholicks, he used these expressions: "That, as it was a hopeless task to make them Protestants, it would answer every desirable purpose to make them good Catholicks;" and with this view he got printed, at his own expence, and distributed *gratis* through the diocese, a new Edition of the Works of the Rev. J. Gother, which breathe the piety, and, in plain and intelligible language, inculcate the morality, of the Bible.—The Bishop of Elphin has been recorded as "a man of great variety of knowledge, uncommon genius, and sincere religion." In respect to his literary character we are not aware that any production avowed by himself has been delivered to the publick; yet it has been supposed that he had a considerable share in the composition of the "Moral and Political Philosophy" of his friend Dr. Paley; and we believe the chapter *on reverencing the Deity* has been generally ascribed to him. Bp. Law's chief study, however, was ever understood to be the science of the Mathematicks, to which, at an early age, he displayed great preference, and in which he made a very considerable progress, although few men possessed a more refined taste for Polite Literature, or had made more extensive acquisitions in every branch of general knowledge.—After the Bishop's death, six codicils to his will were discovered at the See-house; by which the great mass of his property, not disposed of by his will (one moiety of which, in default thereof, would have gone to Mrs. Law, and the other moiety, in equal shares, to his brothers and sisters) is variously devised.—To his brother, Dr. Edmund Law, he gives 9000*l.*; to Miss Carey, Mrs. Law's niece, 500*l.*; and Dr. Brinkley's legacy is increased to 15,000*l.* exclusive of his valuable library, and excellent collection of astronomical and other instruments.

Ibid. note, l. 43, r. "*Ewan*, the third son."

Bp. Law's wife died March 1, 1761. Mary, their eldest daughter, was married to the Rev. James Stephen Lushington, vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Elizabeth and Christian, the second and third daughters, died unmarried; Joanna, the fourth daughter, was married, May 24, 1772, to Thomas Rumbold, esq. M.P. for Shoreham (afterwards Sir Thomas Rumbold), whom she survives.

P. 72. *Uno avulso, non deficit alter.*—Not long after the death of Bp. *John Law*, his brother, Dr. George-Henry Law (youngest and thirteenth child of the good old Bishop of Carlisle) was honoured with a Mitre. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1781; M.A. 1784; D.D. and Prebendary of Carlisle 178..; and

and Bishop of Chester in June 1812. Of the estimation in which this worthy Prelate is held, the numerous Sermons he has already preached for Public Charities in the Metropolis is sufficient evidence. He married a daughter of the late Gen. Adeane; and has three sons and five daughters.

P. 72. The two following Letters to and from the very learned and respectable Master of Peter House are accurately printed from the originals. The first is addressed,

1. "To the very Reverend and Right Worshipful Dr. Law, Master of St. Peter's College, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

"Honoured Sir, *Wycliffe, Dec.* 5, 1755.

"My unexpectedly meeting with you at Richmond the first time I had the honour of waiting on my most worthy Diocesan, when he came thither to confirm and to hold an ordination, afforded me true pleasure; and the more so to find that, after an interval of near thirty years, you had not quite forgot a quondam Fellow-collegian of St. John's, who had the happiness of a little intimacy with you there, though at least two years your junior. — But my pleasure at Richmond was too soon in a great measure damped. For though you had proposed to me to have a little conversation together after dinner upon old memorable occurrences at Cambridge, and to renew our acquaintance; instead of that, it unfortunately happened that you had an early avocation to examine the Candidates for Orders; and I was under engagement to be at home that evening. However, the kind notice then taken of, and tokens of the friendship and respect you appeared still to retain for me, have encouraged my presuming so far upon your goodness as to give you the present trouble. — But, before I proceed to the occasion of it, give me leave, dear Sir, to felicitate you on your promotion to the Headship of the most antient House of Learning, and, in consequence thereof, to the high and honourable office you now bear in the University, of which you are so illustrious an ornament. — Very lately I was informed, that the late Mr. Tancred, of Whixley in this County, who is said to have died about fifteen months ago, has by will left his estate for the founding of four Exhibitions, of fifty pounds a year each, for the Study of Divinity in Christ's College, and other Exhibitions for the Study of the Law and of Physick elsewhere: and that the said Testator has appointed half a dozen or more Trustees for the nominating of the intended Students of Divinity that shall enjoy the four Exhibitions above-mentioned; of which Trustees the Master of the said College is one, the Master of Caius College another, and the Master of the Charter-House, London, a third; but who are the other Trustees my author could not give me an account, nor of the time when the Exhibitioners (if I may so call them) are to be elected, or whether they are already elected; only that he had heard of great interest having been made by persons distinguished by the appellation of Esquires (and consequently Gentlemen

Gentlemen of Estates) in behalf of their own sons.— It having pleased God to bless me with a son, who is now upwards of fifteen years and a quarter old, and has been betwixt seven and eight years at a very good Free-School in Scorton (a beautiful village about four miles distant from Richmond), under the care of the reverend and learned Mr. Noble, and is (I hope I may venture to say it without the imputation of partiality too natural to parents) of a promising genius, as the said Mr. Noble and other competent judges have frequently and publicly declared; I should esteem it a peculiar happiness if, by the special favour and interest of my friends, I could be able to obtain for him so generous and ample a benefaction, which in my present circumstances might justly and properly be deemed and denominated a charity within the Donor's intention. For, on my being inducted into this Rectory, in May 1731, I found the Parsonage-house to be a very ordinary and incommodious one, and situate in a part of the Glebe at about three quarters of a mile's distance from my Church: whereupon, in the year 1733, I procured from the late Dr. Stratford, then Commissary of this Archdeaconry, a licence to erect, in another part of my Glebe adjoining to my Church-yard, a new Parsonage-house, with other necessary outbuildings, and also a new barn near to the old Parsonage-house, which stands nearly in the centre of my Parish, and is very commodious for the Farmer of my Tithes; in which buildings I expended several hundred pounds. And moreover, in April 1750 (having previously in person consulted the late Bishop of Chester, to whom I made known my grievances, which I had in vain for upwards of seven years endeavoured to get redressed in an amicable manner, and having met with his approbation and recommendation), I commenced a Suit in the Court of Exchequer against several persons (who in my Parish and elsewhere in this County are possessed of lands to the value of at least eight thousand pounds a year) for the recovery of the rights of my Church; which suit has already cost me some hundreds of pounds more, and I not yet within prospect of an end of it: for though the Barons of the said Court pronounced a decree in my favour in May 1753, I cannot yet get these very opulent Defendants brought to a fair account; but am threatened by them with the prolongation of the Suit in the Exchequer for many years to come, and after all with an Appeal to the House of Lords. The large sums by me laid out in building on my Church-lands, and in vindicating against such powerful adversaries many of my Church's rights, which were in so great danger of being entirely lost, as aforesaid, would, if saved, have made a fund a great deal more than sufficient to have given my said son a liberal education in the University, without my soliciting the assistance of others, which is now become necessary for me to do, for the reasons aforesaid.— These considerations will, I humbly apprehend, be of some weight, not only with yourself, but with such other humane Gentlemen

Gentlemen as you may think fit to communicate them to; if, as I most earnestly request, you vouchsafe to interest yourself in mine and my son's favour. And you will still farther add to the obligation by intimating to me to what persons, as proper patrons, and in what manner, you would recommend my addressing myself on this occasion. I am, honoured Sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient and most humble servant, THO. ROBINSON.

"P.S. If you condescend to favour me with an answer, be pleased to direct to me, Rector of Wycliffe, near Richmond, Yorkshire."

2. "To the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Rector of Wycliffe, &c.

"Rev. Sir, *Peter House, Dec.* 10, 1755.

"I received your very obliging letter, and communicated it to the Master of Christ's, but found him deeply engaged for the first four Students of Mr. Tankred's foundation whenever it takes place; and indeed I understood the same both of him and the Master of Caius last Winter, when I was pressed to apply for a particular friend; the latter telling me that he had then seven prior applications; upon which all hopes of it were given up. The rest of the Trustees are, the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, Governors of Chelsea and Greenwich, and President of the College of Physicians; but how far they may be engaged, or how to apply to them, I really know no more than yourself, and fear you are a year too late. I heartily wish it had either been in my power to have served you on the present occasion, or may be so on any other; who am, Sir, your most humble servant, E. LAW."

P. 73, l. 23, the parenthesis should include "assequi."

P. 74, l. 20, r. "Augeæ."— P. 78, l. 22, r. "chin."

P. 80, note, l. 24, r. "referre."— P. 82, l. 18, r. "Operis."

P. 85. Mr. Birt, Bookseller, Ave Maria Lane, died Nov. 21, 1755.

P. 87. Mr. Robert Gosling, Bookseller, died Jan. 4, 1741.

P. 97, l. ult. r. "Churchwardens."— P. 105, l. 27, r. "upwards."

P. 106. In December 1734 Mr. Samuel Gibbons was appointed Stationer to the Prince of Wales, in the room of Jacob Tonson.

Ibid. The following Advertisement appeared in June 1792:

"*Bridges's History of Northamptonshire.*

"The Subscribers to this History are earnestly requested to send for that Part of it which they have not yet received; the Committee having hitherto entirely with-holden the public sale of it for their accommodation; and, notwithstanding they have almost daily application for it, they have resolved still to withhold it until Michaelmas next, that they may be ready to answer the demands of the Subscribers; after which period they hope they may consider themselves at liberty to gratify the desire and expectations of the Publick.—Copies of the History may be had of Mr. Payne, Mews-gate, Charing Cross; Mr. Prince, Oxford; and Mr. Lacy, of Northampton."

P. 107, note, l. 34, r. "Sir *Edmund* Isham."

Ibid. The following Letter was addressed to Dr. Ducarel:

"SIR, *Ecton, Jan.* 4, 1747.

"Upon looking over your letters, find it's so long since I was favoured

favoured with them, that I am almost ashamed to acknowledge the receipt of them; but, being shut up here in the North, half asleep, and half dead with cold, as it was the true cause of the neglect, must be my excuse for it, and which I hope you'll accept, together with my compliments of the season to you and Mr. Gale, my thanks for both your favours, and best wishes for your enjoyment of many happy years.—I have spoiled part of your leaf-silver in endeavouring to take off an impression of the coin you mention, and find I can't do it tolerably till I have talk'd to you about it, and received further directions. I must thank you too for the "Plan of the English Dictionary, which I much approve of, but from the specimen, wish the Author may be found equal to the undertaking.—Pray be so kind to buy, and keep for me till I come up, two of Mr. Vertue's Prints of the Court of Wards and Liveries, of the first Impressions, for I value the man, and like the subject.—Mr. Rushworth has a fine boy born since you was here. He and his Family and ours are well, and desire their compliments. We have often wish'd for your and Mr. Gale's company to enliven us this Winter; a more dull or severe one, ever since the beginning of last month, I never remember. The excessive deep snows, floods, and bad roads, kept me so much at home, that, for want of company, I had almost read myself blind by way of amusement; so, to change the scene, about ten days ago I crept over to Northampton, and luckily met there with the famous Dr. Taylor, who operated every morning, and read Lectures, as he call'd them, every evening to all twelvepenny chaps, excepting on Sundays, when he gave *gratis* a Declamation (as you'll find by his Advertisement inclosed, which was delivered to every house in town). This *gratis*, I own, took me in for an auditor; and I 'll tell you how it was carried on—The Doctor appeared dress'd in black, with a long, light, flowing, ty'd wig; ascended a scaffold behind a large table raised about two feet from the ground, and covered with an old piece of tapestry, on which was laid a dark-coloured Cafoy chariot-seat, with four black bunches (used upon hearses) tyed to the corners for tossels, four large candles on each side the cushion, and a quart decanter of drinking water, with a half-pint glass, to moisten his mouth. He bowed, snuff'd the candles, descended, and delivered out to the Company his hat-full of Syllabuses, divided into Sections, N° 1. 2. 3. &c. (such stuff, and so printed, as to be intirely incoherent and unintelligible). Then, mounting his scaffold, he bowed very low; then, putting himself into a proper attitude, began, in a solemn tragical voice and tone—'At Number 1. thus written you will find'—and repeating this with some vehemence, he read N° 1. of his Syllabus (which was) 'A General Account of this Design is meant'—then spoke upon it most wretchedly—and so went through his whole Syllabus, speaking for two hours in the same manner, and with the same air, gesture, and tone, making a sort of blank verse of it, and always ending with a verb—for that, he says, is the true Ciceceronian,

ronian, prodigiously difficult, and never attempted by any man in our language before. In some instances, he said, 'He equal'd the finest periods Tully ever wrote or spoke;' which always began with the Genitive Case, were followed by the Substantive, and concluded with the Verb—as thus—'Of th' Eye, the Beauties I will now declare—.' This was often repeated, as his master-piece; and he exulted and admired himself vastly upon it. When he had finished, he came smiling amongst his Auditors, appealed to them publicly if it was not charming fine, and if they had ever heard any thing like it. I must own, I never did, or saw his equal; and therefore send you this sketch of him, as a great rarity. Excuse my writing you such stuff: it is what I met with in the Country. And believe me I am, Sir, &c. JN°. PALMER.

"In about 20 days I propose being at the Chicken-house [at Hampstead], where I shall hope to meet Mr. Gale and you."

The following is a *literatim* copy of the Doctor's Hand-bill:

"*Northampton, Saturday, Dec.* 19. To-morrow, being *Sunday* the 20th, (as usual on that Day)——the Gentlemen,—the Ladies,—the Clergy, and all of Literature and Distinction, are hereby invited,—at Six in the Evening, at the Great ROOM, at the *Red-Lyon*, to a *Phisico-Theological Declammation* in Praise of SIGHT,—design'd, both in Speaking and Action, agreeable to the Rules of ORATORY——The SYLLABUS,—will be given free to all present, and the Whole will be free.—By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq;—Doctor of Physick—Oculist to the King of GREAT-BRITAIN—Fellow of several Colleges of Physicians, &c. Being a Specimen of a Course many Years given in the several Universities, and the several Courts Abroad,—*London*, *Edinburgh*—and lately at *Dublin*. *The* GENTRY are invited every Morning to see his METHOD *of restoring* SIGHT, &c.——At Six on *Monday* Evening next (the 21st Instant) he will certainly give the LECTURE on the Alterations of the EYE, &c.—When the EYE will be dissected, and all its various Beauties displayed, in the Order of a Work lately published in Octavo, with Plates, at EDINBURGH. Notwithstanding the Many that usually attend on this Occasion, the ROOM will be so regulated that every Person present may see the several Parts of the EYE accurately examin'd."

P. 114. Mr. Charles Rivington, an eminent Bookseller in St. Paul's Church-yard, died Feb. 22, 1742.

P. 116, l. 19, r. "apostrophe."—P. 127, l. 2, r. "*Robert* Smith."

P. 128, note, l. 25, r. "So high an opinion had Sir Isaac Newton of our Author's genius, that he used to say, 'If Cotes had lived, we had known something.'

P. 130. "Mrs. Knowler was daughter and only child of Mr. Presgrove, surgeon in Westminster. In Mrs. Knowler personal beauty was heightened by animation of mind beaming through eyes expressive of that mixture of sense, sensibility, and vivacity, which left no doubt to any beholder of the merit of the heart which was enshrined within so attractive a form; and all who had the happiness of her acquaintance were witnesses to the

justness of her claim to admiration, love, and esteem. Engaging manners, sweetness of temper, and a heart disposed to diffuse benevolence, chearfulness, and general philanthropy around her, rendered her life a blessing to her friends, who were very numerous; and to those who had the happiness of her most confidential connexion, her integrity was entire. She was always rather above chearful when pleased with her company; and enlivened her circles of intimacy with sweet unoffending sallies of wit and humour, which charmed society, without that assuming confidence which superior talents for pleasing too often accompanies. She was exemplary in fulfilling the common duties of life, particularly that of an affectionate wife to one sensible, in the highest degree, of all her merit, with whom she lived 50 years in conjugal happiness. She died at Canterbury, Jan. 6, 1805." (From an article communicated by the late Mrs. Sarah Duncombe, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXV. p. 90.)

P. 135, l. 42, r. "member."—P. 138, l. 7, r. "100,000 copies."

P. 163. John Tanner, third son of Thomas Tanner, of Market Lavington, Wilts, and younger brother of Bishop Tanner, was born in 1684, and educated at Queen's College, Oxford; M. A. 1707. Through the interest of his brother, who was then Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, he obtained in 1708 the rectory of Kessingland, with the vicarage of Lowestoft annexed, in Suffolk; and in 1725 was appointed Commissary and Official to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk; and afterwards Precentor of the Cathedral of St. Asaph. About the year 1719, by his unremitted exertions, a subscription was obtained, by which, with the aid of 200*l.* from Queen Anne's Bounty, the impropriation of Lowestoft was purchased, at the expence of 1050*l.* for the endowment of the vicarage. His brother dying in 1735, before the "Notitia Monastica" was completed, that valuable work was published in 1744 by the Vicar of Lowestoft, who prefixed to it a large Preface. He expended more than 300*l.* in repairing and ornamenting the church of Lowestoft, and in building several seats both in the chancel and in the body of the church. Six of those seats have on them the following inscription:

"In memory of MARY, the wife of JOHN TANNER,
and daughter of Robert and Mary Knight. 1746."
"Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us,
but unto thy name be the praise."

And eight others, in the year following:

"JOHN TANNER, Vicar; who desires this to be considered
as a monument and pledge of love."

In 1750 he gave to his Church at Kessingland a set of sacramental plate.

Mr. Tanner was a person of the most eminent piety and integrity, a truly primitive pastor, and of the most exemplary life and conversation. He was so extremely conscientious in performing the several duties of the pastoral office, that he persisted in discharging them under all the pains and weaknesses of a debilitated

debilitated body, increased by the usual infirmities of old age! When he nearly approached the close of life, he was sometimes so exhausted, in performing the usual service of the Church, as to be under the necessity of taking some refreshment whilst reading of prayers, in order to recover sufficient strength and spirits to finish them.—The offices of Commissary and Official he resigned as soon as the infirmities of age rendered him incapable of performing them with that care and exactness he had always shewn in their discharge.—In whatsoever respect his life is considered, it will be found truly exemplary: as a man, he was sober, upright, and sincere; active in the service of friends; and possessed of much useful knowledge, which on all occasions he employed with the greatest readiness, for the benefit and peace of the many that consulted him. As a Christian, he was grave without austerity, humble without meanness, pious without superstition, and charitable without shew. As a Minister, he was learned in the doctrines and constitution of the Church, plain and intelligent in his discourses, and instant in every other part of the pastoral duty. After labouring diligently upwards of fifty years to promote the kingdom of his great Lord and Master upon earth, he was removed hence, to receive that reward which is promised to every good and faithful servant. To his many eminent acts of benevolence may be added the active part which he took in the rebuilding of Kirkley church. He married Mary daughter of Robert Knight; but had no issue. On a white marble in the chancel at Lowestoft is inscribed:

"MARY the wife of JOHN TANNER,
who died Nov. 28, 1744, aged 62 years.
The Body of JOHN TANNER, 51 years Vicar of this Church,
was here interred Dec. 26, 1759."

P. 174. Mrs. Mary Cooper, Bookseller in Pater Noster Row, and a Publisher of considerable consequence, died Aug. 5, 1761.

P. 177. The two Sermons noticed in this page appear to have been the same, probably with some alterations; and had originally been published as a Visitation Sermon, in 1738, under the title of "Faith working by Charity to Christian Edification;" a second time in 1745, as "A faithful Portrait of Popery;" and again, as "A Sermon occasioned by the present unnatural Rebellion."

P. 181. See some good verses, by Anna Williams, on Richardson's Clarissa, Gent. Mag. 1754, vol. XXIV. p. 40.

P. 189, 190. Mr. Warburton was actually married when he wrote this Letter.

P. 193, note, l. 38, r. "*ten thousand.*" — A more particular account of Dr. John Chapman may be seen in the much-improved Edition of Mr. Hutchins's Dorsetshire, 1796, vol. I. p. 65.

P. 196, l. 23, r. "*curve side i, g?*" — P. 197, l. 4, r. "Holliport."

P. 205. "The purposes Anson was sent for were quite different from what was executed. I think he was to have attacked Panama, and formed a junction with the captors of Carthagena, separated only by a march of 40 miles, but almost impassable.

The former was never attempted; the latter, under Vernon and Wentworth, failed, to our great shame and loss." T. F.

P. 215. The then President of St. John's College, Oxford, was William Holmes, D. D. elected June 1, 1728. He was vicar of Henbury, Gloucestershire; rector of Boxwell in the same county; Regius Professor of Modern History 1736; dean of Exeter 1742. He died April 4, 1748, and was buried in the College chapel.

"H. S. E.
GULIELMUS HOLMES, S. T. P.
et hujus Collegii Præses colendissimus.
Vir ingenii dotibus, morum elegantiâ,
Rerum experientiâ, fœlicissimus.
Fuit Academiæ Oxon. primò Procurator,
deinde per triennium Vice-cancellarius:
Ecclesiarum Parochialium,
olim Henbury in com. Gloucest. Vicarius,
nuper Boxwell in eodem com.
et Hanborough in com. Oxon. Rector.
Postremùm
Serenissimo Regi à sacris domesticis;
Modernæ Historiæ apud Oxonienses Professor Regius;
et tandem Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Exoniensis Decanus.
Inter titulos tamen
nunquam immemor quod Joannensis fuerit
Whiteanæ Domus Alumnus,
quos semper pro filiis habuerat,
Hæredes constituit.
Uxorem duxerat
SARAM ROBERTI ENGLAND Arm. Viduam,
ut virtutum æmulam, ita famæ participem;
quæ illustre Conjugis propositum
non solum ex animo comprobavit,
sed ex facultatibus suis, liberaliter provexit.
Postquam vir optimus
hoc Collegium per xx annos rexerat:
Moribus ornaverat, Fortunis auxerat,
Supremum illud Affectûs Testimonium superaddidit,
quod, animâ DEO redditâ,
Corpus suorum Johannensium gremio mandari voluit.
Obiit Apr. IV, MDCCXLVIII, ætat. LIX.
Benefica Matrona, SARAH HOLMES,
postquam Beneficiorum Cumulum,
quibus Vir munificentissimus
hoc Collegium locupletavit,
Mantissâ non exiguâ adauxerat,
juxta Mariti cineres suos inhumari voluit:
Obiit Dec. III. A. D. MDCCL."

P. 217, l. 37, r. "auctiorem."

P. 229, point, "Animalibus, Exercitationes in Collegio," &c.

P. 236. Sir *Francis* Bernard's youngest son, Scrope Bernard, of

of Nether Winchenden, esq. LL.D. should have been noticed. He was M. P. for Aylesbury in three Parliaments, and several years Under Secretary of State. He married, in 1785, Harriet, only child of William Morland, esq. M.P. for Taunton, by whom he has had seven children.

P. 238, l. 38, r. "Correspondence."

P. 241. An elegant marble tablet in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey, is thus inscribed:

"Optimo Viro GULIELMO MASON, A.M.
Poetæ, si quis alius, culto, casto, pio, Sacrum.
Ob. 7 Apr. 1797, æt. 72."

See Mrs. Mason's Epitaph in vol. VII. p. 3.

P. 245. Strike out the first nine lines of the note, and refer to it as previously given in p. 231.

P. 247, l. 30, r. "*Edward* Harley."

P. 248, note, l. 1. "This is not correct. On looking over my Collection of Oxford Almanacks, which for the eighteenth century is complete, I find two engravings for the year 1724; one, very ill executed by Michael Burghers (then an old man, and who died in 1726), and the other by Vertue, being the first Oxford Almanack he engraved. The Almanacks for the years 1725 and 1726 were engraved by Harris; and from 1727 to 1731, inclusively, by Vertue. Those for 1732 and 1733 are without an engraver's name; the latter in Vertue's style. From 1734 to 1751, inclusively, are also by Vertue, and the last he engraved. The Oxford Almanacks for 1752 and several succeeding years were engraved by Green." J. DOWLAND.

P. 252. Dr. Ducarel, after many enquiries, obtained a copy of Picart's book on the Stonehenge in Frizeland; the title of which was, "Korte Beschryvinge van eenige vergetene en verborgene Antiquiteten van't oude Vrieslandt & Annales Drenthiæ. Johan Picardt. Amst. 1660." 4to, with cuts. The description of the *Stonehenge*, as the Doctor calls it, is in c. 5, p. 22, from whence the following account is taken by Keysler, in his "Antiquitates Septentrionales, 1720," p. 5: "In Drenthe in Over Yssel near Coeworden, on the borders of East Friesland, is a collection of stones of immense weights, the heaps of which are 16, 18, 20, 25 paces long, and 4, 5, 6 broad. Upon smaller stones are laid others of much larger dimensions, some of which are 56 feet in circumference some 40, 36, 30, 20." Compare also Schaten History of Westphalia, VII. p. 487. The print, as copied by Keysler, represents three or four of these piles of stones in a confused, indistinct manner, ruder than our Stonehenge. Keysler adds, "such stones are more numerous in this tract than all other kingdoms put together. There is one of very large dimensions near *Anlo*, two near the village of *Ann*, one near *Balloo*, several near *Benthem*, nine of different sizes at *Borger*, near 16 at *Drowen*, one of amazing size at *Embsbuir*, others near *Ounen*, two in the neighbourhood of *Rolden*, a very large one at *Saltzberg*," &c. &c. If in these several instances the number of stones form

form but one mass, it is only a *cromlech*, and not to be compared with that at Drenthe, which seems to come nearer to our Stonehenge. Picardt, from certain observations, determined it to have been erected by the heathen Saxons, who afterwards came into England, conquered the Nation, and left many monuments erected, without inscriptions. Mr. Vertue, in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, says, "he remembered a gentleman of the Doctor's acquaintance saying that he lived in Friesland near this stone monument, and had often seen it, and had the printed account," which was so difficult to be got, but which Dr. Ducarel afterwards procured, and which was sold at the sale of his library, April 8, 1786, N° 1211, for 19*s.* 6*d.* to Mr. G. Nicol.—Picardt wrote also a History of *Drenthe*, printed 1659, and reprinted at Groeningen 1732. — Dr. Ducarel informed me, "that he had an English translation of that part of Picardt's account; and, if he knew of any Antiquarian adventurer that would go there to take a drawing of it, would not only lend the book, but would give five guineas to the person towards his travelling charges." The book was filled with accounts and engravings of Druidical Antiquities in that part of the world, where the names of the places appear to be Saxon, and very nearly allied to our pronunciation, having much affinity with names of several towns in this kingdom.

P. 253. That Mr. Gilpin "stretched the bow-string with too tense a hand" is evident. I have two admirable portraits by Vertue: Sir Hugh Myddelton, engraved 1722 from a painting now at Welbeck, by Cornelius Jansen; and Sir Robert Harley, engraved in 1737, from a miniature by P. Oliver." J. D.

Ibid. To the epitaph on Mr. Vertue (which was written by Dr. Parsons) the following lines were added by Mr. Bindley:

"MARGARET VERTUE, his faithful wife,
who survived him near twenty years,
lies buried in the same grave.
She died March 17, 1776, aged 76."

Mr. Bindley has a very scarce portrait of Vertue (ornamented with his famous print of Sir Hugh Middleton after Cornelius Johnson) engraved by himself from a painting by Gibson, 1715.

P. 260, n. l. 15. The article in "The Projector," here referred to, was written by Mr. Bowyer; and the characters were very accurately delineated from real life.—P. 270, l. 19, r. "writer."

P. 275. *Letter to a Friend in Italy.*] "Of some invention, but no judgment; when he shewed me at College the Verses on Italy, I observed to him, that he had totally omitted the revival of Learning and the Medici's." T. F.

P. 280, l. penult. In the conclusion of the "Remarks," which are dated November 6, 1745, Mr. Webb apologises for such expressions as may at first sight seem too harsh. "The reader," he says, "will probably excuse them, when he reflects that where Truth and his Prince are abused and menaced in the manner they are by the Declaration, it is very difficult, and possibly

sibly not expedient, to preserve that moderation and decency of expression which on all other occasions the Author is sensible he ought to prescribe to himself." And in the Postscript we learn that the "Declaration," and the "Commission and Declaration which were the subject of the former Remarks," were burnt at the Royal Exchange by order of Parliament Nov. 12, 1745, with general acclamation.

P. 283, note, l. 12, r. "contained."—P. 287, l. 17, r. "battler."

P. 289, l. 33, add, "But he was Greek Professor and Principal of an Hall. Bramley 30*l.* clear yearly value." T. F.

P. 293. "Bp. Hoadly's Letter might pass through the hands of many Lawyers, &c." T. F.

P. 294, l. antep. r. "Dr. John Nicoll." He was admitted King's Scholar at Westminster 1704; elected to Christ Church 1705; M. A. there March 15, 1710; second Master of Westminster School from 1714 to 1732, when he became head Master; Rector of Meanstoke, Hants, Sept. 13, 1728; D. D. by diploma April 26, 1733; Prebendary of Westminster Oct. 6, 1740; and Canon of Christ Church 1757. He died Sept. 29, 1765; and was buried in the North transept of the Cathedral at Christ Church, where is this inscription under the great North window:

"M. S.

"JOANNIS NICOLL, S. T. P. qui Scholæ Westmonasteriensi diù præfuit, postea istius Collegii factus est Præbendarius, deinde hujus Ædis Canonicus. Cujus merita si quis posset requirere; quantum doctrina, bonisque valeret Artibus, si foret alicubi incognitum, statim illi subjicienda sunt decora illorum hominum ingenia, qui laudatissimâ ipsius disciplinâ innutriti, per decursum annorum fuerunt utrique Academiæ, imo ipsi Ecclesiæ et Reipublicæ subsidio simul et ornamento. Optimi viri mores, et consuetudinem familiarem propius intuendo, imaginem habes ante oculos positam, qualis cogitari vix possit amabilior. Liberalitatem in illo cerneres propè singularem: Comis erat erga omnes et humanus, jucundissimæ quoque simplicitatis. Cum provectissimæ ætatis incommoda omnia pariter ingravescerent, cum Hora mortis non inscienti indies appropinquaret, solitâ tamen usus est urbanitate extremum usque ad Halitum. At solamen illi et fiduciam afferebat anteactæ vitæ recordatio, tum Spes futuræ. Eâ verò fuit animi constantiâ et firmitate, quæ rarò cernitur. Præproperam ergo filii mortem dilectissimi et unici humaniter, prout decuit, fortiter tamen tulit; quasi secum reputaret jam senior, ea sibi mox adeunda esse Loca, ubi nullâ rerum vicissitudine charissima ipsius soboles è conspectu suo posset iterum avelli. Juxta illius cineres hic loci componitur, inter bonorum luctum, inter justissimas suorum comploratione. Mortuus est A. D. 1765, annum agens plus quam octogesimum."

On two white marble grave-stones below:

"JOHANNES NICOLL, S. T. P. ob. 19 Sept. 1765, æt. 82."

"Reverendus JOHANNES NICOLL, A. M.

hujusce

hujusce Ædis nuper Alumnus, ob. 12 Jul.
anno ætatis 32, Dom. 1759."

Mrs. Nicoll, relict of the Canon of Christ Church, and mother to the Dean of Ossory, died at Oxford June 25, 1773, aged 83.

Richard Nicoll, brother to the Canon of Christ Church, was rector of Clifton Reynes, near Olney, Bucks; and was the father of Richard Nicoll, of Lincoln College, Oxford; M. A. 1757; B. D. 1764; D. D. 1775; who was born at Clifton Reynes, and to whom his uncle the Canon bequeathed his library and the bulk of his fortune.—Dr. Richard Nicoll was rector of Drayton in Oxfordshire; chancellor of Wells; and some time chaplain to his Majesty, an honour which he resigned in 1784; and died at Boddicott, co. Oxford, Jan. 20, 1813, aged 80. He published two Sermons: 1. Preached before the University of Oxford, on Act Sunday, July 9. 1775, 8vo; 2. at St. Paul's, before the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, &c. May 10, 1792, 4to. He is supposed to have left many valuable Sermons in manuscript, from which a selection will probably be published.—He was a Divine of the old school, a man of strong parts and an extensive capacity. In literature his attainments were eminent; embracing, in particular, every topick of history sacred and profane, ecclesiastical and secular, connected with the wide range of his profession; whilst a most retentive memory and a prompt elocution enabled him to pour forth in exuberance the collected stores of his rich and various knowledge on every subject that presented itself. Hence, although he appeared to great advantage in the pulpit, where the dignity of his figure and the solemnity of his manner — where the excellence of his discourses and his masculine and energetic delivery, attracted high admiration; yet in the opinion of those who best knew him his talents seemed peculiarly formed for conversation. In that familiar and constantly-recurring exercise of the mental faculties he shone, indeed, with uncommon brilliance. In an apprehension quick as lightning, in the vivacity of his wit, and the profusion of his anecdote, he had, in the judgment of a large circle of acquaintance, few equals, and scarcely a superior. But this was the least part of his praise; his fame rested on a much firmer and surer basis than the brightest acquirements or the most splendid abilities. He was an undissembled Christian, animated with all the genuine benevolence of that noble character. Humane, compassionate, charitable, — he delighted in doing good, and diffusing happiness; he felt for indigence, sympathized with sorrow, and relieved misery to the utmost limits of his power. In domestic life his character was no less estimable. He was a steady friend, a kind master, the most indulgent of parents; and to her who had been the partner of his cares and his felicity during a period of forty-five years he was so affectionately devoted that he regarded her separation from him with a kind of instinctive and unconquerable horror, which sometimes transported him beyond the bounds of moderation: a venial fault, if any could be such, and

too

too manifest an indication that her removal from this life would be the probable harbinger of his own. Nor were these apprehensions without foundation; for, though he lingered on from the 5th of November (the time of her death) to the 20th of January, yet through the whole of that interval the lamp of life was evidently wasting with extreme rapidity; and on the morning of that day he happily obtained, by an easy and gentle expiration, his release from the troubles of mortality.

"Fœminis lugere honestum est: viris meminisse." TAC.

His valuable Library, in Theology, History, Classicks, and the Belles Lettres, including that of his learned uncle Dr. John Nicoll, was sold by King and Lochée, June 28—30, 1813.

P. 299, note, l. ult. "All this may be easily and well done by only translating the best articles of all the Foreign Journals, each of which endeavours to give the earliest notices of their environs." T. F. —— P. 301, l. 20, r. "Curious."

P. 315, l. 37, r. "then the mob, from servility, &c."— and, l. 42, add, "So the Beggar's Opera, till the end of the first Act; Duke of Argyle, from Pope."— A writer in Gent. Mag. mentions suggesting to Garrick, when hoarse, to lick a slice of lemon with good effect.

P. 318, note, l. ult. "His restraining his widow, by whom he never had a child, was illiberal in him and the Marquis of Rockingham, and befitting only the despots of the East; and did his hindering her from going in her old age into her own genial clime proceed from a justifiable love of Old England, to have the money spent where it was got?"—"Davies, the Historian of Garrick, prevailed on Nichols to leave out, in a second edition of Hogarth's Life, what I have said here, or in that Life. So Mr. Tyrwhitt obliged him to leave out my censure on Chaucer's gross lewdness in his tale of the two Oxford scholars at the mill, taken from Boccace, with some change of the actors to make the matters worse, *viz.* from Laymen to Scholars, and the scene of action so disguised as to belong equally to Cambridge or Oxford." T. F.

P. 337. *Stillingfleet's Miscellaneous Tracts.*] "Nichols acquainted me that my friend Professor Martin intended to reprint this work. I sent him my correction of ὁ ὀζος instead of το ορος, which Scaliger endeavoured to prove to be right, and Mr. Stillingfleet could not tell what to make of." T. F.

P. 340, l. ult. r. "ἀναχείμενος ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ."

P. 360, note, l. 14, r. "by Edward Duke of Norfolk."

Ibid. W. Pasham, Printer, died 1783, Gent. Mag. LIII. 806.

P. 363. note, l. 35, r. "from 1759 to 1764 inclusive."

Ibid. l. 43, Dr. Joseph Browne died July 17, 1767.

P. 367, note, l. 17, r. "84th year."

P. 370. *Janitor.*] "This must mean Usher, Huissier, Ostiarius, Under-master, who sits by the door at the lower end of the room, as the head-master doth at the upper end. Would a porter be qualified, or would a Scotch University behave so improperly to a Scotch Nobleman?" T. F.

P. 371,

P. 371, note, l. 24, for "1781," r. "1782."

P. 374, l. 10. "Is here no confusion of the two Dukes? Was Goddard old enough to be tutor to either, and as unfit a man to go abroad with a Nobleman as could be, or the Doctor [Young] in Kidgell's Novel? Neither Duke appears among the Cambridge Graduates." T. F. — Answer: "Goddard was tutor *to the Earl of Lincoln*, afterwards Duke of Newcastle." J. B.

Ibid. Mr. Spence had a cane with "A. POPE" engraved on it, which he gave to Dr. Ridley.

P. 377. Mr. John Clubbe was presented to Debenham in 1730, and to Whatfield in 1735. He married Susannah Beeston.—Mr. Darby, his successor, married, in 1773, Martha daughter of Dr. Jortin.

P. 383. Thomas Johnson, admitted a scholar at Eton in 1683, took the degree of A. B. at King's College in 1688; M. A. 1692; was usher of Ipswich School in 1689, and afterwards an assistant at Eton. He published an edition of "Sophoclis Tragœdiæ Septem," &c. which was republished at London in 1778 (see vol. II. p. 312); and was also editor of several School-books. He once lived at Brentford; and afterwards kept a school in many places.

Ibid. The full title of the very extraordinary work here mentioned is, "The History of the Travels and Adventures of the Chevalier John Taylor, Ophthalmiater; Pontifical—Imperial and Royal——The Kings of Poland, Denmark, Sweden, The Electors of the holy Empire——The Princes of Saxegotha, Mecklenberg, Anspach, Brunswick, Parme, Modena, Zerbst, Loraine, Saxony, Hesse Cassel, Holstein, Salzbourg, Baviere, Leige, Bareith, Georgia, &c. Pr. in Opt. C. of Rom. M. D. — C. D.— Author of 45 Works in different Languages: the Produce for upwards of thirty Years, of the greatest Practice in the Cure of distempered Eyes, of any in the Age we live—Who has been in every Court, Kingdom, Province, State, City, and Town of the least Consideration in all Europe, without Exception. Written by Himself.—This Work contains all most worthy the Attention of a Traveller—also a Dissertation on the Art of Pleasing, with the most interesting Observations on the Force of Prejudice; numberless Adventures, as well amongst Nuns and Friars as with Persons in high Life; with a Description of a great Variety of the most admirable Relations, which, though told *in his well-known peculiar Manner* [see p. 401], each one is strictly true, and within the Chevalier's own Observations and Knowledge.—Interspersed with the Sentiments of crowned Heads, &c. in Favour of his Enterprizes; and an Address to the Public, shewing, that his Profession is distinct and independant of every other Part of Physic. Introduced by an humble Appeal, of the Author, to the Sovereigns of Europe. Addressed to his only Son. *Qui Visum Vitam dat.*"—In the Dedication the Chevalier says, "My dear Son, Can I do ill when I address to you the story of your father's life? Whose name can be so proper as your own, to be prefixed to a work of this kind? You who was born to represent

sent me living, when I shall cease to be — Born to pursue that most excellent and important profession, in which I have for so many years laboured to be useful—Born to defend my cause, and to support my fame. May I not *presume*, that you, my son, will defend your father's cause? — May I not *affirm*, that you, my son, will support your father's fame? After having this said, need I add more than remind you — That, to a father, nothing can be so dear as a deserving son — Nor state so desirable, as that of the man who beholds his successor, and knows him to be worthy. — Be prosperous — Be happy.

"I am, your affectionate Father,

THE CHEVALIER JOHN TAYLOR."

P. 394. Mr. Thomas Cox, an eminent Bookseller and Exchange-broker, died Feb. 3, 1754.

P. 395. Mr. Jeremy Batley, Bookseller in Pater Noster Row, died Sept. 11, 1737. — P. 401, l. 1, r. "publications."

P. 404, note, l. 12, r. "*Olindo*;" l. 13, "*Indiscreet*;" l. 14, "*Cady*;" and, l. 16, add "Vortimer, a Tragedy, 1790."

P. 420, l. 6, r. "in 1730;" l. 22, r. "the fourth Duke;" l. 29, "1752;" l. 32, "Avington."

P. 420. "Dr. Lowth was not *appointed* to the Bishoprick of Limerick; but accepted, in lieu of it, a Prebend of Durham, and the Rectory of Sedgefield; nor was he succeeded in the Prebend by Dr. Warburton; they both having been (according to the controversial publications) for several years members of the same Ecclesiastical Society. The idea, also, of their "first disgust" being "occasioned by a disagreement between *their* Ladies about articles of furniture on quitting the Prebendal House," is much more likely to have arisen from the Bishop's account of "his wife's having been at *Gloucester*, and not liking the condition of one half of the goods, nor the price of the other, so chusing to new furnish it, and laying out only 50*l.* with Mrs. Johnson, for what *she* calls fixtures, but what *they* were," says the Bishop, "I know not." E. J.

P. 421. The neat *Mausoleum* of *Maria Lowth*, at Cuddesden in Oxfordshire, is thus inscribed, in capital letters:

"MARIA
ROBERTI LOWTH Episcopi Oxon.
et MARIÆ Uxoris ejus filia,
nata XIMO die Junii, A. D. MDCCLV.
Obiit VTO die Julii, A. D. MDCCLXVIII."

"Extract from the Register of Burials at Cuddesden: — 1768. July 9th, Mary daughter of Robert Lowth, Lord Bishop of Oxford."

P. 424. "Murdoch Ferguson was the person in part maintained, and at last buried, at the expence of his friends: and since found to have died rich. This would lower any character." T. F.

P. 426, l. 41, r. "concor*dar*et."

P. 435. Mr. D'Israeli, in the "Calamities of Authors," vol. II. p. 2, thus generously vindicates the fair fame of Dr. Akenside: "From a pique with Akenside, on some reflections against Scotland,

land, Smollett exhibited a man of great genius and virtue as a most ludicrous personage; and who could discriminate, in the ridiculous Physician in Peregrine Pickle, what is real and what is fictitious?"—"Of Akenside," he adds, "few particulars have been recorded; for the friend who best knew him was of so cold a temper in regard to the publick, that he has not, in his account, revealed a solitary feature in the character of the Poet. Yet Akenside's mind and manners were of a fine romantic cast, drawn from the moulds of classical antiquity. Such was the charm of his converse, that he has even heated the cold and sluggish mind of Sir John Hawkins, who has, with unusual vivacity, described a day spent with him in the country. As I have mentioned the fictitious Physician in Peregrine Pickle, let the same page shew the real one. I shall transcribe Sir John's forgotten words — omitting his "neat and elegant dinner." 'Akenside's conversation was of the most delightful kind, learned, instructive, and, without any affectation of wit, cheerful and entertaining. One of the pleasantest days of my life I passed with him, Mr. Dyson, and another friend, at Putney — where the enlivening sunshine of a Summer's day, and the view of an unclouded sky, were the least of our gratifications. In perfect good humour with himself and all about him, he seemed to feel a joy that he lived, and poured out his gratulations to the great Dispenser of all felicity in expressions that Plato himself might have uttered on such an occasion. In conversations with select friends, and those whose studies had been nearly the same with his own, it was an usual thing with him, in libations to the memory of eminent men among the antients, to bring their characters into view, and expatiate on those particulars of their lives that had rendered them famous.' Observe the arts of the Ridiculer! he seized on the romantic enthusiasm of Akenside, and turned it to *the cookery of the Antients!*"

P. 442, n. l. 17, for "too," r. "to."—P. 443, l. 12, r. "N° CLXIV."

P. 447, n. l. 37, r. "Epistola."—P. 448, l. 21, r. "malefidis."

P. 452, note, l. 4, r. "1768."

P. 458. "Cleland's excuse before the Privy Council was poverty. The Bookseller gave him only 20*l.* for it; and is said to have received 20,000*l.* I make little doubt of his correcting Lady Mary Wortley Montague's Letters, copying them from Sowden, and publishing them." T. F.

P. 463, l. 20, r. "ungainful."—P. 467, note, l. 9, r. "Rawlins."

P. 481. In Coleshill Church, near Coventry, is this epitaph:

"M. S.

EDVARDI JACKSON, S. T. P.

Ecclesiæ hujusce per XXXVI annos Vicarii;
qui, cum morum gravitate & sanctitate,
tum concionali eloquentiâ & dignitate,
Parochiæ fideliter et Religioni inserviit.
Ædes Vicariatûs et Scholam proximam erexit.
Templum S^ti Joan^s apud Cov^s. jam olim vetustate

dilapsum

dilapsum, ac ferè solo æquatum,
pulcherrimè restituit et ornavit;
atque ex privato parochiale reddidit.
Scholæ Covi. præpositus fidelis ac doctus
per plures annos Alumnorum curam habuit.
In Civili Munere obeundo tuendæ Pacis
æquus, prudens, gravis Judex.
Eccliae etiam Lichfe Prebe erat et Southamliae Rector.
Obiit 4° Cale. Maii, anno 1758, æe vero 66°.
Uxorem habuit ALICIAM BOSVILLE feminm lectissimam
multisque nominibus dilectissimam.
Illa fato præmaturo ætatis 42°
5° None Maii 1732 Virum præcessit."

P. 493, l. 2. "So much the worse; second or after thoughts are generally thought best, but not so here." T. F.

Ibid. note, l. 34, r. "there in."—P. 496, note, l. 31, r. "riband."

P. 498, note, l. 10. Dr. William *Tooker* (not *Tucker*), a native of Exeter, was educated at Winchester; and in 1577 was admitted Perpetual Fellow of New College, Oxford; M. A. 1583; Archdeacon of Barnstaple 1585; afterwards Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and Prebendary of Salisbury; D. D. 1595; Canon of Exeter; and in 1602 Dean of Lichfield. He was an excellent Scholar, an able Divine, a person of great gravity and piety, and well read in curious and critical Authors. He died at Salisbury, March 19, 1620-1; and was there buried. In the work which gives occasion to this note, called "Charisma, sive Donum Sanationis Regibus Angliæ divinitus concessum, seu Explicatio totius Quæstionis de mirabilium Sanitatum Gratiâ, &c. 1597," 4to, Dr. Tooker "attributes to the Kings and Queens of England a power derived to them, by lawful succession, of Healing, &c.; which Book," says Wood, "was reflected upon by Marc. Anton. Delrius the Jesuit, who thinks it not true that Kings can cure the Evil. *With him agree most Fanatics.*" (Athen. Oxon. I. 455.)—He published, also, "Of the Fabrique of the Church, and Churchmen's Livings, 1604," 8vo; and "Singulare Certamen cum Martino Becano Jesuita, futiliter refutante Apologiam et Monitoriam Præfationem ad Imperatorem, Reges, et Principes, et quædam Orthodoxa Dogmata Jacobi Regis Magnæ Britanniæ, 1611," 8vo.

P. 520, l. 31, r. "indulged *in* all."

P. 521, l. 1, r. "Renishaw."

P. 523, *dele* "the cause of his friend Dr. Waterland."—Waterland and Jackson were no kindred spirits.

P. 530. The *Friend of Mr. Jackson* was that very worthy and learned Divine the Rev. William Ludlam; who added, further, in the same Letter, "Jackson's objections to Mr. Bowyer put me in mind of a Clergyman (a rich one too) whose wife, being ill, was advised to go to Bath. The Clergyman sends for one who lets out coaches, to contract for this journey to Bath. The man demands so much a day. 'Well,' says the Clergyman, 'that comes to four guineas.' "No," says the man, "eight guineas—four

four days there, and four days back." 'Oh!' says the Clergyman, 'you reckon coming back, just as if my wife was to ride back in your coach. I want no such thing; nor will I pay for it.' So the treaty broke off, and the woman died." — "Jackson's objections to the price of the letters cut in wood was paltry. For my own part, I am sometimes forced to make types, which are commonly brass, of which I here send you a specimen ($\pm a \pm b \pm c$). It is called *plus-minus* $\pm$. I printed my first Tracts at Cambridge, when Archdeacon (not Bentham) was their Printer. I was very sick of it; the University meanly provided with mathematical types, insomuch that they used daggers turned sidewise for *plus's*. They were sunk into arrant traders, even to printing hand-bills, quack-bills, &c. which they then for the first time permitted for Archdeacon's profit. As to table-work, of which I had a deal, they knew nothing of it; and many a brass rule was I forced to make myself. Sometimes long ones with notches to appear like short ones set exactly under each other. I complained of this to Mr. Bowyer, and would have had him print my Essay on Hadley's Quadrant; but he was too full of more important work. I remember I told him I had marked all Archdeacon's damaged letters; which were not a few, especially in the Italic. To which the old Gentleman replied, 'I don't like you the better for that.' Since that time Mr. Hett has done what trifles I have; and has just now printed for me a sheet and half that should have been in the Transactions had it not been so heretical. I have great satisfaction in what Mr. Hett does; he is a good printer, and a comfortable man. I am told Bishop Ross has called in his Edition of Tully's Epistles — for what reason I am not informed. — I think Cheselden was the pupil of a Mr. Wilkes, a surgeon of the first reputation in this place. I remember Wilkes perfectly, as he was frequently at my father's house, their professions having some connexion. My father was of St. John's College, Cambridge, and took his degree in Physick in the University of Cambridge 1706. After residing at Leyden for a few years, he settled at his native place of Leicester, and practised physick. He died in 1728. My father's brother, Sir George Ludlam, was Chamberlain of the City of London. He died in 1726. See Maitland's History of London."

P. 531. "Mr. Jackson's Collections for the New Testament are now in the Library of Jesus College, Cambridge." T. F.

P. 535. Dr. Zachary Grey was descended from George Grey, of Sudwiche, co. Durham, esq. who married, in June 1647, Frances daughter of Thomas Robinson, of Rokeby, in Yorkshire, esq. by Frances daughter of Leonard Smelt, esq. This Frances died 10 July 1661. Dr. Z. Grey was probably grandson of this marriage by a younger son. The mother of the present Earl Grey (whose own name was Grey) was descended from the same marriage. She had a brother who died at Gibraltar about thirty years ago, Lieutenant-colonel of the 59th Regiment. Dr. Z. Grey

Z. Grey was related by this descent to the late celebrated Mrs. Montagu, with whom he kept up the acquaintance and acknowledgment of relationship: and this introduced the late Charles Nalson Cole to her house. See the article "Earl Grey," in the new edition of Collins's Peerage by Sir Egerton Brydges, vol. V.

P. 544, note, l. 18, for "say," r. "says."

P. 548, l. 7 from bottom, for "Mr. *South*," r. "Mr. *Scott*."

P. 549. Mr. Cole of Ely possessed the MSS. of Dr. Williams; which afterwards came into the hands of his brother Charles Nalson Cole, esq.

P. 550. As every atom of genuine information respecting the great Colossus of English Literature cannot fail of being acceptable to the Readers of these Volumes, I make no apology for inserting a few *Documents* and *Recollections*.

"The 14th day of December, Received of Mr. Ed. Cave the sum of Fifteen Guineas, in full, for compiling and writing "The Life of Richard Savage, Esq." deceased; and in full for all materials thereto applied, and not found by the said Edward Cave. I say, received by me, SAM. JOHNSON; *Dec.* 14, 1743."

"Mr. CAVE, *Bristol, March* 17, 1749.

"According to your request, I have purchased Savage's Play, and have here sent it you with a receipt inclosed. The person of whom I purchased the Play is a particular friend of mine: he assures me, the Play is perfect, and never was copied. I hope you will find it to your satisfaction. Please to give my account credit for the Five Guineas. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

THO. CADELL *."

"To all people to whom these presents shall come, I Samuel Johnson, of Gough's-square, London, gentleman, send greeting. Whereas Edward Cave, Citizen and Stationer of London, has bought paper and printed for me an edition, in folio, of a periodical work called 'The Rambler,' and is now about to reprint Seventy Numbers of the same work, in twelves, at his own expence: Now know ye, that I, the said Samuel Johnson, do hereby authorize and impower the said Edward Cave to sell and dispose of the said second edition of 'The Rambler,' in twelves, and to receive and apply to his own use so much of the money arising from such sale as shall fully repay and reimburse to him such sums as upon a just reckoning he shall appear to have expended on account of the said work; provided that the names of John Payne and Joseph Bouquet be inserted in the new edition in twelves, as the persons for whom the said edition is printed, as is inserted in the said folio edition. In witness whereof, I, the said Samuel Johnson, have to these presents set my hand and seal, this first day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine. SAM. JOHNSON.

* A near Relation (I believe Uncle) of the late worthy Alderman.

"Sealed

"Sealed and delivered, being first duly stampt, in the presence of DAVID HENRY, JNO. HAWKESWORTH."

Speaking to me in conversation of his own employment on his first arrival in town, Dr. Johnson observed, that he applied, among others, to Mr. Wilcox, then a Bookseller of some eminence in the Strand; who, after surveying Johnson's robust frame, with a significant look said, "Young man, you had better buy a porter's knot!"—The great Moralist, far from being offended at the advice which had been given him, added, "Wilcox was one of my best friends."

I shall next transcribe a very pleasing Letter, addressed to Mr. G. Hickman of Stourbridge, on the occasion of the Writer's being rejected on his application for the situation of Usher to the Grammar-school at Stourbridge, recently printed from the original by the Editor of "The Manchester Herald:"

"Sir, "*Lichfield, Oct.* 30, 1731.

"I have so long neglected to return you thanks for the favours and assistance received from you at Stourbridge, that I am afraid you have now done expecting it. I can indeed make no apology, but by assuring you, that this delay, whatever was the cause of it, proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect, nor ingratitude. Time has not made the sense of obligation less warm, nor the thanks I return less sincere. But while I am acknowledging one favour, I must beg another — that you would excuse the composition of the Verses you desired. Be pleased to consider, that versifying against one's inclination is the most disagreeable thing in the world; and that one's own disappointment is no inviting subject; and that though the desire of gratifying you might have prevailed over my dislike of it, yet it proves, upon reflection, so barren, that, to attempt to write upon it, is to undertake to build without materials. — As I am yet unemployed, I hope you will, if any thing should offer, remember and recommend, Sir,

Your humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON."

The following Letter to his friend Mr. Samuel Richardson the Printer is characteristic, and of a nature peculiarly affecting:

"Sir, *Gough-square, March* 16, 1756.

"I am obliged to intreat your assistance; I am now under an arrest for five pounds eighteen shillings. Mr. Strahan, from whom I should have received the necessary help in this case, is not at home, and I am afraid of not finding Mr. Millar. If you will be so good as to send me this sum, I will very gratefully repay you, and add it to all former obligations. I am, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON."

"Sent six guineas. Witness, William Richardson." [The witness was Mr. Richardson's nephew and successor in business.]

Johnson has dignified the Booksellers as the "Patrons of Literature." In the case of his "Lives of the Poets," which drew forth that encomium, he had bargained for 200 guineas; and the Booksellers spontaneously added a third hundred. — On this occasion

occasion the great Moralist observed to the Writer of this article, "Sir, I always said, the Booksellers were a generous set of men. Nor, in the present instance, have I reason to complain. The fact is, not that they have paid me too little, but that I have written too much."—The "Lives" were soon published in a separate edition: when, for a very few corrections, the Doctor was presented with *another hundred guineas.*

P. 529. Mr. Noon, Bookseller in the Poultry, died Jan. 18, 1763.

P. 532, for "N° VI." r. "N° V.;" and note, l. 9, r. "Gray."

P. 547. "I observe Montagu Bacon set down (in the "History of Leicestershire") as Rector of Newbold from 1743 to 1749. I was acquainted with him, and never apprehended that he was in orders. It might be; and probably my acquaintance with him was after 1749, when he lived at Chelsea, lodging with a widow woman in Manor-street. Before that he had been in Duffield's mad-house at Little Chelsea, where he was attended by my Father, for whom he retained a friendship to his death, though he could never endure seeing him in a Duffield coat. And yet I have been told that he would go to Duffield's when he perceived any symptoms of his disorder coming on. My Father corresponded with Mr. Bacon on the subject of Hudibras, of which they were both very fond; and I generally conveyed the notes that passed between them. Mr. Bacon always appeared as a Layman. Probably he resigned his living on account of his disorder.—I have before me the Notes of Montagu Bacon, with a Dissertation upon Burlesque Poetry, and a Translation of part of the first Canto into Latin Doggrel, both by him, published in 1752, after Bacon's death, as a Supplement to the two first Editions, when the third appeared, to accommodate the purchasers of the two others; a pamphlet of 60 pages, for one shilling." T. M.

P. 552. Of my much-lamented friend Mr. Samuel Badcock, see some well-written Memoirs, by Mr. Chalmers, in the new edition of the "Biographical Dictionary." See also his own picture of himself, in a variety of his Letters, in Gent. Mag. 1788, vol. LVIII. pp. 596 & seqq. (to which I could have added many more); one or two of which may perhaps be introduced in some other part of the present Volume.

Ibid. Mr. Edward Allen, the "dear friend" of Dr. Johnson, and a member of the Essex Head Club, was a very excellent Printer in Bolt-court, Fleet-street; and died, at a very advanced age, July 28, 1780. His Printing-office, united to the dwelling of Dr. Johnson, which was next door to it, is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Bensley, who has demonstrated to Foreigners that the English Press can rival, and even excel, the finest Works that have graced the Continental Annals of Typography.

P. 554, r. "Rev. *Samuel* Hoole."

P. 560. "From the Preface to the second volume of Dr. Jortin's "Miscellaneous Observations" it appears that the Collector had incurred the censure of his contemporaries, for publishing a *dry*

work in *English:* and that he had been taken for a *Dutchman.* It were to be wished England had more such *Dutchmen* and such "Miscellaneous Observations" at present.—I should hope that this very able and learned Writer will hold a distinguished rank in the new edition of the *Biographia Britannica.*" R. G.

P. 564. On a mural tablet in Ely Cathedral:

"Here lies the body of FRANCIS SAY, Esq.
Principal Librarian to her late Majesty Queen Caroline,
and Secretary to five succeeding Bishops of this Church,
with whom he lived beloved and honoured.
He very early in life gained great reputation,
and preserved it unblemished to his death.
No one was ever less covetous of praise; no one deserved it more.
He was a Scholar, a Gentleman, a Christian;
learned without pedantry, complaisant without flattery,
and religious without ostentation.
These rare endowments
were accompanied with a singular modesty,
which, casting a beauty and lustre over them,
made his, as far as might be, a perfect character.
He was just to all the World, and the World was just to him,
for he had not an Enemy in it.
He died Sept. 10, 1748, aged 58."

P. 569. Dr. Samuel Nicolls, son of Samuel, and younger brother of Dr. William Nicolls, was of Magdalen College, Cambridge; B. A. 1735; M. A. 1739; LL. D. 1746; vicar of Northall, Middlesex, 1748; master of the Temple 1753; prebendary of Newington in St. Paul's Cathedral 1756; rector of St. James, Westminster, 1759; chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty; and died Nov. 11, 1763.—He published several single Sermons: 1. "On the Rebellion, 1745;" Psalm cxxii. 8, 9.—2. Before the Sons of the Clergy, 1746; John xix. 26, 27.—3. A Fast Sermon before the House of Commons, 1748; Psalm lvii. 1.—4. For the Irish Protestant Schools, 1749; Isaiah lx. 22.—5. A Farewell Sermon, 1750; Jude 20. 21.—6. At the Annual Meeting of the Charity-Schools, 1756; Psalm lxxviii. 5—7.—7. "A Sermon preached at the Temple Church, Nov. 15, 1761, on the death of Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late Lord Bishop of London, who departed this life July 18, in the 84th year of his age, 1762;" Hebrews xiii. 7.

Samuel Nicolls the father was of Magdalen College, Cambridge; B. A. 1686; M. A. 1690; prebendary of Sutton in Marisco in the Cathedral of Lincoln 1711; rector of Gayton, and vicar of North Somercoats, co. Lincoln; died in 1719, and was buried at North Somercoats. Sarah his widow died in 1751.

William Nicolls was also of Magdalen College, Cambridge; B. A. 1714; M. A. 1718; D. D. Comit. Reg. 1728; rector of St. Giles, Cripplegate, 1729; the first rector of St. Luke, Middlesex, 1733; and sometime master of Magdalen College. He died in 1774, and was buried at Cripplegate church, with this epitaph:

"Gu-

"GULIELMUS NICOLLS, S.T.P. Coll. Magd. Cantab. olim Præses; Eccles. hujusce dein Vicarius, 1774.
SAMUEL NICOLLS, 1769."

William-Henry Nicolls, son of Dr. William; of Clare Hall; B.A. 1761; rector of Stoke Newington, 1763; died July 15, 1767.

P. 571, l. 4. "Mr. Rogers Jortin's first wife was eldest of the two daughters of Mr. William Prowting, a respectable Apothecary in Mark-lane or Great Tower-street, London." J. BROWN.

P. 574. "With respect to Salomon's Song, I have nothing to say to all the allegory and mysticism that certain Divines antient and modern have found in it; but I believe nobody who admires beautiful poetry will think his time lost in reading Mr. J. M. Good's Translations of those sacred Idylls. I cannot, however, help wondering at some things which a man of so much good sense and learning as Dr. Jortin has said of it; particularly that he should take up the vulgar error, that the name of GOD is not mentioned in it. I say 'vulgar error;' for any man who will consult Poole's Synopsis, Bp. Patrick, Dr. Hodgson's Translation, Good's Notes, Williams's Translation, Castalio's, and Junius and Tremellius's Latin Bibles, and Dr. Gill's Exposition, will find that they all agree, with one consent, in translating chap. viii. 6, *the Flame of Jah;* and the latter gives a list of older Latin Writers who concur in the same translation. And as to its never being referred to in the New Testament, let the curious Reader see what Dr. Gray says upon the subject in his Key to the Old Testament, p. 308." J. BROWN.

P. 578, r. "N° VIII."

P. 594, r. "N° IX."

P. 595, l. 15, r. "1769."

P. 596. "The note from Dr. Lort, 15 September, shews how apt a person who begins to write in the third person is to be led to write in the first person. The Doctor begins, '*Dr. Lort* thinks'—and goes on, '*he* has mentioned'—and then 'desires *me* to say'—'*I* will submit'—'as *I* think.' J. BROWN.

P. 601. William Stainforth was collated, Sept. 16, 1681, to the prebend of Botevant in the Church of York; which he exchanged in the February following for that of Langtoft in the same Cathedral. He was also rector of St. Mary Bishop's-hill the Elder in York, vicar of St. Martin's Coney-street, and prebendary of Southwell.

P. 602, note, l. 5, for "1798," r. "1698."

P. 604, note, l. 10, r. "NINETEEN Letters."

P. 606, r. "N° X."

P. 608, note, l. 13. The great contest was in "1754."

P. 614. "The late Earl of Marchmont had not quite completed his *eighty-sixth* year. It is not correct to say that his titles are extinct, as they are claimed by a distant Relation. His widow died Feb. 12, 1797; see Gent. Mag. vol. LX*VII.* not LX*IV.*" J. BROWN.

P. 615, note second, l. 11, for "has," r. "have."

P. 618. "I observe that you have been very large in your account of my intimate friend Dr. Farmer. He was admitted of Emanuel College, not in 1753, but in October 1752, and came into residence at the same time. Though he arrived within a few days after me, yet he was a year my junior, because he had not been admitted before the Commencement. We were near neighbours in Bungay-court, and almost always together. I could have wished a fairer account of our most respectable tutor and Dr. Farmer's firm friend Mr. Hubbard. He was a Tory, but not the least of a Jacobite; nor was Dr. Richardson. They were both Disciplinarians; and considered *minutiæ*, perhaps with some reason, as the outworks of discipline. We see now the consequence of their having been given up. The citadel has been stormed. Bickham, the junior tutor, was a bold man, and had been a bruiser when young. I do not think he was of any party. It is inaccurate to call him the Classical Tutor, for he gave us lectures in Euclid. He did not want parts, but he was idle.—Dr. Farmer's degree should not have been called *inconsiderable*; it was even reputable. Considering how idle he was, and how little inclination he had for mathematicks, it shewed the goodness of his parts. There was no contest between him and Sawbridge for the cup; Farmer had it of course, as senior in the Proctor's list. I was much oftener Curate of Swavesey than Dr. Farmer. Mr. Allenson, the Vicar, went every other year to see his relations in Yorkshire, and was absent 12 months. At these times Dr. Farmer or I were his substitutes. I never recollect there being any Methodists in the parish. Dr. Farmer was not famous as a Preacher. His Sermons were florid, and composed in haste; his enunciation was loud and hurried; his setting-off was so violent as to make nervous people start. As a proof of his hurrying, I heard him relate, that, having been to preach at Huntingdon, and on his return riding over the bridge, he heard a man say to his companion, 'Ay, there he goes; if he rides as fast as he preaches, he will soon be at Cambridge.' He was occasionally writing Remarks on Shakspeare from the very first of his residing at Cambridge. I perfectly recollect his little *porte-feuille*, filled with scraps of paper of all sizes, in no order, which I occasionally attempted to arrange; and sometimes he would bring me some of his own writing to decypher, when he could not make it out himself."—"Farmer's engagement at Whitehall (p. 626) did not require him to be in London a certain number of *months* in the year, but only two Sundays, or at most two and a *half*. It was his Canonry of St. Paul's, which Mr. Pitt gave him many years after, that required three months residence." See the note in p. 634.—P. 627. "He very justly writes *raptim*, or *calamo rapidissimo*, at the end of his letters, for he was always in a hurry. He suffered a disappointment in love very early in life (see p. 637). From his first coming to College he always gave Miss Benskin

as

as a toast, and never could mention her name without evident feelings of the most ardent affection. We were then so intimate that his joys and sorrows were poured into my bosom. After a lapse of almost 60 years, it is no wonder if I do not correctly remember how the connexion terminated; but I have some notion that at length she married another person, there being little prospect of the connexion with Dr. Farmer speedily taking place. But as she was a Leicester girl, Mr. Nichols may perhaps know this circumstance better than I do. This I am certain of, that the disappointment affected his mind very deeply, and was the source of his peculiarities. Of his latter connexion with Miss Hatton I cannot speak with the same certainty, because at that time I did not reside in the University, and our intimacy had ceased, though we continued very good friends to Dr. Farmer's death; as indeed who could be otherwise than friendly with so kind and good-humoured a man as he was? Dr. Colman was likely to know the truth of the affair with Miss Hatton. To the character given of him I make no objection. The *Encyclopædia*, Mr. Isaac Reed, Mr. Dibdin, and Dr. Parr, have done him justice. There is nought set down in malice; nor is the truth concealed or even varnished. — I still look back to him with great affection." T. M.

P. 618, l. 16, for "twenty," r. "thirty."

P. 622, note, l. 26, r. "Ἐλεξ."

P. 671, last line, for "278," r. "274."

P. 674. "The two Latin Addresses from Mr. Mansel (now Bishop of Bristol) and Mr. Mathias to Dr. Lort were not, I apprehend, confined to *him*, but a sort of circular, addressed to the Master and eight Seniors as Examiners and Electors at the time the two very respectable persons I mention were Candidates for Fellowships — and that all the Senior Fellows every year, at the time of election, received the same sort of addresses; but I suppose Dr. Lort thought *these* so much better than usual that he preserved them. They were both considered as extraordinary good Scholars; and their labours and pursuits in *Literature* have been thought joined more than once." E. B.

P. 683, note, l. 7, r. "share."

P. 693, l. 23, for "out," r. "our."

P. 698, l. 13, r. "Newcome."—"Mr. T. Newcome was not *the Reverend*. Three successive Hackney Newcomes, all Laymen." E. J.

P. 699. Dr. S. Madden was appointed Anatomy Lecturer of the City of Dublin May 25, 1734; and died Dec. 31, 1765.

Ibid. l. ult. for "their," r. "there."

P. 704. "Had not Mr. Arnald the rectory of North Church, Herts, also in the gift of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall?" E. J.—"The younger Arnald had been many years out of his senses, as his father probably was. I examined him, Pearce, Cave, Pennington Wise, and some other good ones, for Fellowships, all at once. Pride and good fortune overset him." T. F.

P. 710, read "Lord *Bolingbroke's* Letters."—Gilbert West died long

long before the publication of Lord Chesterfield's Letters; and so did Dr. John Leland. W.

P. 716, l. 18, r. "rutilis."

P. 716. "Sir Joshua Reynolds's Portrait of Dr. Armstrong is now, I believe, among the Marquis of Bute's magnificent Collection at Luton Hoo." J. BROWN.

P. 717. "The Rev. Leonard Hotchkis, of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1712; M.A. 1716, second master of Shrewsbury Free-School; and appointed head master in 1735. He died in 1754. This worthy person, who passed through every gradation in the school, with which he was connected nearly half a century, is still remembered with respect by a few of the older inhabitants. He was the intimate friend of the learned Dr. John Taylor, at whose instance he employed himself in preparing a new edition of "Hephæstion:" but these papers, together with four folio MSS. of curious and important Collections for the "History of Shropshire," bequeathed by him to the Library, are now (1810) unfortunately missing." Hist. of Shrewsbury, p. 357.

P. 719, l. 42, r. "eo jucundiores."

P. 720, l. 7, r. "Hutchinson."

P. 723. Of Mr. Robert Dodsley there is a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraved by S. F. Ravenet, prefixed to his "Trifles, 1777."

P. 726, note 2d, l. 8. "Is not the word *matricula*?" J. BROWN.

P. 727, l. 2 from bottom, for "Newark," r. "Chesterfield."

P. 730. The second note should stand first, referring to l. 15.

VOLUME III.

P. 4, note, l. 30. "The animadversions (Gent. Mag. vol. XLVII. p. 337) are upon the subject of the *Apamean Medal*, and not the Translation of Orosius." T. S.

P. 4, note, l. 34. "Lord Mulgrave was not *created* a Peer, but succeeded his father in the title; see p. 182;—not a very young man when he went to sea." E. J.

P. 10, note, l. 38, for "retained," r. "restrained."

P. 12, note, l. 7, r. "read."

P. 14. "I lived at College for a trifle more than 40*l.* but was a scholar of the House; yet I had an estate of 60*l. per annum*, though my uncle's claim on it was not given up. All this my father kept for a year after I was of age." T. F.

P. 19, note, l. 13, for "had," r. "having."

P. 22. The following Inscriptions in the Church of Stonegrave, in the North Riding of the County of York, illustrative of the Descendants of a learned Divine (noticed in vol. I. p. 602), will perhaps be thought worth preserving:

"In

"In the North Aisle of this Church lie the Remains of
THOMAS COMBER, of East Newton, Esq.
Son of THOMAS COMBER, D.D. Dean of Durham,
buried near the Communion-table,
by ALICE daughter of WILLIAM THORNTON, Esq. of East Newton.
He was born Nov. 26, 1688; and died May 12, 1765.
Of ANN, his Wife, daughter of
ANDREW WILSON, Vicar of Easingwold,
who was born March 1, 1691, and died June 17, 1754.
Of THOMAS COMBER, LL.D.*
Rector of Buckworth and Morborn, in Huntingdonshire;
Eldest Son of the above THOMAS and ANN COMBER,
who was born June 16, 1722, and died April 9, 1778.
And of ANDREW COMBER, youngest Son
of the above THOMAS and ANN COMBER,
who was born July 8, 1728, and died October 15, 1747.
Also the Remains of DOROTHY, Widow of
JAMES ARBUTHNOT, of Weymouth, Esq.
Daughter of THOMAS HASSELL, of
Ampleforth, Rector of Seamer,
who was born March 1, 1701, and died April 21, 1759.
And of ANN ARBUTHNOT,
Sister of the above JAMES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
who was born in 1702, and died March 29, 1789.
WILLIAM COMBER, Vicar of Kirbymoorside,
second Son of the above THOMAS COMBER, Esq.
and DOROTHY his Wife, Daughter of
the above JAMES and DOROTHY ARBUTHNOT,
erect this monument to the memory of
their truly-lamented Parents and Relatives."

"Sacred to the Memory of
DOROTHY Wife of the Rev. W. COMBER,
and Daughter of JAMES ARBUTHNOT,
of the Island of Antigua, Esq.
She died May 5, 1807, in the 79th year of her age.
Her mortal Remains are deposited in the North Aisle of this Church.
Exemplary in every Christian duty,
the cheerfulness, affability, and suavity of her manners
diffused happiness over an extensive circle of friends.
She powerfully inculcated every moral and religious duty,
as well by example as by precept.
The agonizing stroke of separation,
after a happy union of more than half a century,
was alone rendered supportable
to her disconsolate Husband by the cheering hope of being
united to her at the resurrection of the Just;
and that her virtues are recorded
where they will be crowned with immortal bliss."

* Of Jesus College, Cambridge; B. A. 1744; LL. B. 1770; LL. D. 1775.

"Sacred

"Sacred to the Memory of
the Rev. WILLIAM COMBER, A. M.*
Vicar of Kirkby Moorside,
in the North Riding of this County,
second Son of THOMAS COMBER, of East Newton, Esq.
He died March 24, 1810, in the 85th year of his age.
His mortal Remains
are deposited in the North Aisle of this Church.
He was the beloved Pastor of his Flock
for fifty-four years;
and ably discharged the duties of an active Magistrate
for above forty.
In him the pious Christian, the sound Divine,
and the faithful Steward of GOD's Mysteries,
were happily united with the relative and social virtues of
a tender Husband, a kind Neighbour, and a benevolent Friend.
A pattern of humility, confiding in
his Saviour's merits, and ever disclaiming his own,
he rests in hope of a joyful resurrection."

On a sarcophagus:

"*Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright:*
for the end of that man is peace."

P. 25. Dr. Foster was appointed Canon of Windsor in 1772, and died in July or August "1774."—But the whole memoir of Dr. Foster is here superfluous, as it is enlarged in vol. IV. p. 342.

P. 25, note, l. 28, for "qui," r. "quo."

P. 31, l. ult. r. "mottoes."

P. 41, l. 37, *dele* the second "perhaps."

P. 43, for "p. 530," r. "p. 550."

P. 45. "Printing was technically described by Tully, though he knew nothing of the matter; so we put a sense upon an author's words that never entered into his head." T. F.

P. 48, note, l. 35, r. "240 pence."

P. 50. "I told Mr. Barrington, that his "Naturalist's Journal" was formed on the plan of the Butler's Cellar-Book. He assured me that he took the hint from it. I dare say it has proved serviceable to science. Now (1794) we have a "Meteorologist's Journal," which I dare say will be productive of much good, as it will multiply observers by furnishing them with a frame. I had a folio sheet for one month engraved many years ago for my own use." T. F.

P. 51. The following lines were by Dr. Carr, of Hertford:

"In Obitum FRANCISCI FAWKES, M. A.

"Festivum festo si dant convivia cordi,
Siquid mellifluum carmine Musa, vale!
Spirat at omnis amor, rident juvenilia læta,
Olim quæ lusit Teius ille senex.
† Smyrnæo dulci lachrymam linguamque dedisti,
Agnoscitque tuum vivit et ingenium.

* Of Jesus College, Cambridge; B. A. 1746; A. M. 1770.—† "Bioni."

Vivunt

Vivunt Sicelides per te meliora canentes;
* Thessala væ pinus, te pereunte, perit!" J. C.

P. 59. Percivall Pott, esq. F.R.S. 1764, and principal Surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, died at his house in Prince's-street, Hanover-square, after a severe illness, Dec. 22, 1788. He was a national honour, and much more than a national loss; for where is it, or when, that the destiny of man is not to be fearfully made to writhe under woe apprehended or felt—to come into the world with sorrow, to go out of it by death? To live by an art, is one thing; to improve it, is another. He that can practise what all before him have practised, discharges the first duties of his station, and may serve society well. But the interval is not greater between a duty and reward, than between the servant of his country and its benefactor, who enlarges the bounds of useful science, who opens the path, and leads the way, where life may mend, and sigh with less anguish at disaster and dismay. This is the great specific praise of Mr Pott's professional fame. He advanced his art. Each material department of human malady shrunk before him. He became, with new truth and force, "eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame." Comparison, that fixes every thing, will be found to fix the great comparative value of this. Other Surgeons, in the hurry of the first practice, have left their art no better than they found it. Gataker did nothing but an edition of Le Dran, and two or three essays next to nothing. Cæsar Hawkins has little more to talk of than the Swathe, which was not his own, in the operation of Tapping. Ranby, strong-minded and enterprising as he was, left behind him but a two-shilling treatise upon Gun-shot Wounds. And even Cheselden, with luck more than merit, now has little more than tradition to trust to. For, after all, what is his treatise, and what his forty plates? These Practitioners, of course, are not to compare with Mr. Pott. Who can be mentioned with him, and not suffer on the mention, we know not, unless it be Hunter and Sydenham, Mead, Van Swieten, and Boerhaave. Of Mr. Pott's printed Works the character is obvious. He thinks originally. He writes with taste. His perspicuity, indispensable in didactic works, ever is most admirable. On the two Fistulæ he perhaps shews the most immediate powers of convincing; though on the Herniæ, and yet more on the Head, his science and genius expand the most. Abstractedly, as a prose-writer, Mr. Pott is of much reckoning; if not of the first rank, assuredly at the top of the second. For didactic prose he goes on advancing, with Sir Joshua Reynolds and the elder Dr. Burney; and he must be unreasonable who wishes to advance more. These accomplishments were much endeared by the silent celerity with which they came. He was among the favoured few who are indulged with early eminence. He succeeded Nourse,

* "Anglicè vertebat et editurus erat Apollonii Rhodii Argonautica, Jampridem prodierant interpretationes ejus Anacreontis, Sapphûs, Bionis, Moschi, Musæi, et Theocriti. J. C."

his

his master, at St. Bartholomew's, where, man and boy, he had been occupied above 50 years: and yet, in all that time, who ever found him wanting in any pursuit of urbanity and elegance? He was an interesting converser; he had cultivated literature; he was fond of art. But his best praise was in real life, in the relative duties, and more trying efforts of active life. In the pecuniary parts of character, happy is he who can be as liberal. His life had been, if health and comeliness are so, uncommonly reputable to his skill. He looked 50, though at 75. His death was instant, and without a groan. He was sent for to a patient out of town. Catching cold, he caught his instant death. He was delirious before night; and before the next night, notwithstanding Dr. Millman's assistance, he was dead.

The following is as correct a list of his publications as I can obtain: 1. "An Account of Tumours which soften the Bones." Phil. Trans. 1741, No. 459. 2. "A Treatise on Ruptures," 8vo, London, 1756. 3. "An Account of a particular Kind of Rupture," 8vo, ibid. 1757. 4. "A Treatise on the Hydrocele," 8vo, ibid. 1762. 5. "A Treatise on the Fistula Lachrymalis, 8vo, ibid. 1763. 6. "An Account of an Hernia of the Urinary Bladder, including a Stone." Phil. Trans. vol. LIV. for 1764. 7. "Remarks on the Fistula in Ano," 8vo. ibid. 1767. 8. "Some few general Remarks on Fractures and Dislocations," 8vo ibid. 1768. 9. "Observations on the Nature and Consequences of those Injuries to which the Head is liable from external Violence," 8vo, ibid. 1768. 10. "Observations on Wounds of the Head," 8vo, ibid. 1760 and 1771. 11. "An Account of the Method of obtaining a perfect or radical Cure of the Hydrocele, or Watery Rupture, by Means of a Seton," 8vo, ibid. 1771. 12. "Chirurgical Observations relative to the Cataract, the Polypus of the Nose, the Cancer of the Scrotum, the different Kinds of Ruptures, and the Mortification of the Toes and Feet," 8vo, London, 1775. All these different works have been collected and published in one volume quarto. (Gent. Mag. vol. XLVIII. p. 1180.)

P. 70. "You will do well," says Mr. Job Orton to Mr. Stedman, "to make *Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History*, translated from the Latin by Dr. Maclaine, familiar to you; as it is, I think, the best on the subject; and Dr. Jortin, who was an excellent judge of a book of that kind, commends it as the most honest, impartial, and comprehensive, of any that he had met with.—Bishop Warburton also says, *Mosheim's Compendium* is excellent; the method admirable; in short, the only one deserving the name of an Ecclesiastical History." *Orton's Letters*, vol. I. p. 57.

P. 73, note, l. 12, r. "circumstances."

P. 81. "Having before me Mr. Wood's Essay on the Original Genius and Writings of Homer, I find a period for transcription. The Reader, if he is not too learned, will be pleased to be told, that the Author of it read the Iliad and Odyssey in the countries where Achilles fought, where Ulysses travelled, and where Homer sung. On his return to England he was put into Parliament, and

and was employed as Secretary to Lord Chatham, and was so much taken up with public business that he could not find leisure to complete *Homer's Travels*. This manly piece of criticism was posthumous, and published by the most learned Mr. Bryant. 'Now, though it must be acknowledged that Mr. Pope is the only translator who has, in a certain degree, kept alive that divine spirit of the Poet, which has almost expired in other hands; yet I cannot help thinking that those who wish to be thoroughly acquainted, either with the manners and characters of Homer's age, or the landscape and geography of his country, will be disappointed if they expect to find them in this translation.' He accounts for this by saying 'that Pope endeavoured to accommodate his author to the ideas of those for whom he translates.' If Homer is to talk English again, let him do it in prose." *Tyers's Historical Rhapsody on Pope*, 2d edit. 1782, p. 111.

P. 89, note, l. 20, *dele* "House of."

P. 89. "*Ashton* and *Jones*."] The former had been Fellow, the latter Servitor, then called *Hound*, of King's College; of which line none have been since admitted. It was said, that as Jones passed Ashton in the desk, in his way to the pulpit, Ashton desired "that he would preach nothing but sound Doctrine in *his* pulpit;" and, on Jones's return, said, "*he* should *like* to see *that* Sermon in print." Jones directly advertised, that it was printed at the *request* of the Rector." E. J.

P. 92, l. 2, r. "Precationes."

P. 97, note, l. 23 and 24, for "Crich," r. "Crick."

P. 97. Dr. Richard Hind was born at Boddington in Northamptonshire in 1715; became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, about 1730; M. A. 1736; B. D. 1745; D. D. 1749; was instituted to the rectory of Shering, Essex, 1754, on the presentation of the College; and collated by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, 1766, to the rectory of St. Anne, Soho; both which he vacated in 1778, for the vicarages of Rochdale in Lancashire and Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire. He had long been wearied out at St. Anne's by an unpleasant dispute with the Rev. Thomas Martyn, whom he had in 1769 appointed his Curate; and who in 1777 published "An Address to the Inhabitants of St. Anne, Westminster;" of which a full account is given in Gent. Mag. vol. XLVII. p. 281.—Dr. Hind printed three detached Sermons: 1. "The Abuses of miraculous Powers in the Church of Corinth, 1 Cor. xiv. 25; preached before the University; 1755." 2. Before the Sons of the Clergy, Rom. xiv. 16; 1764. 3. Before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1765. Of these Sermons Dr. Whitaker, in his excellent "History of Whalley," p. 481, says, "I have not seen the first; and can only say, therefore, that the second and third are excellently written, and would want no advantage of person, deportment, or elocution, in the delivery."—Dr. Hind died at Rochdale, and was there buried. His gravestone, within the altar rails, close to that of his predecessor Dr. Thomas Wray, is thus inscribed:

"RICHARD

"RICHARD HIND, D.D. 12 years Vicar of this Parish, died 18 Feb. 1790, æt. 75."

P. 97. Dr. Stephen Apthorp was educated at Eton College; and thence admitted at King's College, Cambridge, 1728; B.A. 1732; M.A. 1736; D.D. 1749; and Fellow of Eton College 1758. He was tutor to the Hon. George Brodrick, son of George the first Viscount Midleton, to Sir Brooke Bridges, bart. and to George Lord Walpole, son of Robert the second Earl of Orford. He was many years an assistant at Eton, and was candidate for the under-mastership when Dr. Dampier was chosen. He was rector of Monxton and Stevington, both in Hampshire; and afterwards rector of Worplesdon in Surrey, in the gift of the College, as settled in exchange by Act of Parliament 3 and 4 William and Mary. He was presented to it in June 1774; and his brother-in-law, the Rev. William Cole of Milton, at the same time, to Burnham near Eton. Dr. Apthorp died Dec. 12, 1790, aged 82. His only daughter, an accomplished young lady, was killed, by the overturning of a coach, as she was returning from a play in London to Mr. Newcome's at Hackney.

P. 109. Extract of a letter from Bp. Pearce to Dr. Ducarel, June 26, 1770: "Upon looking over my papers, &c. I find that I have a copy of the Survey of the Manor of Bromley, and the original Surveys of the Rectory of Dartford, of the Rectories of Frendsbury and Strood, and also of the Houses and Lands in St. Margaret's near Rochester, belonging to the See of Rochester. As for my estate in St. Saviour's, Southwark, I have a copy of an Act of Parliament in the time of Henry VIII. by which the Bishop of Carlisle's house is taken from him, and given to Sir William Russell (as the Act says, "that he, his Majesty's Privy Counsellor, may be nearer to him when wanted"). That house was in Covent-garden, and the Bishop of Carlisle was recompensed with the Bishop of Rochester's house at Lambeth (now called Carlisle House), for which the Bishop of Rochester had a house allotted to him at Chiswick in Middlesex. So far the Act goes; but how the helpless Bishop of Rochester of those days was removed again from Chiswick to St. Saviour's in Southwark (like a vagrant passed from parish to parish) I have not been yet able to discover."

P. 116. "*Fumifugium*" was edited by Thomas White, esq. F. R. S. father of Thomas Holt White, esq. of Enfield.

P. 117. "Vincent Bourn was usher to the fourth form at Westminster, and remarkably fond of me. I never heard much of the goodness of heart." T. F.

P. 126. Of the Rev. Henry Taylor, rector of Crawley, and vicar of Portsmouth, Hants, Cole says, he was "a cheerful, lively, and sensible little man, very thin, and of no promising appearance." He refers to his vol. XLVIII. p. 276.—Mr. Taylor was probably a native of Essex. He was the owner of a real estate in that county, which lay, it is believed, at South Weald, near Brentwood. His father, a gentleman, whose baptismal name might be

be Edward, was a man of a very ready wit, and author of that well-known humourous tale in verse, "Numps; or, The Apple-Pye." Nor was his son inferior to him in witticism, devoid of the asperity of lashing satire and biting sarcasm. He was so pleasant a companion, that at the temperately-convivial domestic table he has been known to "set it in a roar" of laughter. The following epigrammatic *jeu d'esprit* on the Crew of a ship in distress (all members of the Church of Rome) was written by him:

"It blew a hard storm, and, in utmost confusion,
The Sailors all hurried to get absolution.
This done, and the load of the sins they confest [Priest;
Were transferr'd, as they thought, from themselves to the
To lighten the ship, and conclude their devotion,
They toss'd the poor Parson souse into the Ocean."

He was also the author of an elegant copy of verses on the felicity of a married pair, intituled "Paradise Regained," inserted in Dodsley's Collection of Poems.

Mr. Taylor was educated at Dr. Newcome's School, Hackney, where he formed connexions among his school-fellows which were of essential benefit to him through life. On leaving School, he was admitted a member of Queen's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1731; became a Fellow in 1733; and M.A. 1735. He soon after married Christian Fox, fourth and youngest daughter of the Rev. Francis Fox*, with whom he lived very happily. At the time of his marriage Mr. Taylor held the living of Whitfield, near Tetsworth, co. Oxon. for a minor; but was afterwards presented to another living, which he exchanged for the vicarage of Portsmouth. After some years, he succeeded to the rectory of Crawley, near Winchester, tenable with Portsmouth, through the interest of his school-fellow Chancellor Hoadly, son of the Bishop of Winchester. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor had a numerous offspring; of whom three children only are now living; the Rev. Henry Taylor, who enjoys a benefice in Lincolnshire; William Taylor, an eminent tin-manufacturer; and Anna Taylor, who is domesticated with her sister-in-law, the relict of her brother, the Rev. Peter Taylor, at Tichfield, Hants, of which parish he was rector under the patronage of Peter Delmè, esq. his godfather, and another of his father's school-fellows. Peter died without issue. Henry is unmarried; and William has a large family by his wife, who was a Miss Courthauld, a lady of a French Hugonot family.—Mr. Taylor preached a Visitation Sermon, and published it in the form of an essay, under the title of "An Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Economy" (see vol. III. p. 126). His "Letters of Benjamin Ben Mordecai to Elisha Levi," in defence of the Arian Trinity, by him styled the Apollinarian, are well known (ibid. p. 127). His last work, it is believed, which was intituled "Thoughts

* Of Edmund Hall, Oxford; M.A. 1704; vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, 1724; vicar also of Pottern, Wilts; and prebendary of Salisbury. He died at Reading. See Memoirs of him in Mr. Coates's History of Reading, p. 116.

on the grand Apostacy" (ibid.) well merits the serious attention of the Reader.—The preceding particulars are extracted from a communication to the "Monthly Repository of Theology and General Literature" (May 1813, vol. VIII. p. 285), by the Rev. Francis Stone*, his nephew-in-law; who adds, that, having lost his father in his third year, he had the happiness to find a classical scholar and a theological friend in his uncle. "Exclusively of the advantages which as a youth," Mr. S. says, "I received from personal visits to, and occasional correspondence with, my uncle, on my election off from Charter-house, as Captain, to University College, Oxford, I owed my knowledge of Hebrew to his kind recommendation of me to the notice of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hunt, then Regius Professor of Hebrew in that University. The Professor, in his friendship for my uncle, with gratuitous generosity instructed me in the language. When I was of age to take orders, my uncle gave me a title, by appointing me his Curate of Crawley, on which rectory he resided, and of Hunton, a chapel of ease annexed to it. During my clerical connexion with Mr. Taylor, I recollect that he lamented to me that a necessary Church-reform was obstructed by Church-authority; but that he thought it probable I might live to be an instrument in removing that obstacle." Not long before his death, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Stone, stating his disbelief of certain doctrinal subjects, it was settled by Mr. Taylor that Mr. Stone should make him a visit in the ensuing Summer; but before the time arrived, Mr. Taylor was seized with the sickness which terminated in his death.

P. 128. Mr. Potter's "Æschylus" is ornamented by drawings as to every scene by Flaxman. The copy Lady Spencer gave to the Translator, bound by Paine, is valued at 60*l.* more or less. I have seen an explanation of the Prometheus, which made Æschylus more knowing in the darker ways of Providence than any of the Sacred Writers. This is like Dr. Hyde's telling us that the Persians had plainer prophecies of the Messiah than even the Jews themselves; but, *cui bono?* were the Athenians or Persians the better for them?" T. F.

P. 130, note, l. 30, r. "Pictorum."

P. 130. Dr. John Warren was educated at St. Edmund's Bury School, and admitted of Gonvile and Caius College, Cambridge; B. A. 1750; M. A 1754; S. T. P. 1772. He was presented, by Bp. Gooch, to the rectory of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely. He was chaplain to Bp. Keene, of Ely, who collated him to the rectory of Teversham, co. Cambridge; afterwards to the seventh prebend of Ely, Jan. 23, 1768; and, the same day, on his resigning Teversham, to the rectory of Snailwell, co. Cambridge. He was promoted to the bishoprick of St. David's, on the translation of Bp. Yorke to Gloucester, 1779. While he filled the see of St. David's, he published a Fast Sermon before the House of Lords, 1780, from Joel i. 14; and, before that, one at Cambridge, for

* The Rev. Francis Fox (p. 429) was Mr. Stone's maternal grandfather.

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the benefit of Addenbroke's Hospital, 1777, Luke xiv. 18; and one for the Sons of the Clergy, 1778, James i. 14. His first preferment was Archdeacon of Worcester, 1775, by favour of Bp. Johnson, who was his nephew. He was translated to Bangor in 1783, on the advancement of Dr. Moore to the see of Canterbury; and with the bishoprick of Bangor he held the archdeaconry of Anglesea and Bangor. He married, April 12, 1777, a daughter of Henry Southwell, esq. by whom he gained a considerable fortune; and collated his nephew John to the deanry of Bangor in 1793. He died Jan. 27, 1800; and his remains were, on the 10th of February, interred in the North aile of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Bentham acknowledges his assistance in his History of the Church of Ely, for which he drew up "An historical Account of the Royal Franchise of Ely," printed in the Appendix, No. XXVII. p. 21*. His Lordship was a Prelate of the greatest application to business, undoubted talents, candour, and integrity; no man was more fully or more accurately acquainted with the duties of the station, which he uniformly discharged in such a manner as shewed his sense of its high importance. The Diocese that laments his loss will long bear testimony to his virtues, to his zeal for the propagation of Christian knowledge, to his ardour for the suppression of vice, to his acts of charity, numerous and wise. The powerful enemies, who from party motives detracted with unrelenting malice from his fame while living, will not, now their fears are buried in his grave, deny this character to be the tribute of justice to the dead.

The following Letter, with which he honoured me, Nov. 1, 1795, will shew the goodness of his disposition:

"Sir, I have been favoured with your obliging answer to my letter, in which I inquired whether you, or some of the Trade, had not an opening for taking an apprentice; and I was sorry to find that there was not, as the young lad whom I wish to recommend is perfectly qualified for the business of a Printer, and would, I am sure, make a profitable servant to any one who would take him, as he is very well disposed, and a very good scholar in Latin and Greek; and I am so much prejudiced in favour of learned Printers when I consider how very useful they have been, that I should be very glad if this young man could be put into this line; and perhaps, in the multitude of Masters in your way, one may yet be found who is in want of such a character as this young man justly deserves; and if there is, I should think myself much obliged to you if you would acquaint me with it. I am, Sir, with many thanks for your last favour, your most obedient, humble servant, John Bangor."

P. 133, note, l. 40. "One of the good [best] things in it is the behaviour of the Quixote at the Leasowes." T. F.

P. 136, note, l. 7, r. "Hanslope, Bucks."

P. 149, note, l. 14, r. "p. 1036."

P. 157, note, l. 22. "Among other MSS. in Dr. Deering's handwriting, I have his own account of his life, in a long letter, dated

dated July 1, 1737, addressed to his friend Mr. Bovey of Nottingham." J. D.

P. 157. The following Letter was addressed by Mr. John Martyn to Mr. Knapton the Bookseller:

"SIR, *Chelsea, May* 6, 1742.

"When I saw you last, I told you that the declension of the sale of our 'Abridgment*' was entirely owing to the Papers translated by Mr. Chambers†. To prove my assertion, I have sent you the first paper that came in my way, which, I assure you, is very far from being one of the worst; and desire you would give yourself the trouble to look over it. The Author writes with great prolixity; and Mr. Chambers is so far from having *abridged* him, that he has paraphrased him, sometimes using two or three words where the Author contents himself with one. But, what is worse, the English style (if it may be called English) is very low and poor, and full of blunders. I shall only point out to you some of the errors of a few pages, which I wish you would read over carefully, and try if you can even make sense of them:—P. 160. *Remarkables are discoverable;* this sounds very ill to the ear; and I question whether *Remarkables* is English. In the French it is *ce qu'il y a de singulier.*—I have extended my observations to *see-nettles,* instead of *sea-nettles.*—P. 161. *Folding,* or *two-leaved,* might be expressed by one proper word, *bivalve.*—P. 165. *Laverison,* instead of the French word *Lavignon.* Mr. Chambers was ignorant of the English names of most of the shell-fishes. Thus he translated *oeil de bonc* the *goat's eye,* instead of *limpet,* which is a well-known name; and these Lavignons are called *Purrs* on our coast.—I shall trouble you with no more; the paper goes on in the same manner, or rather worse. I will only desire you to turn to p. 182, where you will find my hand again to some French words spelt in a surprising manner. Mr. Chambers never makes use of any stops, which occasions a great deal of trouble both to the Printer and me. Most of his papers are so ill done, that it would be as little trouble to translate them from the original, as to reduce his to common sense and tolerable English."

P. 158. "Professor Martyn was not the editor of "*Aranei,* or The Natural History of Spiders;" but *Thomas Martyn the Entomologist,* of Marlborough-street, a native of Coventry." T. S.

P. 158, note, l. 8, r "dedicated."

P. 162, l. 10, r. "Augustorum."

P. 180, note, l. 24. "For as much money (50*l.* I think) *The Row* will furnish a man with the expence of a Doctor's degree for the use of his name in their title-page. Dr. Wright allowed his name to be prefixed. His "*Heylin*" should be continued, and reprinted, with Viscounts, Barons, and Baronets." T. F.

* Of the French Memoirs; see vol. V. p. 660.

† Author of the "Cyclopædia;" of whom see vol. II. pp. 129, 132; vol. IV. p. 713; vol. V. pp. 30, 659.

P. 182.

P. 181. "The appointment to which Dr. Francis Ayscough, Dean of Bristol, must have chiefly been indebted for his preferment, and his son for the honour of having his present Majesty and the late Duke of York as his godfathers, and bearing their names of George-Edward, was that of being Preceptor to them. I quote from memory —

'Dum lubricæ per semitam Puertiæ,
Ducit volentem lenitèr Mentor tuus.'

The Eton anecdote of that day may perhaps be new to many of your Readers. The Prince brought Dr. Ayscough with him on a morning-visit from Cliffden, where the Royal Pupils were left studying a Greek lesson against Dr. Ayscough's return. Dr. George happened to be at the time at his Homer-lesson with *his* Scholars; and the Prince could not wait his return to his Chambers. The Parent and Preceptor could only gratify their curiosity by peeping through certain apertures in the great doors of the school, where the attitude, action, and manner could be observed with ease. The Doctor, hearing afterwards of the *honour intended* him, instantly returned the visit, as it was a half-holiday. On his arrival at Cliffden, the Preceptor and Pupils had already finished their lesson, and were walking at a distance from the house. The Prince expressed his regret that the Doctor had not arrived half an hour sooner, as he would have been excessively diverted, as *himself* had been, in seeing Dr. Ayscough *take him off* so exactly in the Greek lesson with *his* Boys. The Doctor, however, did not feel himself so much gratified with the *honour done* him; and, under the plea of being obliged to return, to *call absence*, took *himself off*, without waiting to thank Dr. Ayscough for the compliment." E. J.

P. 182. Edward Long, esq. was the fourth son of Samuel Long, esq. of Longville in the Island of Jamaica, and Tredudwell in the county of Cornwall, and Mary second daughter of Bartholomew Tate, of Delapré, in the county of Northampton, esq. The eldest daughter, Catharine, married Charles Hedges, of Finchley, esq.; and in consequence of the decease of their only brother, Bartholomew Tate, without issue, the claim to the Barony of Zouch was left in abeyance between the descendants of the two sisters, the representative of the eldest of whom is the present Sir Cecil Bishopp, bart.—Mr. Long was born on the 23d of August, 1734, at Rosilian, in the parish of St. Blaize, in the county of Cornwall. He was placed first at Bury School, under the celebrated Dr. Kinnesman; and was removed from thence about the year 1746 (probably on account of his father's residence in the county) to a school at Liskeard in Cornwall, then under the management of the Rev. Mr. Haydon. In 1752 Mr. Long left Liskeard; and, after two years' private instruction in London, he was entered at Gray's Inn, and fixed with Mr. Wilmot. His father dying in 1757, in Jamaica, he resolved to embark for that Island; but, not having completed his Terms, he obtained an *ex gratiâ* call to the Bar before he sailed. On his

arrival in Jamaica, he at first filled the post of Private Secretary to his brother-in-law Sir Henry Moore, bart. then Lieutenant-governor of the Island; and was afterwards appointed Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court. On the 12th of August, 1758, he married Mary second daughter and at length sole heiress of Thomas Beckford, esq. and great-grand-daughter of Col. Peter Beckford, Lieutenant-governor and Commander in Chief of Jamaica — the common ancestor of William Beckford of Fonthill, and of Horace Beckford, esqrs. — Mr. Long's ill health compelled him to leave the Island in the year 1769; and he never returned to it, but passed the remainder of his life in retirement, devoting his leisure to literary pursuits, and particularly to the completion of his "History of Jamaica," published in 1774 in three volumes 4to. It is much to be regretted that this work, which contains a large mass of valuable information, much just reasoning, and many spirited delineations of Colonial scenery and manners, was, in the first instance, too hastily committed to the press, and afterwards too fastidiously condemned by its author. The retrenchment of those redundances which his maturer taste would have led him to expunge, some additions, and a very few corrections, would have rendered this History as popular as it is unquestionably useful. The work had long been materially corrected and improved for a new edition; but, unfortunately, the Author, wishing to render it every way complete, would not consent to reprint it previous to a final decision of the question on the Slave-trade, at which period the infirmities of life prevented him from continuing the History up to that period. — Mr. Long lost his wife on the 16th of July, 1797, in the 61st year of her age; and about that period resigned his office of Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, in favour of the Gentleman who had long acted as his deputy. He died on the 13th of March 1813, at the house of his son-in-law, Henry Howard Molyneux, esq. M.P. of Arundel Park, Sussex; and was buried on the 20th, in the chancel of Slindon Church in that county. Mr. Long had six children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. — Mr. Long early in life contributed to a periodical imitation of "The Spectator," intituled "The Prater, by Nicholas Babble, Esq." published 1756 in numbers, under the direction of J. Holcombe; of which work another edition was afterwards published 1757 in 12mo. Some of Mr. Long's other literary labours were, "The Anti-Gallican; or, The History and Adventures of Harry Cobham, Esq. 1757," 12mo; "The Sentimental Exhibition; or, Portraits and Sketches of the Times, 1774," small 8vo. He likewise was editor of "Memoirs of the Reign of Bossa Ahádee, King of Dahomy; with a short Account of the African Slave-Trade; by Robert Norris, 1789," 8vo; which Account was afterwards enlarged, reprinted separately, and distributed *gratis* by the Committee of West India Merchants. Mr. Long also wrote many fugitive essays and pieces of poetry, several of which appeared in the St. James's Chronicle

Chronicle and London Packet from 30 to 40 years ago. His "Trial of Farmer Carter's Dog Porter" has been attributed to Tom Paine, some of whose admirers assert that he did write a pamphlet on that subject, founded on a real event which actually took place, 1771, in the neighbourhood of Chichester, where the actors in the tragedy were well known by their nick-names given in Mr. Long's pamphlet. — In June 1797 Mr. Long entrusted to my care one of the original Medals struck in commemoration of the Treaty of Pilnitz, representing good likenesses of Leopold late Emperor of Germany, the present King of Prussia, and the present King of Saxony, from which a good engraving was given in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 549. "How far," I added at the time, "the prediction of *Felicitas Temporum*, and the emblem of the Rising Sun, have been substantiated, the faithful page of History will tell."— Mr. Long, to whom these few lines had been communicated, says, in a letter dated July 7, 1791, "I cannot but very much approve of the few lines introductory of the Pilnitz Medal. I like your remark on the prediction; it is, in sober sadness, a *curiosa Felicitas*. I do not know whether the Medal in question be an unique in this kingdom; but it gives me satisfaction to think, that your respectable Magazine, which takes the lead in other respects, will be the first to gratify the publick with a fac-simile of a not uninteresting memorial — whether of wisdom, or of folly, I pretend not to say."

P. 191. William Crakelt, M. A. was vicar of Chalk in Kent, to which he was presented in 1774; also curate and master of the Grammar-school at Northfleet in that county, where he had resided nearly 50 years. He was editor of Entick's Latin Dictionary; published in 1792 a new edition of "The Works of Horace, translated into English Prose, originally published by Daniel Watson, M. A. in 1741, and revised by Dr. S. Patrick in 1750." He died at Northfleet, Aug. 21, 1812, aged 71.

P. 196, note, l. 22, r. "April 14, 1785."

P. 200. The celebrated Mrs. Barbara-Charlotte Lennox, daughter of General Ramsay, died in distress in Dean's-yard, Westminster, and lies buried with the *common Soldiery* in the further burying-ground of Broad Chapel, undistinguished even by a head-stone to say where she lies. Boswell, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, relates, that one evening the Doctor, in high spirits at the Essex Head Club, said, "I dined yesterday at Mrs. Garrick's with Mrs. Carter, Miss Hannah More, and Miss Fanny Burney. Three such women are not to be found; I know not where I could find a fourth, except *Mrs. Lennox, who is superior to them all.*"— Besides the Works enumerated in p. 201, Mrs. Lennox was Authoress of "Memoirs of Mad. de Maintenon," 4 vols.; translated the Age of Louis XIV.; "Eliza," erroneously attributed to Dr. Young, and included in a publication of his Works; "Harriet and Sophia," 2 vols.; translated the Devotions of Mad. de Valiere, Mistress of Louis XIV.; and the Three first Numbers of "The Trifler."

P. 207. "The Edition of *Fortescue de Laud. Leg. Angl.* 8vo, 1775, was printed from the Translation of the Edition fol. 1737, as well as I can recollect." E. B.

P. 208, note, l. 15. "Old Sir John Shaw of Eltham gave 1000 guineas with each of his two sons to a Turkey Merchant, and they were never allowed a glass of wine. Paggen and Peter. Paggen resided at Aleppo; Peter at Smyrna. Qu. see Aikin's *Manchester* for their former great frugality?" T. F.

P. 219, l. 4, r. "Avison."

P. 234. "The Rudiments of War" were by Mr. Grant.

P. 238. Thomas Thackeray was born at Hamsthwaite in Yorkshire; admitted on the Foundation at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, 1711; B. A. 1715; M. A. 1719; D. D. Com. Reg. 1728. He was some time an assistant at Eton School; and was a candidate for the Provostship in January 1743-4, when Dr. George was elected. In May 1746 he succeeded Mr. Cox in the Mastership of Harrow School, the reputation of which he considerably advanced; was Archdeacon of Surrey 1753; Rector of Haydon and Little Chishall, Essex, 1728; and in 1748 Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. He died in 1764; and his widow in January 1797, at the advanced age of 89. *Alumni Etonenses.*—Mr. Thomas Thackeray of Cambridge is their son; and they had other children.

P. 244. What is said of Captain John Brett's sailing round the World with Lord Anson belongs to Sir Piercy Brett, afterwards Admiral of the Blue, who died Oct. 12, 1781.—Timothy Brett was also Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accounts; died in March. 1761; but had resigned on superannuation some time before his death.—It was his brother Charles who, many years before he was a Lord of the Admiralty, was Clerk of the Cheque of Portsmouth Dock-yard.—Ibid. note, l. 13, r. "country."

P. 252, note, l. 34, r. "Iorepher."

P. 253, note, l. 8. "The Goths, before the Saxons, formed their Genitive in *i*; as Goddis, mannis. Our comma may very well represent the *i* of the Goths, or *e* of the Saxons. "His Majesties most gracious Speech." If you will add after Majesty "his most gracious," you cannot say "her Majesty's his most gracious Speech." T. F.

P. 260, note, l. 17, *dele* "And *in that year.*"

P. 261, note, l. 9, for "Priesbede," r. "Riesbeck."

P. 262. To the fac-similes of Domesday may be added one in the "Reports from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Public Records of the Kingdom, &c. 1800."

P. 301. Insert the following Letters:

1. "*Strawberry-hill, July* 6, 1781. Mr. H. Walpole desires Mr. Nichols to accept his grateful thanks for the obliging present of Hogarth's Tour."

2. "*Strawberry-hill, Oct.* 31, 1781. I am glad to hear, Sir, that your Account of Hogarth calls for another edition; and I am very sensible of your great civility in offering to change any passages

sages that criticise my own work. Though I am much obliged by the offer, I should blush to myself if I even wished for that complaisance. Good God! Sir, what am I, that I should be offended at or above criticism or correction? I do not know who ought to be—I am sure, no Author. I am a private man, of no consequence, and at best an Author of very moderate abilities. In a work that comprehends so much Biography as my "Anecdotes of Painting," it would have been impossible, even with much more diligence than I employed, not to make numberless mistakes. It is kind to me to point out those errors; to the world it is justice. Nor have I reason to be displeased even with the manner. I do remember that in many passages you have been very civil to me. I do not recollect any harsh phrases. As my work is partly critical as well as biographic, there too I had no reason or right to expect deference to my opinions. Criticism, I doubt, has no very certain rule to go by; in matters of taste it is a still more vague and arbitrary science.

"As I am very sincere, Sir, in what I say, I will with the same ingenuity own that in one or two places of your book I think the criticisms on me are not well founded. For instance; in p. 37 I am told that Hogarth did not deserve the compliment I pay him of not descending to the indelicacy of the Flemish and Dutch Painters. It is very true that you have produced some instances, to which I had not adverted, where he has been guilty of the same fault, though I think not in all you alledge, nor to the degree alledged; in some I think the humour compensates for the indelicacy, which is never the case with the Dutch; and in one particularly I think it is a merit; I mean in the 'Burlesque Paul before Felix;' for there, Sir, you should recollect that Hogarth himself meant to satirize, not to imitate, the Painters of Holland and Flanders.

"You have also instanced, Sir, many more Portraits in his Satiric Prints than come within my Defence of him as not being a Personal Satirist — but in those too, with submission, I think you have gone too far, as, though you have cited Portraits, are they all satiric? Sir John Gonson is the image of an active Magistrate identified, but is not ridiculous, unless to be an active Magistrate is being ridiculous. Mr. Pine, I think, you allow, desired to sit for the fat Friar in the 'Gates of Calais'—certainly not with a view to being turned into derision.

"With regard to *the bloody fingers* of Sigismunda, you say, Sir, that my memory must have failed me, as you affirm that they *are* unstained with blood. Forgive me if I say that I am positive that they were so originally. I saw them so, and have often mentioned that fact. Recollect, Sir, that you yourself allow, p. 46 in the note, that that Picture was continually *altered upon the criticism of one Connoisseur or another.* May not my memory be more faithful about so striking a circumstance than the memory of another who would engage to recollect all the changes that remarkable Picture underwent?

"I

"I should be very happy, Sir, if I could contribute any additional lights to your new publication. Indeed, what additional lights I have gained are from your work, which has furnished me with many. I am going to publish a new edition of all the five volumes of my 'Anecdotes of Painting,' in which I shall certainly insert what I have gathered from you. This edition will be in five thin octavos, without cuts, to make the purchase easy to Artists and such as cannot afford the quartos, which are grown so extravagantly dear that I am ashamed of it. Being published too at different periods, and being many of them cut to pieces for the Heads, since the rage for Portraits has been carried so far, it is very rare to meet with a complete set. My corrected Copy is now in the Printer's hands, except the last volume, in which are my Additions to Hogarth from your List, and perhaps one or two more; but that volume also I have left in town, though not at the Printer's, as, to complete it, I must wait for his new Works, which Mrs. Hogarth is to publish.

"When I am settled in town, Sir, which probably will be by the end of next month, I shall be very ready, if you please to call on me in Berkeley-square, to communicate any Additions I have made to my Account of Hogarth. One or two trifles I have inserted in the margin of your Account, which I will now mention, though scarcely worth your adopting:

"P. 84 of yours. It is impossible Henry the Eighth and Anna Boleyn could be meant for Portraits of the late Prince and Miss Vane. The stature and faces of both are totally unlike. You ask, Sir, where the Picture is or was? It was at Vauxhall, in the portico of the old great room on the right hand as you enter the garden. I remember it there.

"P. 147, last line. There never was a *Duke* of Kendal, but an infant son of James the Second. The arms engraved were certainly those of the *Duchess* of Kendal, and the same with those I have in a lozenge. It must have been a mistake, if written Duke, or in a male shield.

"P. 148. The Print of Monticelli, Cuzzoni, and Heydeggre, if etched by him, was not designed by him, but by the last Countess of Burlington; nor is it Monticelli, but Farinelli, Monticelli was not in England till many years after the Cuzzoni.

"I do not at present recollect any thing more that can be of use to you; and am, Sir, your obliged and obedient humble servant, HOR. WALPOLE."

3. "SIR, *Strawberry-hill, Aug.* 26, 1790.

"In a note at the bottom of p. 832 in No. LI. of *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, you have said that Mr. Walpole has in his Collection "the Battle of Bosworth, enameled on a jewel, usually worn by King Henry the Eighth, and sold among King Charles the First's Pictures." Mr. Walpole ordered me to inform you, Sir, that he has no such thing; never saw it; nor knows no more about it, but that he thinks it is mentioned in the Catalogue of King Charles's Pictures. He begs, therefore, you will

will correct the note, if inserted in the History of Leicester.—Mr. Walpole will be much obliged to you, Sir, for the Portraits of Mr and Mrs. Staveley, from *Bibliotheca Topographica;* which he begs may be left at his house in Berkeley-square when you send that way. I am, Sir, your humble servant, T. KIRGATE."

P. 309. Mr. Paul Vaillant, aged 67, "an eminent Bookseller in the Foreign way," died Dec. 14, 1739.—Two sons only of the late Paul Vaillant, esq. are noticed. But his eldest son, Paul Vaillant, esq. the issue of a former marriage, is now living at Hexham in Northumberland. He was sent down there, upon an annual allowance, somewhere about 50 years ago; and married the daughter and only child of Mr. Downes, an attorney, who, at his death, left them a plentiful fortune. She is since dead, and he is married again.

P. 315. Mr. John Senex, F.R.S. Bookseller and Globe-maker, died Dec. 30, 1740.

P. 323. Mr. Christopher Pinchbeck, a well-known and ingenious Mechanick, died March 17, 1783, aged 73. He was a man zealous and indefatigable in whatever he undertook; strictly just in all his dealings; possessed of a truly benevolent heart; and by his death the World lost a very valuable member of society. —— P. 324, l. 22, r. "MDCCLXV."

P. 330, r. "To Cambridge books *he sent,* as well discerning" to get rid of the feeble "very." R. C.

And add, "Domino WILHELMO BROWN Militi.

Sic, miles, terror, castigatorque *Gigantis,*
Victima cui *Virgo nocte dieque* cadit.
Herculeo monstris purgata est *Lerna* labore,
Monstris purgetur *Lenna* labore tuo." R.

In English:

"Be thou, O Knight, the *Giant's* scourge and dread,
Who night and day preys on the Victim-maid.
Herculean labour *Lerna's* monsters slew,
Oh, may thy labour those of *Lynn* subdue!" W. B.

P. 331. The following particulars of Sir William Browne were communicated, soon after his death, in a Letter from Mr. Gough to Mr. Tyson:—"Sir William Browne has left 25*l.* for four Medals to four Colleges at Cambridge*; also certain Exhibitions, the possessors whereof are to write *French Verses every Saturday night*; and to Mr. Folkes, who is his grandson, 1100*l.* a year. The Preamble to his Will lashes both Orthodox and Heterodox alike. The Greek and Latin with which it is interlarded puzzles the people at the Commons most horridly. Bating its pedantry, the Will is well written by himself. He told the Archbishop, at a public table, a little before his death, in the most abrupt manner, "that he was *twelve years old.*" Upon being stared at, and asked to explain himself, he added, that "the term of man's life fixed in Scripture being but threescore and ten, he had

* Mr. Gough is a little mistaken here; see the account of the bequest and the Medals in the Will itself, *infra.*

begun

begun again, and was got into his twelfth year, *viz.* 82." There is a whole-length of him, by Hudson, lately presented to the College of Physicians, in his habit of President, with many sentences from Horace, &c.; such trite ones as *Prodesse quam delectari*, &c. His favourite pocket morocco Bond's *Horace* was to be put into the coffin with him. Two or three days before his death he paid Morrison the Silversmith in Cheapside, in money received of his Tenants *ad valorem*, for a piece of plate, which he presented to Peter-house."

The Preamble to the good Knight's Will is so truly characteristic that I am tempted to transcribe it: "My Soul, *Divinæ Particulam Auræ*, under the deepest sense of duty and gratitude for a plentiful possession of the blessings and merciful præservation from the accidents of this life, I most devoutly resign into the hand of our Almighty and All-merciful Creator, most humbly hoping for a future life of felicity and immortality through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ his beloved Son, our gracious Saviour, under whose banner *Nil desperandum est, Christo Duce et Auspice Christo;* ΕΝ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΝΙΚΗ; whose Revelation, however incomprehensible in its plan and execution, is demonstrable in its end and intention to make men virtuous and happy; which must therefore necessarily build Christian Faith upon its only foundation REASON. Detestable are all attempts to set these two at variance: on the one side, by certain minute Philosophers, absurdly assuming the name of Free-Thinkers, and yet denying the existence of Liberty itself, who set up REASON in opposition to FAITH: on the other side, by certain enthusiastic Divines, as absurdly claiming the character of Just Reasoners, and yet denying the jurisdiction of Reason itself, who set up FAITH in opposition to REASON; both Parties, how different soever in principle and design, concurring in consequence and effect to sap the Foundation of CHRISTIANITY, to cancel our Divine MAGNA CHARTA, and to rob us of our SHEET ANCHOR of Security with regard to the evils of this life, and of Hope with regard to the enjoyments of a life eternal.—My Body, *Mors sola fatetur quantula sint Hominum Corpuscula*, on signs of putrefaction, I direct to be deposited in the bosom of my Mother Earth, close by that of Dame Mary my wife for forty-five years, in the most private manner, without pall-bearers, escutcheons, or equestrian ornaments, or any attendants, except my Menservants; that my Funeral may neither be an object of entertainment to Spectators and Strangers, by attracting their observation, nor of concern to Friends and Relations, by requesting their attendance. On my coffin, when in the grave, I desire may be deposited, in its leather-case or coffin, my Pocket Elzevir Horace, *Comes Viæ Vitæque dulcis et utilis*, worn out with and by me. Having erected my own and Lady's Monuments in Hillington Chancel, I appoint a Marble Monument to be erected for me in Westminster Abbey (where I designed to have been interred if I had died first), according to my draught, inscription,

tion, and directions left for this purpose. I desire it may be placed as near that of my Master Dr. Mead, *Medicorum facilè Principis*, as any vacant arch may admit; otherwise, in the Poet's Corner, over against that of Mr. Prior. Monuments, furnishing a *Memento vivere* as well as *Memento mori*, deserve to be regarded, not as insignificant and lying Memorials of the Dead, but as beneficent and truth-telling Lectures to the Living; the most mendacious of them all being a Panegyrick on Virtue and Satire on Vice, and consequently perpetuating their proper distinction. *Virtutem et Vivos spernit qui non habet Urnam.*

"My Estate, with which GOD hath been pleased most bountifully to bless me far beyond my wants and expectations, even up to a Rental of Eleven Hundred Pounds a year, *et avitum apto cum Lare Fundum, et proprio Marte partum*, I dispose of in manner following"—He gives all his Property in trust to his friends Charles Pepys, esq. of Impington, and Thomas Western, esq. of Abington, both in Cambridgeshire, and Maximilian Western, esq. of Cockthorp in Oxfordshire—(subject to a rent-charge of 150*l.* a year, to his grandson Martin Folkes, during the life of his Father—and to a perpetual rent-charge of 20 guineas to the University of Cambridge, "for founding a Classic Scholarship, by electing the best Classic Scholar who shall offer himself for examination within a year from his matriculation, public notice being given by the Vice-Chancellor a month before such election. I will that my Scholar so to be elected shall enjoy the rent-charge with arrears which may happen by vacancy for seven years, on these conditions—that he shall admit himself at Peter-house, and reside there every entire Term during his undergraduateship; that he shall behave well, studiously, and religiously, and give up to the Fellows' Table every Sunday a Copy of Greek or Latin Verses; that he shall go to Lectures with the Mathematic Professor for three years, being sensible, from depending on my own sole strength, how much *Labor improbus* may be saved by such assistance; that he shall regularly and reputably perform all his College and University Exercises, an Act, first, second, and third Opponencies in the Soph's Schools, and take the Degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts."—Rent-charges also of 20*l.* a year to his servant Elizabeth Ashley; 50*l.* a year to his servant Alice Sigley; 10*l.* a year to his servant Mary Dunn; and 10*l.* a year to his late servant Thomas Mott)—to the use of his daughter Mary wife of William Folkes, esq. of Hillington in Norfolk for life—remainder, first, to her husband, and after to his grandson and his heirs—"For want of such issue, *quod avertat D. O. M.* it is my most melancholy Will to devise all my said Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and their Successors, in trust, for founding Two Physic Fellowships, *Homines ad Deum nulla re propiùs accedunt, quam Salutem Hominibus dando;* the Candidates to be Bachelors of Arts, between four and seven years standing, and strictly examined

examined in Physic and general Learning by all the Electors, whom I appoint to be, not Ministers of State, but the Vice-Chancellor, Master of Peter-house, Regius Professor of Physic, Doctors of Physic resident in the University, the Præsident and three senior Elects of the College of Physicians, London, all for the time being; by the majority of whose suffrages, in person or in writing, on a day to be named with public notice one month before by the Vice-Chancellor, all Elections shall be made, the Vice-Chancellor to decide in case of equal suffrages. I trust to the conscience of each Elector, and adjure him most solemnly that his rule be *Detur Digniori*. My Fellows, residing in Peter-house for at least three months together in each of the first five years, shall enjoy their Fellowships ten years; and shall attend Courses of Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, and the *Materia Medica*, and the Practice of Physic, in St. Thomas's or St. Bartholomew's Hospital at London for two years; and shall regularly take the degree of Doctor, by keeping two Acts and Opponencies; on forfeiture of their respective Fellowships for non-performance of any one of these directions. They shall not go out of the Kingdom, as I am certain, that, by the infinitely-superior Public Libraries, Regulations, Studies, and Disputations of our two Universities over all others, and the much more rational and simple Practice of Physic in England than elsewhere (and particularly better suited to an English constitution, as each Nation has peculiar diseases from its climate and customs), far more excellent Scholars and Physicians must always be formed there than any where else upon the Globe. Therefore I desire that mine may be called, ΚΑΤ' ΕΞΟΧΗΝ, *Non-travelling Physic-Fellows*. The Rents and Profits of my Estates shall be equally divided between my Fellows, by half-yearly payments, on the first Tuesdays of January and July in each year, so far as to 300*l.* a year to each. All overplus beyond that shall be distributed by the Vice-Chancellor at every Commencement in gold medals of five guineas value (to be struck by a like die to that hereinafter mentioned) to such Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates who shall deliver to him the best performances in verse and prose, and in Greek, Latin, or English, on subjects to be published by him in January before. All which performances shall be fairly written, dated, and subscribed by the Authors, in a Book to be laid upon the Register's table at every Commencement for public inspection. The Annual Account of the Rents and Profits of my devised Estates, fairly entered in a Book, shall also be laid on the Register's table for the same purpose."— He then appoints his daughter, son-in-law, and grandson, executors, with 50 guineas each for mourning. He gives rings to them and other friends; motto, *Memento vivere*— and an estate worth about 600*l.* to the sons of his late kinsman Richard Browne, Custom-house officer. "My Grandson, his sons and daughters, and their husbands, while in possession of my estates, shall take and write my surname before their own, and quarter my arms; and,

and, on any of them failing in the performance of any of the conditions, my Trustees shall hold my estates, for the life of each person so failing, to the use of the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, to distribute the rents and profits in such gold medals, in such manner, and for such purpose, as before mentioned. — I direct my Executors to procure a die to be engraved proper to strike medals of gold of five guineas value; the obverse to be an imitation of my marble medallion bust; the motto, *Esse et videri*; on the exergue, in two lines, *Gulielmus Browne Eques. nat.* | III *Non. Jan. A. I.* MDCXCII.; on the reverse, Apollo radiated, seated on an advanced throne, resting his lyre on his left knee with his left hand, and extending his right hand with a laurel-wreath over the head of a Scholar with a gown and band kneeling on the steps and presenting a scroll in his right hand, and holding down his square cap with his left hand, the motto *Sunt sua Præmia Laudi;* on the exergue, in two lines, *Electus Coll. Med. Lond.* | *Præses A. S.* MDCCLXXVI. With this shall be struck two gold medals of five guineas value, and sent to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge annually in the beginning of January, to be given by him at the following Commencement to two Undergraduates, one of whom shall deliver to him, in June before, the best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho, the other the best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace, on a subject to be appointed by him in January before; which Odes shall be fairly written, dated, and subscribed by the Authors, in a Book to be laid on the Register's table for public inspection at the Commencement. And I charge my estates for the perpetual performance of this annual bequest.—I give to the Præsident and College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physick, London, 250*l.* in trust, for founding a Latin Medical Lecture, to be read every year on three successive days in their Theatre, notice being given three days before in the News-papers, by one of the twelve junior Fellows to be appointed by the Præsident and senior Elect, on a subject of his own choice, for which he shall be paid by the College the clear sum of 10*l.*; and in every year when the Lecture shall not be read, that sum shall be paid by the College to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in Hatton-garden, of which I have long been a member, or to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at their choice.

"I give my Daughter all my personal estate, money in the funds, plate, jewels, pictures, linen, household furniture, chariot, horses, and moveables, except such as herein specifically given.— I give my Grandson my diamond rings, diamond buckle, and stone imitation of it, gold watch and chain and seals, and my gold crooked-head hickary stick, and all my books and papers, except such as my daughter shall chuse, and those having her maiden arms, desiring him to continue them in their four classes, and to charge his successors so to continue them. The remaining pieces which I published I desire he will give amongst friends,

friends, and dispose of as he pleases."—After several legacies to servants, &c. he adds, "I rely on my grandson's good sense and remarkable ingenuity to seek happiness and spirits (where alone they are to be found) in a good understanding and a good conscience, rather than in a great estate. I recommend to him our English Horace on the Use of Riches:

'Wealth in the gross is death, but life diffus'd,
As poison heals, in just proportion us'd;
In heaps, like ambergrise, a stink it lies,
But well dispers'd, is incense to the skies.'

The fine Pocket Horace I gave him expresses this in one verse:

'*Di tibi Divitias dederint Artemque fruendi.*'

The superiority lies here, a great estate is temporary:

'*Permutat dominos et cedit in altera jura;*'

A good understanding follows even to immortality:

'*Mens eadem sequitur tellure repostos.*'

Immediately before his signature are the following lines

"Epitaphii Distichon Pentametrum.
Homo, humani à se alienum nil putans!
Patria, O! perpetua esto et libera!"

By a Codicil, dated July 21, 1773, he gives a moiety of two leases he had then lately purchased in Norfolk to his Trustees, to renew the same from time to time for the use of his grandson and his heirs—and, in default of issue, "to the Chancellor, Master, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, in trust, for the same uses to which I have appointed my other estates that I have devised to them in my Will. By recommendation of Dr. Cooke, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, I will that a third gold medal, of like kind with those two in my Will mentioned, shall be sent by my Executor annually with those two to the Vice-Chancellor of that University for the time being, to be given by him to the Under-graduate who shall produce the best Greek Epigramm after the model of Anthologia, and the best Latin Epigramm after the model of Martial, on a subject of his appointing, to be given, all three, on the Commencement-day. I charge my estates also with this third medal for ever.—I will that my Executor shall cause a Marble Monument to be erected for me in Westminster Abbey, according to the Draught No. III. left by me for that purpose, with the inscriptions I have directed for it. The arch on the West side of the East door leading into the Cloisters, whereon is a small oval bust, which, it seems, may be put up on the vacancy over the arch, is the place I appoint for it. I desire my Executor to shew the Draught first to Mr. Wilton in Portland-street, and then to Mr. Moore in Berners-street; and whose proposals he most approves, to prefer him to execute it.—I bequeath to my housekeeper Alice Sigley, for her very long and faithful service, from her age of fifteen years, to her Lady, to my Daughter, and to myself, a gold mourning-ring, and all my household furniture, being grown old-fashioned and useless to my grandson, with

with my household and wearing linen and cloaths—except that my worst suit shall be given to my footman, and my slippers and all my shoes to my coachman. I give her also all my china—except the furniture of my dining-room chimney-piece, and 11 dishes and covers, with the plates to them belonging, and the curious red china tea-pot with the silver spout, and the cups and saucers with a butterfly on their bottoms, and beautiful basons, which, as they were remarkable favourites of his mother and grandmother, I desire my Grandson will keep, and also set a high value on them. And as I know it will be the greatest gratification to my housekeeper to have the custody, during her life, of the pictures of her Lady and Father, and of my Daughter and of myself, which all four hang in my dining-room, I desire she may have this gratification from my Executor.—Lastly, I will that my three favourite coach-horses and my Daughter's favourite Clara, shall be taken care of, and indulgently maintained by my Executor, during their respective lives."

P. 338, l. 2. "Whose name I never discovered." It is great pity that the Author should not be known. I suppose "M. N." p. 355, are his initials. It is a very able, interesting article; and not less so the pathetic and entertaining *Rambler's* communications, p. 337, &c." R. C.

P. 348. Lambert Osbolston, or Osbaldeston, born in the parish of St. Olave in Southwark, was admitted in Westminster School 16..; elected to Christ Church 1612; M.A. 1617; Head Master of Westminster School 1622; and Prebendary of the tenth stall at Westminster, in the place of Dr. Christopher Sutton, 1629. By his industry he improved his Scholars in as great eminency of Learning as any of his Predecessors did; inasmuch, as it is reported by Dr. Fuller (Church History, Book XI. Cent. XVII. p. 166) that above Eighty Doctors in the three great Faculties, in the two Universities, gratefully acknowledged their education under him, before the great Rebellion broke out. But so it was, that he having been much favoured and patronized by Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Lincoln, did always stick close to him in the controversies had between him and Dr. Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury; for which he suffered in some measure, especially after he had been found guilty of certain libellous passages in a Letter written by him to the said Williams, wherein he styles Laud "the *little Vermin*, the *Urchin*, and *Hocus Pocus*;" for which, being called into question in the Star-chamber, and found guilty, he lost his Spiritualities, was fined 5000*l.* and sentenced to have his ears tacked to the pillory in the presence of his Scholars; which last sentence he avoided; by a seasonable withdrawing himself from Westminster in 1638. He was afterwards restored by the Long Parliament, and suffered for a time to keep his Prebend, when all the rest of the Prebendaries were turned out. But then, seeing what mad courses the Members of the second Parliament took, favoured his Majesty's cause, and in some measure suffered for it; lived retiredly

retiredly during the interval; and dying in the beginning of October 1659, was buried in the South aile of St. Peter's Church in Westminster. He was a learned man; but he does not appear to have published any book. *Wood's Athen. Oxon. Fasti*, I. p. 212.

P. 364. "Sir C. H. Williams did not die in *Russia*, but in *England*; as I believe, at Kensington. Mr. Johnes received the MS. of "The Good-natured Man" from John Hanbury Williams, nephew and heir to Sir Charles, who married Mr. Johnes's sister." J.

P. 369. I possess a pamphlet, intituled, "The Crisis; a Sermon on Rev. xiv. 9, 10, 11; necessary to be preached in all the Churches in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, at or before the next General Election; humbly inscribed to the Right Reverend the Bench of Bishops. By a Lover of his Country.—*Vendidit hic Auro Patriam.* Virg.—London, printed for A. Dodd, without Temple Bar; E. Nutt, at the Royal Exchange; and H. Chappelle, in Grosvenor-street, 1741," 8vo; on the title-page of which is this remark: "This Sermon was written by the late Mr. Fielding, Author of Tom Jones, &c. &c. as the Printer of it assured me. R. B."

P. 377. One of his latest publications was, "A clear State of the Case of Elizabeth Canning, who hath sworn that she was robbed and almost starved to Death by a Gang of Gypsies and other Villains in January last, for which Mary Squires now lies under Sentence of Death. By Henry Fielding, Esq. London, 1753," pp. 62.

P. 401. "The identical Book with which Johnson knocked down Osborne (*Biblia Græca Septuaginta*, folio, 1594, Frankfort; the note written by the Rev. —— Mills) I saw in February 1812 at Cambridge, in the possession of J. Thorpe, Bookseller; whose Catalogue, since published, contains particulars authenticating this assertion." T. S.

P. 418, l. 3, r. "1734;" l. 7, "1444;" l. 10, "suppress."

P. 419. "Mr. Joseph Pote went to King's College in 1748-9, aged *about* 19: consequently died aged 67."—Edward Ephraim Pote, a younger son of the Bookseller, was admitted at Eton in 1768; B. A. of King's College 1773. After a residence of several years in India, he returned to his native country, and presented to the Library of King's College a Collection of Eastern MSS. many of them beautifully illuminated. He made also a similar donation to the Library of Eton College. *Alumni Etonenses*, p. 348.

P. 421, l. 18, for "doubtlessly," r. "doubtless."—L. 28, for "Twemloves," r. "Twemlowes."—I was at Twemlowe-hall when a boy, and I believe a Mr. Gregory or Mrs. Gregory lived there. There is also Twemlowe in Cheshire. Twemlowe, Salop, is, I think, nearer Wem than Whitchurch. I should have hailed Mr. Pridden of St. Paul's with additional interest, if I had known his extraction from Ellesmere and Whittington." R. C.

P. 426. "Mrs. Henry (formerly Mrs. Newell) had two children when she married Mr. Henry, a son and a daughter. The former, who

who was lame both in person and conduct, died a young man; the daughter married, as you truly say, Mr. Bonnycastle."

Ibid. l. 13, r. "Mr. M. F. Hommey, of Charlton *in Kent*." D. B.

Ibid. l. 22, r. "Magna Charta."

P. 435. "Dr. Hutton, the father of James, was a Clergyman of worth and character, who could not reconcile himself to take the necessary oaths, whereby he could hold his church preferment. He therefore resigned it, and took a house in College-street, Westminster, and had several boys of that school boarded with him. His own family consisted of a wife, a son, and a daughter. The son was bred a Bookseller, and opened a shop by Temple Bar, from whence he went to Moravia, to fetch himself a wife of that Nation and Religion; but this is not the age for Booksellers to make fortunes by the sale of Bibles, Prayer-books, &c.; and as Mr. Hutton would do little else, that business would not do; and he betook himself to one which it seems did, that of a Moravian Leader." *Thicknesse's Memoirs*, vol. I. p. 26.

P. 443, l. 33, r. "few, *if* any."

P. 451. "My copy of Baskerville's *Quarto* Virgil, given me by the late Duke of Roxburgh, bound in Morocco (red), on leaving Eton, is dated 1757. Query, if the *first* or *second* edition? Mr. Dibdin, vol. II. p. 335, Introduction to the Classics, mentions *only* 1757. I compared mine lately with Mr. Wodhull's account of *his*, when Mr. Charles Hoare was of opinion with myself, that the difference was only caused, as Mr. Wodhull expressed it, "currente prelo." Mr. Dibdin makes Shenstone speak (March, 1757), of the publication as being *to take place* soon. "Baskerville publishes at the close of *this* month." E. J.

P. 464. A handsome monument in the North-east corner of Fulham church-yard is thus inscribed:

"Here lie the remains of
Joseph Johnson, late of Saint Paul's, London,
who departed this life on the 20th day of
December, 1809, aged 72 years.

A Man equally distinguished by Probity, Industry, and Disinterestedness in his intercourse with the Publick, and every domestic and social virtue in private life; beneficent without ostentation, ever ready to produce merit, and to relieve distress; unassuming in prosperity, not appalled by misfortune; inexorable to his own, indulgent to the wants of others; resigned and cheerful under the torture of a malady which he saw gradually destroy his life."

P. 465, l. 16, for "1722," r. "1721."

P. 466, l. 15, for "felicity," r. "simplicity."

——— l. 16, for *son*, r. *nephew*; being the son of Mr. Giles Jones, who was more than 40 years secretary to the York Buildings Water Company, in Villiers-street, Strand.

P. 467. The Guardian of C. Spendelowe was not *Baynes*, but *William Rayner*, who, Nov. 15, 1732, had been tried in the Court of King's Bench for publishing an infamous libel, intituled *Robin's Reign; or, Seven 's the Main*, consisting of several scandalous

dalous verses, printed under an hieroglyphical picture, prefixed to one of the volumes of "The Craftsman." He was found Guilty: and not surrendering himself, was taken in execution Feb. 12, 1732-3, by a Writ of Execution from the Crown, and carried to the King's Bench Prison; and on the 1st of June was sentenced to pay a fine of 50*l.*: to be imprisoned for two years; and give security for his good behaviour for seven years. — Mr. Rayner married Mary the widow of Sir John Dineley Goodyere (who had been murdered by his brother in 1741); by which marriage he acquired the lordship of Charleton in Worcestershire, which he soon after alienated.

P. 468. "Your interesting and affecting account of Mr. and Dr. Loveday brings much to my recollection; as I had the pleasure of repeatedly visiting the good father, at Caversham, with my brother Sturges, Vicar of St. Mary's Reading, and being since known to the Doctor, as well as to his respectable friend Mr. Churton, whom I occasionally meet in this County. *Mr.* Loveday did my brother the high honour of naming him in his will as trustee for his family. I fear those who only knew both superficially might have remarked a strong habit in both of a quality, even to a convulsive degree, *opposite* to *weeping*. My brother often indulged me with the perusal of Dr. Loveday's frequent and excellent letters; and even brought here, and read to me, several within an hour of his own death, 1805, which was almost instantaneous, under my roof." E. J.

P. 472. "The *preceding* article," Is it known *who* wrote that article? I believe "Crito," p. 475, was by Dr. Taylor, an eminent Physician of Reading." R. C.

P. 474. "Granger, a friend of *Dr.* Loveday's," should be "of *Mr.* Loveday's;" though it is true that Mr. and Dr. Loveday were, both of them, friends of Mr. Granger. I had a very pleasant breakfast with *all three* at the Greyhound in Oxford, near Magdalen College, once, perhaps in 1774, or thereabouts." R. C.

P. 476, note. "Dr. Ducarel," I believe, should certainly be "Dr. Bacon," a friend (as Dr. Ducarel also was) both of Mr. and Dr. Loveday, particularly of the latter. I do not remember to have heard that Dr. Ducarel was a punster; but Dr. Phanuel Bacon, author of "The Snipe," "The Kite," &c. was a very renowned punster. I was Curate to him at Marsh Baldon at the time of his death, and some years before, and heard some of his latest puns. When I told him of Lord *Rod*ney's victory he said, 'He has made them feel *the first part of his name.*' He had a sister named 'Frances,' who in her younger days was called 'Miss *Franky;*' and he was then, and to his dying day, called '*Phany* Bacon.' R. C.

P. 479, l. 15, r. "was grandson."

P. 483, note, l. 29, r. "Laniere."

P. 484. The Epitaph given in this page is for the *Grandfather* of the Historian. In the very elegant republication of the "History of Ely" is an inscription as humble as it is just:

"In

"In memory of SAMUEL BENTHAM, M. A.
and PHILIPPA (WILLAN) his wife;
Persons much beloved and respected in this neighbourhood.
Slender was their wealth:
but they were rich in good works;
pious, charitable, sober-minded, industrious.
They trusted in GOD; were contented and happy;
their virtues a good inheritance to their children.
He was many years Rector of this Church,
and Vicar of Wichford;
died at Bath, February 4, 1732-3, aged 52,
and was there buried in St. James's Church.
She died August 7, 1747, aged 66.
They had eight sons and two daughters.
Jeffery died September 7, 1719, aged 8.
Samuel, Scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, died
March 7, 1723-4, aged 19.
Ursula, died February 17, 1752, aged 27.
These three, with their Mother, were buried here,
in the South Transept.
Edward, D. D. the King's Professor of Divinity, and Canon of
Christ Church, Oxford, died August 1, 1776, aged 69;
and was there buried.
Joseph, Printer to the University, and Alderman of Cambridge, died June 1, 1778; and was buried in Trumpington Church. — Jacobus, A. M. hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus. — Thomas, A. M. Sacelli S'i Petri apud Stockport, Cestren. Provinc. Minister. — Philippa. — Edmundus, A. M. de Wotton Courtney in agro Somerset. Rector. — Et Galfridus, A. M. hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus Minor, — Superstites, eandem mortis viam ituri, Parentibus bene merentibus, mense Martio MDCCLXXXI. posuere."

P. 484. Under the East Chancel-window of Waterbeach Church, on the outside, is the following inscription:

"Sacred to the Memory of
ROBERT MASTERS, B. D. F. S. A.
the faithful and diligent Rector of this Church 41 years;
whose charity to the poor, and humanity to the distressed,
rendered his life truly exemplary, and his death lamented.
He died July 5th, 1798, aged 84 years."

P. 489, l. 18, for "1738," r. "1783."

P. 493. In noticing the Brothers of Mr. Bentham, add,

1. Jeffery, died Sept. 7, 1719; buried at Ely.

2. Samuel, educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, B. A.; died March 7, 1723-4; buried at Ely.

Of those who survived their father,

3. Edward, the eldest, was born in the College at Ely, July 23, 1707. He was entered, when 16, at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, under his relation Dr. Burton. He made the tour of France, &c. with Robert Hoblyn, esq. M. P. for Bristol, and his friend Dr. Ratcliff, afterwards Master of Pembroke College. In

1729-30 he was Vice-principal of Magdalen Hall, and in the April following was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1732 he proceeded M. A.; and was appointed Tutor in the College; a duty which he most conscientiously discharged for more than 20 years. In 1743 he took the degree of B. D.; and was collated to the prebendal stall of Hundreton, in the Church of Hereford. He proceeded D. D. in 1749; and was presented in 1754 to the fifth stall in the Cathedral at Christ Church, Oxford. At the persuasion of Archbishop Secker and other learned friends, he reluctantly accepted the King's appointment of him to the Divinity Chair, on the death of Dr. Fanshaw; and in 1763 was presented to the eighth stall in the Cathedral. After a short illness, with the serenity of mind and meekness of disposition for which he was remarkable, he died August 1, 1776, a few days after having entered his 70th year. He was buried in Christ Church, where his tomb is thus inscribed:

M. S.
Reverendi Viri EDUARDI BENTHAM, S. T. P. R.
ex antiqua stirpe de Bentham in Com. Ebor. oriundi,
Patre, Avo, Proavo, Abavo, Clericis.
In Driefensium Societatem cooptatus Juvenis,
Omni bonarum literarum supellectile instructus,
Summa fide, industria pari,
In Alumnorum studiis promovendis,
Egregiam per annos plusquam viginti navabat operam.
Hujusce deinceps Ecclesiae Canonicus;
Postea in Cathedram Theologiae mandato regio evectus,
Officio suo adeo non defuit,
Ut nobis insuper lectionibus, sponte et gratuito,
Studiosorum gratia institutis,
Non mediocrem in se susciperet laborem,
Per omnem vitae decursum uno eodemque
Non fictae virtutis tramite insistens:
Probus, pius, benevolus:
Singulari vir modestia et morum suavitate insignis:
Doctrinae vere Christianae
Interpres fidus ac Propugnator:
Academiae decus, Amicorum desiderium,
Omnibus carus, suis carissimus, mortale aevum cum immortali
Septuagenarius mutavit die 1mo Aug. Anno MDCCLXXVI.
Marito optime merito Elisabetha conjux moerens P.

For a full account of Dr. Bentham and his many truly valuable publications, see the *Biographia Britannica*, vol. III. or the Biographical Dictionary, by A. Chalmers, 1812, vol. IV.—Of his three children, Edward died young. Thomas, M. A. rector of Swanton Novers cum Wood Norton, Norfolk, and student of Christ Church, died in 1803, aged 45. He was a pious, beneficent, good man. Elizabeth, who died at Cheltenham July 9, 1803, in her 44th year, bequeathed 400*l.* Three per Cent. Consols. to the Infirmary at Gloucester.

4. James,

4. James, the Historian, died in 1794, and was buried in the South aile of the Choir of the Cathedral at Ely, where a neat marble monument has been put up to his memory, in a canopied niche, with the following inscription from the pen of the Reverend and learned Dean, William Pearce, D.D. Master of Jesus College, Cambridge:

"H. S. S.
JACOBUS BENTHAM, A. M.
hujus Ecclesiæ primùm Canonicus Minor, deinde Canonicus.
Bow Brickhill in agro Bedf. Rector.
In hâc Æde renovandâ,
in Paludibus emuniendis, in Viis Publicis sternendis,
in Ecclesiæ hujus Historiis explicandis, ornandis,
per totam ferè vitam occupatus, aliis, non sibi, vixit.
Ob. Nov. XVII, MDCCXCIV, æt. LXXXVI.
Et MARIA (DICKENS), Uxor ejus amantissima,
ob. Jul. XIV. MDCCLXXXI, æt. LXIV."

5. Joseph, the Printer and Alderman, was born at Ely in November 1708. He married Anne, sister and heiress of George Reste, esq.; and died June 1, 1778, s. p. He was buried, as was his wife, in Trumpington Church, in the same vault with a very near Relation; to whose memory they placed the following Inscription, obligingly transmitted to me by Mr. George Dyer:

"In a vault near this place are deposited the Remains of GEORGE RESTE, Esq. Alderman of the Town of Cambridge, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town and County of Cambridge, and one of the Conservators of the River Cam; who, among other tokens of friendship, gratitude, and public spirit, out of a pious regard to the place of his nativity, bequeathed 20*l.* to be given to the Poor of this Parish at his decease, and 10*l.* to be charged on his estate at Botesham, to be distributed among them in bread and coals annually on St. Thomas's day. He died October 1761, aged 66 years.

"Joseph Bentham, Alderman of Cambridge, and Ann his wife, only sister of the said George Reste, erected this Monument, to commemorate his charity, and their affection for him."

Mr. Dyer adds, "From the total want of even a scrap of inscription over Mr. Joseph Bentham, it is evident that he was more careful in perpetuating the memory of his friends, than his survivors have been to perpetuate his. I understand that through his wife he possessed handsome property. He was not eager after money in the way of his business, but rather ambitious of printing Works that would do him credit. He printed his Brother's valuable History at a considerable expence to himself. He had a great taste for Gardening, and a turn for humour. He was an amiable man, as all the Benthams were; and was the only Bentham of the family that was not in orders. There were six brothers, who all used to assemble at the Prebendal-house in Ely at Christmas. An uncommon affection existed among them; and indeed there could not exist a family of brethren who more cordially loved one another."

6. Thomas, born April 14, 1714; educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1735; M. A. 1778; vicar of Abberford, co. York, and afterwards minister of St. Peter's Stockport, co. Chester; died May 2, 1790, s. p. at Stockport, where a monument is erected to his memory.

7. Edmund, born at Ely in May 1716; admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1728; M.A. 1742; rector of Wotton Courtney, co. Somerset, and rector of Sutton; died at London, s. p. April 8, 1781; and was buried at Twickenham.

8. Jeffery was born in June 1720; died June 5, 1792; and was buried at Ely.—[In p. 493, last paragraph, for "Catherine Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1777, M.A. 1780," r. "St. John's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1741, M.A. 1752." The same mistake is made in the new Edition of Bentham's *Ely*. — Memoirs, &c. p. 2, note, l. ult. James Bentham, the son, Vicar of West Bradenham, was of Catherine Hall, as above stated.]

1. Ursula, died Feb. 17, 1752, aged 27.

2. Philippa, born in 1715; died, unmarried, Oct. 12, 1804, in her 90th year; buried in Ely Cathedral.

P. 495. See, in Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 284, a most curious and valuable account of the dispersion of Dr. Askew's Library, written principally by Mr. Gough. — Over the South door of the Chancel of Hammersmith Chapel, on a marble tablet, is inscribed,

"Sacred to the memory of ELIZABETH, the
Wife of ANTHONY ASKEW, M. D. and
Daughter of Robert Holford, Esq. Master
in Chancery. She exchanged this life
for a better, on the 2nd day of August, 1773,
in the 39th year of her age."

Ibid. l. 23—25, r. "benefit — gives."

P. 508. "Dr. Rose, Dr. Griffiths, and the Rev. Jabez Hirons, who died in 1812, an old Dissenting Minister at St. Alban's, successor to Dr. Clark, married the three daughters of Samuel Clark, D. D. a respectable Dissenting Minister there, who died in 1750. — Mrs. Griffiths, the last survivor of the three sisters, died at Turnham Green, Aug. 24, 1812." J. BROWN.

P. 515, l. 7, r. "were;" l. 13, "degree."

P. 517, note, l. 1, r. "vol. LXII. pp. 689, 769."

P. 519, note, l. 42. "If Thomas Penyston, esq. were *lineally* descended from the Baronet, how came the title to be lost?" J. BROWN.

P. 520, l. 6, add "See Gent. Mag. vol. IV. p. 216."

P. 531, note, l. 7, for "True," r. "Free."

P. 537. Dr. Patten, rector of Childry, Berks, who died Feb. 28, 1790, was formerly fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; where he took the degree of M. A. Feb. 17, 1736; B. D. April 10, 1744; D. D. July 17, 1754. He was author of, 1. "The Christian Apology, a Sermon, preached at Oxford July 13, 1755," 8vo. 2. "St. Peter's Christian Apology, as set forth in a Sermon preached, and further illustrated and maintained against the

the Objections of the Rev. Mr. Ralph Heathcote, Preacher Assistant at Lincoln's Inn, 1756," 8vo. 3. "The Sufficiency of the External Evidence of the Gospel farther supported, against the Reply of the Rev. Mr. Heathcote to St. Peter's Christian Apology, &c. 1757," 8vo. 4. "The Opposition between the Gospel of Jesus and what is called the Religion of Nature, a Sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, July 1, 1759," 8vo. 5. "King David vindicated from a late Misrepresentation of his Character, in a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, 1762," 8vo.

P. 545. For a material correction in this page, see vol. VII. p. 5.

P. 569, l. 22, for "ar," r. "as."

P. 575. Sir Edward Littleton was elected Recorder of London in 1631; and was Reader at the Temple in 1633. He was appointed Solicitor-general in 1634; Lord Keeper 1640; created a Baron 1641; and died in 1645.

P. 578. May 22, 1684, the Charter of the Company of Stationers was renewed by King Charles II.

P. 580, l. 4, strike out the word "December."

P. 582, note, l. 14, r. "put him upon—"

P. 585, l. 22, for "have," r. "has."

P. 588, note, l. 30, for "before," r. "after."

P. 599. "June 29, 1722, Mr. Richard Mount, an eminent Stationer on Tower-hill, had his leg cut off, which had been broken some days before by the kick of a cart-horse as he was riding over London Bridge; and died in a few hours after the operation, being about 70 years of age." *Historical Register*, 1722.—"Mr. John Mount, son of William, and grandson of Richard, with his partner Mr. Thomas Page, purchased the remaining term in *old Jacob Tonson's* Patent for supplying many of the Public Offices (the Stamp-office among the rest) with Stationery, &c. upon the death of the *younger Jacob Tonson;* the other brother, *Richard*, not chusing to continue in business. *This* Mr. Mount I knew well, and have seen him often *limp* into our Board-room; he had lost his leg pretty high up, and wore constantly one of cork. How he came by his accident I do not recollect; but so it was—an extraordinary coincident, that two persons of the same name, and so very nearly related, should each of them have met with a similar misfortune." J. B.—Thomas Page, esq. who was partner first with Mr. William Mount, and afterwards with his son John, died April 2, 1781.—Ibid. note, l. 12, r. "1703."

P. 601. Mr. Arthur Bettesworth, an eminent Bookseller in Paternoster Row, died June 5, 1739.

P. 606. Mr. Simon Beckley, Clerk of the Stationers' Company, and Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Within, died Sept. 23, 1723.

P. 607. Robert Limpany, esq. a Merchant of eminence, and a Liveryman of the Company of Stationers in 1664, resided many years at Fulham, in a neat house in Church-lane. His estate in that parish was so considerable, that he was commonly called "Lord of Fulham." He was a great benefactor to the parish; and died March 5, 1735, aged 94, worth 800*l.* a year. He had been

been 60 years a considerable Merchant, yet never had arrested any one person; and is said never to have instituted a legal process against any of his tenants; but, if any pleaded poverty, he generously forgave them their arrears. In 1686, under his auspices as churchwarden, the church was new roofed, beautified, enlightened, and the inside made much more commodious, at about 160*l.* charge to the parish. In the North aile there still remain, of his gift, but "in the last stage of decay," two volumes of "Fox's Book of Martyrs." By his will, dated in 1734, he directed that all the parishioners should be invited to his funeral; and gave, out of the rents and profits of his house called the King's Arms, in Fulham town, yearly, as follows: to the organist 1*l.*; to the poor, in bread, 2*l.*; for *keeping his monument in repair*, 1*l.*; to the charity children, at Christmas, 10*s.*; to the poor, at Christmas, in meat, &c. 3*l.*; total, 7*l.* 10*s.* Though he directs his monument "to be kept in repair," there is no inscription either for himself or his wife; but, in the North aile, a large marble tablet, surrounded with a beautiful broad frame of wood, richly carved and ornamented, is thus inscribed:

"Here lyes buried ELIZABETH LIMPANY,
daughter of Robert and Isabel Limpany,
who died October 10th, 1694,
and in the third year of her age."

(*See Faulkner's History of Fulham, pp.* 50, 100, 101, 157, 266.)

P. 609. Dr. Joshua Hoyle was *not* sequestered, but continued Vicar of Stepney till his death in 1654. He was a native of Yorkshire; sometime Student at Magdalen Hall, Oxford; afterwards Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of Divinity there. He was one of the Assembly of Divines; and assisted in the evidence against Archbishop Laud. He afterwards procured from the Committee the appointment of Master of University College, and Regius Professor of Divinity; both of which preferments he held with Stepney till his death, when he was buried in the old Chapel at University College, since pulled down. During his incumbency at Stepney, Jeremiah Burroughs, an eminent Divine among the Puritans, preached in that church every morning at seven o'clock; and William Greenhill, who succeeded Hoyle in the vicarage, every afternoon at three; which occasioned Hugh Peters (whom Anthony Wood calls the Theological Buffoon), in a Sermon preached from that pulpit, to call one the Morning Star of Stepney, and the other the Evening Star.

P. 610. "Mr. Chiswell the Bookseller was not a Director of the Bank. The Bank Director of the name of Trench was Samuel, who held that office from 1736 to 1741, in *which* year he died." J. BROWN.

P. 612. "I have a duodecimo oval Portrait, not noticed by Bromley, with the following inscription underneath:

"Hospitii, quicunque petis, quis incola tanti
Spiritûs, egregia hunc, confide, scripta dabunt.
Lombart sc. 8vo. CHR. TERNE, M.D.C.L."

To

To what work was the Portrait of Dr. Terne prefixed * ?" E. H.

P. 614. Mr. John Noorthouck, of Oundle, "one of the *few* Survivors whom I have the pleasure of recollecting as a *Friend of other times* in the *last* Century," has favoured me with what he is pleased to term "a humble bibliomaniacal tribute of sincere respect;" being a Catalogue of Part of the Library of that eminent Statesman John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale (who died Aug. 24, 1682); intituled, "Bibliotheque de feu Monseigneur le Duc de Lauderdale; où, Catalogue de Livres choisis, en Langues Françoise, Italienne & Espagnole, recueillis par ses soins et avec de grandes depenses; dans lequel se trouvent plusieurs Ouvrages de l'Histoire, l'Antiquité, l'Architecture, la Geographie, *viz.* Cartes, Mappes-Mondes, &c. comme aussi quantité de Traitez de Medailles, & enfin sur tous autres sujets curieux. Les dits Livres seront vendus à l'enchére le Mecredy 14 jour de May 1690, à Sam's Coffee-house, dans la rue qui s'appelle Ave-Mary-Lane, proche Ludgate-street.—Catalogues are distributed *gratis*, at Mr. Holford's in the Pall-Mall, Mr. Partridge's near Charing-Cross, Mr. Hensman in Westminter-Hall, Mr. Wilkinson's in Fleet-street, Mr. Bateman's in Holborn, Mr. Swalle's in St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. Eddowes under the Royal Exchange, Booksellers; as also at Mr. Hall's, Printer at the Theatre in Oxford; and at Mr. Dawson's, Bookseller in Cambridge."—"Au Lecteur. Ce Catalogue contient cette partie de la Bibliothéque du feu Duc de Lauderdale, composée d'une grande quantité de Livres François, Italiens, & Espagnols, sur toutes sortes de sujets. Ces livres sont tres bien conditionez & magnifiquement reliez: & il y en a beaucoup de papier Royal & Impérial."—The Sale began at *Three* in the Afternoon. The Catalogue fills 40 quarto pages, on *eleven* of which the Prices are written.

P. 615. Mr. George Strachan, the eminent Bookseller, was a son of the Rev. John Strachan, D. D. in the University of Aberdeen, and Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh, who was incorporated D. D. at Oxford July 15, 1693, and afterwards a resident in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

P. 616. A large flat stone at Fulham is thus inscribed:

"Hic jacet Ludovicus Vaslet,
Gallus gente, Anglus lege atque animo.
Qui, cum multam juventuti erudiendæ operam
per annos quadraginta quinque dedisset,
tandem ex hâc vitâ emigravit
anno D'ni 1731, 12° Junii, die ætatis 65.
Hic duas uxores duxerat:
primò Mariam Claudii Barachini filiam,

* "The Portrait enquired after above is that of *Christopher Bennett*, a distinguished Physician; and is prefixed to his "Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum, London, 1654," 8vo. The distich underneath it was written by his friend Dr. Christopher Terne, a Licentiate of the College, who having subscribed his name to it, has occasioned your Correspondent's mistake about it, as it has done to others. Granger has the print under its proper head, and so has Bromley. See his book, article *Benneti*." J. B.

10 Januarii 1704-5 denatam, et Londini sepultam
in Cemeterio Templi quod Divi Ægidi in Campis nomen habet.
Secundò Catharinam Caroli Testardi filiam;
quæ morti occubuit 29° Aprilis 1730, ætat. 56,
et in hâc camerâ unà cum Patre,
Filio Testardo Ludovico
qui obiit 21 Martii 1730-1, ætat. 25,
et Marito, requiescit.
Hic jacet etiam Catherina Edwards,
Filia supradicti Lodovici Vaslet,
et Vidua Johannis Noades et Oliveri Edwards Armigeri.
Obiit 10 Septembris 1766, et anno ætatis 90."

Faulkner's History of Fulham, p. 110.

P. 617. The Hon. and Rev. Edward Townshend, youngest son of Charles second Viscount Townshend, was of Trinity College, Cambridge; M. A. 1742; D. D. 1761. He was Deputy Clerk of the Closet to his Majesty, a Prebendary of Westminster 1753, Dean of Norwich, and Rector of the Pulhams and Tivetshall in Norfolk. He died Jan. 27, 1765, having married Mary daughter of Brigadier-general Price, by whom he left issue one son, Edward, in holy orders, who married, March 23, 1785, Louisa daughter of the late Sir William Milner, bart.; and five daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Henrietta, who died unmarried, Charlotte, married on May 12th, 1773, at Lambeth Chapel, to John Norris, of Whitton in Norfolk, esq. and Lucy, who died unmarried.

P. 618. "It is a manifest error to give 1760 as the two-hundredth year since Queen Elizabeth's accession, and may be corrected by the title of Bp. Pearce's Sermon — "since the date of their Charter of Foundation." J. Brown.

P. 619, l. 8 from bottom, r. "Coin *and* Coinage."

P. 621, note, l. 35, for "so," r. "to."—The following Letter is thus indorsed by Dr. Ducarel, to whom it was addressed: "12 Oct. 1772, Mr. Ratcliffe (the great Collector of old Black-letter Books in East-lane, Rotherhithe)—about old English Herbals."

"Doctor, *Thursday*, 12 *o'clock*.

"The eldest Herball I can at present think of is a thin Folio, printed for Peter Treveris in Southwark, 1529 — another, printed by Jhon. King, 1561. I have since found a book called 'The vertuose Boke of Distillacion,' by Jerom of Brunswick, containing a large Herball, printed by Laurence Andrew, 1527.— I will call on you Friday 23 Instant, when shall hope to discourse the matter over with you. I am, with utmost respect, your most obedient servant, J. Ratcliffe."

"Mr. Ratcliffe used to give coffee and chocolate every Thursday morning to Book and Print Collectors. Dr. Askew, Messieurs Beauclerck, Bull, Crofts, Samuel Gillam, West, &c. &c. used to attend, when he would produce some of his late purchases. He generally husbanded them, and only produced a few at one time. He would exultingly say, 'There, there is a curiosity! — what think you of that?' — though probably at the

the same time he had more than two or three copies in his possession. When some one or more of his visitants would say, 'Ah! if I could be so fortunate to procure a copy, I should not mind the price!' his answer was, 'he had almost despaired of ever meeting with such a rarity; but if he should be so fortunate in his researches to find another, they might depend,' &c. He generally used to spend whole days in the Booksellers' Warehouses; and, that he might not lose time, would get them to procure him a steak or chop. His house at Bermondsey was once on fire, and he ran about the place like a mad-man, exclaiming, 'Oh! my Caxtons! — Oh! my Caxtons!' His Housekeeper, thinking he meant his wigs, said, 'Sir, I beg you will not be so uneasy about your wigs, they are all safe.'— If his Catalogue had been arranged as now, the Sale would have been double the extent; there were many hundred most rare Black-letter Books and Tracts, unbound, with curious *cuts*. They were sold, I remember, in large bundles, and were piled under the tables in the Auction-room on which the other books were exposed to view, and were not seen but by the Booksellers who were the purchasers, *viz.* Chapman, Collins, &c. He always wrote on the first fly-leaf — *Perfect* — or otherwise, in Roman print, which he in general wrote neatly and expeditiously. — At the Fleetwood Sale I was a great purchaser, though not to a large amount; they were sent me from Paterson's by bags-full. Mr. Dodd purchased most of his curious articles at that sale. Garrick also attended. There was one curious Play that I think sold for 27 shillings, and was the only one Garrick did not possess; but he lifted up his hands and eyes with astonishment at the extravagant price, and I think was not the purchaser." R.

P. 622, l. 4. Of Dr. Furneaux see Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. Part II. pp. 982, 1063.

Ibid. l. 9. Dr. Thomas Wilson was the only surviving son of Dr. Thomas Wilson, the pious and learned primitive Bishop of Sodor and Man; and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Dec. 16, 1727, and accumulated those of B. and D. D. May 10, 1739, when he went out Grand Compounder. He was many years Senior Prebendary of Westminster, Minister of St. Margaret's there, and 46 years Rector of St. Stephen's Walbrook, London, in which last he succeeded Dr. Watson in 1737, on the presentation of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke; it is now in the gift of the Grocers' Company. He published "The Ornaments of Churches considered, with a particular View to the late Decoration of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Westminster. To which is subjoined an Appendix, containing the History of the Church, an Account of the Altar-piece and Stained Glass-window erected over it, a State of the Prosecution it has occasioned, and other Papers, 1761," 4to. To the second edition was prefixed a view of the inside of this church, with the Speaker Onslow in his seat. This pamphlet has been ascribed to a son of Dr. Shebbeare, under Dr. Wilson's inspection.

tion *. Another pamphlet ascribed to Dr. Wilson was, "A Review of the Project for building a new Square at Westminster, said to be for the Use of Westminster School. By a Sufferer. Part I. 1757," 8vo †. The injury here complained of was the supposed under-valuation of the Doctor's Prebendal-house, which was to have made way for the project here alluded to. He was also author of a pamphlet intituled, "Distilled Liquors the Bane of the Nation;" which recommended him to Sir Joseph Jekyll, then Master of the Rolls, who interested himself in procuring him the Rectory of Walbrook. His tenacity in the cause he espoused was no less conspicuous in his opposition to the building of the intended Square in Westminster, than in his warm patronage of the celebrated Female Historian, to whom, while living, he erected a statue in his church, which was boarded up till her death by authority of the Spiritual Court; and he continued his friendship and attachment to her, till she forfeited it by entering into a matrimonial engagement against his consent. It is said, however, that, by deed of gift in his life-time, he made over to her his house at Bath, with his furniture, library, &c. worth near 1500*l.* He died, at Alfred-house, Bath, April 15, 1784; and his corpse was brought to London in grand funeral procession, with nearly 200 flambeaux in the cavalcade, and a long train of mourning and other carriages. By his will he bequeathed 50l. to John Wilkes, esq. and a gold ring and 50l. to Miss Wilkes; to Mr. Lind, his clerk at Walbrook, directions to bury him, as Mrs. Wilson was buried, in his church at Walbrook, where he had in his life-time put up a tablet undated, and where he was buried, April 27, in great funeral pomp. The bulk of his fortune and his estates in Cheshire were left to his next of kin and executors, Macklin and Potter; of whom the latter, of the same family with Bishop Wainfleet, *alias* Potter, has since, in compliance with his will, taken his name and arms.

P. 622. Marshal-Montagu Merrick, of Queen's College, Oxford, B. C. L. 1744, D. C. L. 1759, many years Lecturer of St. Anne's Westminster, and Chaplain to Earl Verney, was presented to the Vicarage of Reigate, Surrey, 1781; and died Sept. 6, 1782. He had retired into his Library after tea; and staying somewhat longer than usual, the servant went to call him to supper, which was generally roasted apples, and found him dead on the floor, and the candle under him. He had published three Sermons: 1. "The Parable of the Vineyard, and Christ the true Vine; John xv. 5; 1753." 2. "Marriage a Divine Institution; Matt. xix. 9; 1754." 3. "A National Fast a National Mockery of God, without Amendment in Precept and Practice; Jer. xiv. 12; 1761."

Ibid. note, l. 18, for "85," r. "55."

P. 623, l. 3. Edward Wynne, of the Temple, was not of the family referred to at p. 151, but son of Serjeant Wynne, and elder brother of Dr. W. at this time Fellow of All Souls College.

* "British Topography," vol. I. p. 771.

† In "British Topography," I. 773, by mistake given to Dr. *C.* Wilson.

P. 623. "The only daughter of Joseph Nash, with a fortune of near 300,000*l.* was married to a Mr. Blake, who, I believe, had been called to the Bar." J. Brown.

P. 626, l. 3, r. "Shepperson;" l. 5, r. "Jeffery."

P. 627. "In the Register of Baptisms of the Parish of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, occur,

Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Aylmer, esq. 14 January 1641.
Brabazon, son.....4 April 1643.
Samuel, son.....22 Septem. 1644. bur. 27 Dec. 1650;
Brabazon, son.....7 December 1645.
Fowler, son.....13 December 1646.
Benjamin, son.....27 August 1648.

And afterwards two more sons and two daughters. The first Brabazon appears to have been buried 4 December 1643. Anne, wife of Mr. Anthony Aylmer, buried 5 August 1657." J. Brown.

P. 630. The Rev. R. Woodford died May 1, 1762, aged 87.

Ibid. Mr. W. Gardiner, of Pall Mall, whose "Catalogues" are generally both entertaining and instructive, in criticising that portion of the "Bibliomania" allotted to the Auction Room, observes, "Even the key-stone of the arch, the Auctioneer, is forgotten; an omission, like the name in an epitaph, inexcusable, particularly as Mr. *Leigh* was not made 'by one of Nature's journeymen.' Nay! I think he would even tempt a pencil of taste — however, I won't suffer him to be *out of print*, and so I'll e'en try my rough charcoal on his *effigies*. Mr. Leigh, to the birth, person, and manners of a gentleman, adds, in the autumn of life, the cheerfulness, the bloom, and the gentle, friendly warmth of spring; and, during a space of forty years devoted to the service of the publick, has attended to its interests, whatever might be the magnitude, with the utmost vigilance, impartiality, and success; and, in a profession accompanied by much trouble, perplexity, confusion, and uncertainty, has spared neither his person nor purse, to introduce regularity, method, and precision; and has preserved a character not only unstained and unsuspected, but highly honourable. His discharge of duty during the hour of sale cannot be too highly praised, whether for a gracefulness of delivery that adds interest to such a correct enunciation of his articles as each of their Authors would approve, or for that polished suavity with which he moderates the occasional asperity of contending parties — whether he checks with a *bon mot* the Doctor's* rarely unchristian want of benevolence to an unfortunate Classick, or with irresistible politeness induces Dom. Atticus † to indulge the room with a slight glance of the contended prize — whether he reinvigorates the declining powers of the combatants with the effluvia of his 'spirit-stirring horn,' or crowns glorious victory with a triumphant laurel of brown *rappee*. — The battle ended, a gentlemanly attention to the wounds of every unfortunate hero,

* The late very learned Dr. Gosset. † Richard Heber, esq.

from

from whatever cause they arise, furnishes a rude index to a few, and only a few, of the virtues and accomplishments of Mr. Leigh."

P. 631, l. 23, r. "Luke Wayman, M. D. of Aldermanbury, a well-known Licentiate of the College, who died in or about the year 1775." J. BROWN.

P. 634. Dr. Joseph Smith, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, to which he was elected Oct. 30, 1730, was also Rector of Knights Enham, with Upton Grey, Hants; the last of which he exchanged for the rectory of St. Dionis, Lime-street, London. He was Prebendary of St. Paul's, and of Lincoln, and had the donative of Paddington, Middlesex. He died Nov. 23, 1756, aged 86, and was buried in the vault under the chancel of the new Chapel, with the following monumental inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of JOSEPH SMITH, D. D.
whose Remains are deposited in the Vault of the Chapel.
Descended from an ancient family at Durham, and of Knaresborough in the County of York. He was, in the early part of his life, Secretary to Sir Joseph Williamson at the time of his being Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of Ryswick. He became afterwards a Prebendary in the Cathedral Churches of St. Paul and Lincoln; was sometime Chaplain in ordinary to the late Queen Caroline; was more than forty years Rector of St. Dionis in London, which he held with the Donative of Paddington in Middlesex; and in the year 1730 was elected, without solicitation, Provost of Queen's College, by the unanimous suffrages of the whole Society. Distinguished for his learning, eloquence, politeness of manner, piety, and charity; he, with great prudence and judicious moderation, presided over his College, to its general happiness. Its interests were the constant object of his attention. He was himself a good Benefactor to it; and was blest with the success of obtaining for it, by his respectable influence, several ample donations, to the very great and perpetual increase of its establishment. Having acquitted himself in the several stations in which Providence had placed him with singular eminency of character and reputation, he died November 23, 1750, aged 86. He married MARY the daughter and coheiress of Henry Lowther, Esq. of Ingleton Hall in the county of York, and of Lowther in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland, and grand-daughter to Col. Sir Richard Lowther, Governor of Pontefract Castle, and Master of the Ordnance to King Charles the First, and was nearly allied to the Right Honourable Baron Lowther, Lord Viscount Lonsdale. She died April 29, 1745, leaving issue one son, Joseph Smith, Esq. LL.D. of Kidlington in the county of Oxford, and Anne, the wife of Major James Hargreaves of Oxford; who married for her first husband William Lamplugh, Prebendary of Lincoln, grandson to Thomas Lamplugh, Archbishop of York.

To the memory also of TIMOTHY HALTON, D. D. uncle to the above Mrs. Mary Smith, and son of Miles Halton, of Greystock in Cumberland, Esq. He was Provost of this College, sometime Vice-

Vice-Chancellor of the University, Archdeacon of Oxford and Brecknock, Canon of St. David's, and Rector of Charleton on Otmore. He died July 21, 1704, aged 72, and his remains have been removed into the Vault of this Chapel.

He was a considerable Benefactor to the College."

P. 636, l. 27, r. "Charles Chauncy, *M. D.*"

Ibid. l. 33. Mr. Charles Davis, Bookseller in Holborn, Uncle and Patron of Lockyer Davis, died August 31, 1755.

P. 637, l. 30, r. "*Hervey.*"

Ibid. l. 33. Dr. John Pelling, son of an Apothecary in London (a man of great probity and eminence in his profession), was of Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1693; B. D. 1702; D. D. 1713; Rector of St. Anne's, Soho; and installed Canon of Windsor May 13, 1715. He published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1708; died March 30, 1750, aged 81; and was buried, April 8, in the Choir.—His Library was purchased by his successor Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Squire; and the joint collection of both was sold together in 1767.

P. 640. The following tribute of respect to a very worthy Character is inscribed on a monument at Leicester, placed by an affectionate Mother to the memory of an excellent Son:

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS LUDLAM, Esq. during many years Governor of Sierra Leone, and afterwards one of his Majesty's Commissioners for examining into the State of the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of rendering them subservient to the Civilization of that Continent. To his zeal in the pursuit of this object he fell a victim, on the 25th of June 1810, aged 34 years. In the execution of the important and arduous services to which he was called, he manifested superior talents and intelligence, singular moderation and firmness, unshaken integrity, and a disinterestedness and modesty which adorned all his other qualities. His unwearied and judicious labours to promote the best interests of the Natives of Africa will not be forgotten by the Friends of that deeply-injured race, and entitle him to a distinguished place among their Benefactors. His life was short; but in that short life he did much for God and man. The foundation of all his virtues was a stedfast faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. This impelled him to engage in occupations which promised extensive usefulness, supported him under various difficulties and dangers, consoled him in seasons of sickness, and cheered him in the hour of death. His widowed Mother has erected this monument as a token of gratitude to God for having vouchsafed to her the gift of such a son, whose filial piety was most exemplary; who, while he lived, was a blessing and comfort to her declining years, and whom she humbly hopes again to meet at the resurrection of the Just."

This venerable and excellent Matron has since had to weep over the grave of a younger son, her last surviving child, Mr William Ludlam, Surgeon, of Leicester, who died April 1, 1813.

He

He was in the high path of professional eminence, and deservedly esteemed in public and private life, as a very able, honourable, and upright man. He has left a widow and young family.

P. 641, l. 15, r. "*Peter* Manning, of Manchester, M.D. He died Dec. 30, 1786, aged 90."

Ibid. note, l. 8, for "II." r. "I."—l. 12, for "640," r. "642."

P. 642. Mr. Thomas Deletanville, many years Teacher of the French and Latin Languages, died January 1, 1784. He was Author of, 1. "The Child's Guide to the French Tongue; containing, A French Spelling-book, digested in an Order entirely new;—French Rudiments;—A Vocabulary of Words, French and English; — Dialogues on the common Occurrences of Life, and on the first Principles of Astronomy and Geography. The Whole adapted to the Capacities of Children; 1758," 12mo. 2. "A new Set of Exercises upon the various Parts of French Speech; calculated for the Use of such as are desirous of making French without the Help of any Grammar or Dictionary whatever; 1758," 12mo. 3. "A new French Dictionary, in Two Parts: the first, French and English; the second, English and French; containing several Hundred Words not to be found in any of the Dictionaries hitherto published; the various Meanings of Words, often explained by French or English Sentences; the Genders of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns, and the Conjugations of Verbs; the Irregularities of the Parts of Speech. To which is prefixed, A French Grammar, shewing how to form the regular Parts of Speech; 1771," 8vo.

Ibid. Mr. Nelme was the author of "An Essay towards an Investigation of the Origin and Elements of Language and Letters; that is, Sounds and Symbols; wherein is considered their Analogy, and Power to express the radical Ideas on which the primitive Language appears to have been formed; 1772," 4to; intended by the Author as an introduction to a larger work.

Ibid. There is a portrait of Mr. Millan, "1780, aged 80," an etching by Harris, from a painting by Roberts.

The following Picture of his Shop was delineated March 5, 1772: "In my return from Westminster last night, I penetrated the utmost recesses of Millan's shop; which, if I may borrow an idea from Natural History, is incrusted with Literature and Curiosities like so many stalactitical exudations. Through a narrow alley, between piles of books, I reached a cell, or *adytum*, whose sides were so completely cased with the same *supellex*, that the fire-place was literally *enchassée dans la muraille*. In this cell sat the Deity of the place, at the head of a Whist party, which was interrupted by my inquiries after Dillenius in sheets. The answer was, 'he had none in sheets or blankets;' but only in the state of this I send, which I think is in a rich coverlid or counterpane; and, as it has an index of species referring to the plates, you will not have the trouble of interleaving or writing in it. I emerged from this shop, which

I con-

I consider as a future Herculaneum, where we shall hereafter root out many scarce things now rotting on the floor, considerably sunk below the level of the new pavement. R. GOUGH."

P. 643. "Mrs. Cowse was the daughter of the Hon. Charles Hamilton, of Painshill, Surrey, ninth son of James sixth Earl of Abercorn." J. BROWN.

P. 647. Mr. Charles Marsh was succeeded, in his shop at Charing Cross, by Mr. Samuel Leacroft (see p. 646).

P. 648. "Mr. Charles Marsh the younger, a Westminster man, was *not* Fellow of King's, but of Trinity in my time." E. J.—He was elected F. S. A. in 1784.

P. 649. Mr. David Ogilvy died, at Southgate, Oct. 9, 1812, aged 70.

P. 650. John Conybeare, of Exeter College, Oxford; M. A. 1716; B. D. July 1728; D. D. Jan. 1728-9; sometime Fellow, and in 1730 Rector of Exeter College, and also Rector of St. Clement's Church in Oxford; was elected Dean of Christ Church Jan. 27, 1732-3; and soon after made a resignation of Exeter College. In 1751 he was promoted to the See of Bristol, and held the Deanry of Christ Church *in commendam*, as his three predecessors had done. He published a considerable number of single Sermons from 1722 till his death, which happened July 13, 1755. He was buried at Bristol Cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory by his son William Conybeare, of Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1764; B. D. May 1775; D. D. June 1775; and now Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London.

P. 654. William Monk, of Walthamstow, M. D. died in August 1765, aged 65; Martha, his widow, in May 1770, aged 72; and James Monk, esq. their son, in April 1766, aged 35.

Ibid. "I have a Catalogue of Osborne and Shipton's, not noticed by you; the title, 'A Catalogue of the Libraries of the late Right Honourable Henry Lord Viscount Colerane, the Honourable Mr. Baron Clarke, the Rev. Samuel Dunster, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum, and Translator of Horace, and many others; containing near Two Hundred Thousand Volumes of the most scarce and valuable Books in all Languages, Arts, and Sciences; *viz.* the pompous Editions of the Greek and Roman Classicks, &c. &c. &c. Which will begin to be sold (the lowest Prices printed in the Catalogue, without any Abatement, for Ready Money only) at T. Osborne's and J. Shipton's, in Gray's Inn, on the Eleventh of November 1754; and, for the Conveniency of the Nobility and Gentlemen who live at a Distance (this Collection being so very numerous), they will continue daily selling for Two Years, *viz.* to the First of November 1756. Catalogues may be had at all the chief Cities and noted Towns in Europe, and at the Place of Sale; where may be had, Money for any Library or Parcel of Books, Prints, or Manuscripts.—N. B. Those Gentlemen who purchase this Catalogue shall have the Five Shillings allowed, and the Catalogue *gratis*, on their laying out Twenty Shillings.—☞ This Catalogue deserves a particular

particular Regard from the Learned, as it excels most Libraries in the Value and Number of Volumes it contains, which are divided into their particular Classes; and, for the Conveniency of the Reader, each Class is ranged in Alphabetical Order.'—— On the back of the title-page is, "The Proprietors' Address to the Publick:—Notwithstanding these Two large Volumes of the Catalogue are attended with a great Expence, they are, as usual, sent to the most eminent Coffee-houses in and near Town, for Gentlemen's Perusal, who are earnestly desired not to take them away; and if taken away, a Fine laid upon the Landlord or Landlady of the House; for, as this Sale will continue for Two Years, they will always be an Amusement to Gentlemen. And as the Proprietors desire no Misunderstanding with the Fraternity, who care not to execute Commissions without an Allowance (which cannot possibly be made, the Books being marked at so low a Rate), beg the Favour of those Gentlemen who chuse rather to apply to their Booksellers (in Town) for the Execution of their Orders extracted from this Catalogue, that they will allow a Commission to such Booksellers, or else send their Commands to the Proprietors, by whom they shall be punctually executed, and the Favour gratefully acknowledged." J. DOWLAND.

P. 654. The two short Notes * and † should change places; and Mr. Otridge is since dead; see Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXII. p. 500.

P. 655. The Library sold in 1764 was that of "Ralph Thoresby, Gent. F. R. S." who had been elected F. R. S. in 1697. It was much enlarged by his son, the Rector of Stoke Newington; and the history of both may be thus illustrated:

"In 1679 Mr. Ralph Thoresby was found dead on his knees and face, after going to bed in good health the preceding night; a Hymn was found in his closet, beginning in the following manner:

'Remember, mortal, that unlook'd-for death
Oft in deep sleep surprises vital breath:
Then slumber not; for often the most sound,
When he thinks least, next morning dead is found.'

'His son, the Antiquary, died in 1725, aged 68,' leaving issue two sons, who were both clergymen, *viz.* Ralph, who was M. A. and was presented by Bishop Gibson to the rectory of Stoke Newington in Middlesex (upon the death of John Millington, D. D. the former rector, in April 1728, who was also Prebendary, and Patron in right of his Prebend). He married Rhoda, one of the daughters of Mr. Stafford, a woollen-draper in London, who died 31 May 1751, aged 43; as he also died 24 April 1763, aged 65; they were both buried in his church-yard, and left no issue. The other son was Richard, who was presented (probably by Bp. Gibson also) to the rectory of St. Katharine Coleman, London, and died between November 1773 and November 1774. He was married, and had issue (as I am informed) two sons and a daughter; both the sons are said to have been in the Black Hole at Calcutta, and one of them to have died." *Gent. Mag.* 1783, vol. LIII. p. 322.

"August

"August 23, 1755. Dr. Ducarel and Dr. Gifford saw Mr. Thoresby's Collection of Coins, entire, in the hands of his son, the Rev. Mr. Thoresby, Rector of Stoke Newington; and weighed several of them.—Mem. April 24, 1763, the said Mr. Thoresby died suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, at his house at Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex.—March 1, 2, and 3, 1764, Mr. Ralph Thoresby's Collection of Coins, Medals, &c. were sold by auction, by Mr. Francis Bristow, at the Great Auction Room near Spring-gardens, Charing Cross."

P. 656, l. 8, r. "John Gray."

Ibid. l. 21. Dr. John Ewer, of King's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1728; M. A. 1732; Canon of Windsor 1737; D. D. 1756; Bishop of Landaff 1769; translated to Bangor the same year; died Oct. 28, 1774. Whilst Bishop of Landaff he published three single Sermons. 1. "A Fast Sermon before the House of Lords, 1762," 4to; 2. "Before the Governors of the London Hospital, 1766," 4to; 3. "For the Propagation of the Gospel, 1767," 4to.

Ibid. l. 21. The Rev. Dr. Patrick Murdock, F. R. S. 1745; M. A. at Cambridge *per Literas Regias* 1748; and Rector of Stradishall, Suffolk, died in October 1774.

P. 659, l. 4, r. "*Lord* James Beauclerk."

P. 660, l. 6. "Samuel Martin, esq. Qu. if not of Marshalls Wick, in the parish of Sandridge, Herts, the Duellist with Mr. Wilkes?" J. Brown.

Ibid. l. 9. The Rev. Philip Lloyd, of Christ Church, Oxford; M.A. 1752; B. and D.D. 1763; succeeded Dr. Townshend as Dean of Norwich in 1765. He was also Vicar of Piddletown, co. Dorset, in which he succeeded the celebrated Mr. Lindsey, being presented to it in 1765 by Francis Earl of Huntingdon. He was formerly Prebendary of Westminster, which he resigned on obtaining the Deanry. He died at the Deanry-house, May 31, 1790, in his 64th year.

Ibid. note, l. 7, for "*Br*adingbury," r. "*Bir*dingbury;" usually shortened into "*Bir*bury."

Ibid. l. 20. The Rev. Coote Leicester, of Peter-House, Cambridge, B. A. 1722, Prebendary of Peterborough 1745, M. A. 1746, and Rector of Essenden, Herts, and of Yelden, Bedfordshire, died in 1770.

P. 662, note, l. 35, for "exiguè," r. "eximiè."

P. 667. Israel Mauduit, esq. a truly conscientious man, esteemed and beloved by all ranks of people, was born in the West of England in 1708, and educated as a Dissenting Minister. After some time, he quitted his clerical employment, and became a partner with his brother Jasper Mauduit, and his son-in-law James Wright, as a merchant; and, when that brother died, carried on the business with equal credit and advantage. His first appearance as an Author was in the year 1760, when he published, anonymously, a pamphlet intituled "Considerations on the present German War." It was intended to shew the impropriety of involving this Nation in continental wars, and obtained some attention from the Publick; which the Author

supported by publishing, soon after, "Occasional Thoughts on the present German War." When Mr. Wilkes published, in 1762, "Observations on the Spanish Paper," the credit of Mr. Mauduit was so far established by the former pamphlets, that many persons ascribed this also to him. After this, he was appointed Agent for the Province of Massachuset's, and from that time took an active part in the disputes between the American Colonies and the Mother Country. In consequence of this, he published, in 1769, his "Short View of the History of the New England Colonies." In 1774 he voluntarily took up the cause of the Dissenting Clergy, in a pamphlet intituled "The Case of the Dissenting Ministers, addressed to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal." In the same year he published "Letters of Governor Hutchinson," &c. In 1776, "A short View of the History of the New England Colonies, with respect to their Charters and Constitution;" to the fourth edition of which, in 1776, was added "An Account of a Conference between the late Mr. Grenville and the several Colony Agents, in the Year 1769, previous to the passing the Stamp Act; also, the original Charter granted 4 Charles, and never before printed in England," 8vo. In 1778 and 1779 he produced several severe Tracts against Sir William and Lord Howe — as, "Remarks upon General Howe's Account of his Proceedings on Long Island," &c.; also, "Strictures on the Philadelphia Mischianza," &c.; and "Observations upon the Conduct of Sir William Howe at the White Plains," &c. In 1781 he again attacked the same Brothers, in "Three Letters addressed to Lieutenant-General Sir William Howe," &c. and "Three Letters to Lord Viscount Howe." He is said by some to have been the author of a Letter to Lord Blakeney on the Defence of Minorca in 1757, and some other Tracts on political and temporary subjects, which, whatever effect they might have produced at the time, are now sinking fast into oblivion. His private character is said to have been meritorious; as a Writer he is little known at present, and likely to be less in future. His love of Liberty, Civil and Religious, was tempered with that moderation which Christianity inculcates in every branch of conduct. His acquaintance with mankind taught him that impartiality was the best rule of conduct. In the contests for Civil Liberty, he distinguished the intemperate zeal of the Americans, and soon saw the propriety of withdrawing, from such as had separated themselves from their allegiance to Great Britain, a fund for propagating the Gospel among the Subjects of this Crown; in which he was supported by the opinions of no less Lawyers than Scott and Hill. In like manner he tempered the application of his Brethren in England for Toleration. On the decease of Richard Jackson, esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A. (May 6, 1787), Mr. Mauduit was chosen Governor of the Society established among the Dissenters for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, but lived to attend not more than one Board. He died in Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, unmarried, and possessed of a handsome fortune, June 14, 1787, aged 79.

P. 668.

P. 668, l. 10. Dr. Henry Banks was of King's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1723; M. A. 1728. See vol. IV. p. 728.

Ibid. l. 27. John Colson, F. R. S. was of Emanuel College, Cambridge; M A. 1728. He was an eminent Mathematician, and Master of the Free School at Rochester; and the gentleman to whom Garrick and Johnson were in 1737 recommended by Mr. Walmsley. In May 1739 he was elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematicks at Cambridge; and died Dec. 23, 1759.

P. 669, l. 10. Samuel Rolleston, of Merton College, Oxford, was M. A. 1725; Archdeacon of Salisbury 1732; and died 1766.

Ibid. l. 18. The Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, was son of the celebrated Editor of Xenophon; M. A. 1765; B. D. 1774; D. D. 1786; presented by his College to the rectory of Beding Priory, Sussex; where he died in August 1812. He was a man of talents, and ready wit and harmless humour.

P. 670, l. 17. Of Sir *Richard Jebb*, who died July 4, 1787, see a full account in Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 642. His brother *Avery*, who died August 30, 1788, in consequence of the bruises he received a few days before, when thrown from his chaise. He had been in trade; but, meeting with misfortunes, was, by the then Chairman of the East India Company, in gratitude for assistance from Sir Richard's medical skill, presented with a place of 400*l.* a year in the East India Warehouses.

Ibid. l. 20, r. "*Duchess*-dowager."

P. 672, l. 5. The Rev. John Alleyne, son of an Attorney at Loughborough, was of University College, Oxford; M. A. 1755; B. D. 1777. Though a Fellow of University College, he was Steward of Magdalen College, where he resided till he gave up that office. He was presented in 1780 to the Rectory of North Cerney in Gloucestershire; where he died, after one day's illness, Nov. 1, 1792.—His Library contained several valuable books.

Ibid. l. 8. Mr. Beatniffe is still living at Norwich; but has not published a Catalogue for several years His last was 1803, and an Appendix 1808; but no particular Libraries mentioned. He has, however, some valuable books, which he knows how to ask a good price for. He had the good fortune to buy the collection which was made by Dr. Macro, of Barrow, near Bury. They had not been looked into, scarcely, since his death, which is not less than 35 or 40 years back. This treasure of *Black Letter, early printed,* and valuable lore, he bought for 150 or 160 pounds; and the purchase has since proved tolerably productive.

Ibid. l. 9. Mr. John Berry died July 14, 1789; and was succeeded by his Brother Charles, and ——— Rochester, who published a Catalogue some years ago of various purchases.

Ibid. l. 10. The name of Dr. Ellis, of Norwich, was Ben-Joseph. I believe his father's name was Joseph (Heb. son of Joseph). Some anecdotes of him and his friend Etough appear in a former part of this volume, p. 261. J. BROWN.

P. 672, l. 12. "My old acquaintance, the late Mr. John Binns, of Leeds, and another Bookseller, Mr. Samuel Fox, formerly of Derby, are both worthy of being inrolled in your List.

"The following Copy of a Letter from Mr. Heaton, Bookseller in Leeds, dated Dec. 24, 1812, will convey a pretty good account of Mr. Binns, who was indeed a most respectable man. I frequently called on him in my way through Yorkshire; and had, till lately, several of his printed Catalogues, only one of which I can now find; it consists of 182 pages, said to *contain several valuable Libraries*, and the sale commenced in October 1792:

'Mr. John Binns, Bookseller, Leeds, was the eldest son of Mr. Nathaniel Binns, Bookseller, Halifax. He was taught the art of book-binding and the other introductory parts of his business under the paternal roof. About the age of twenty he left his father, and resided in London for some time, employed in the house of Mr. Crowder, Bookseller, much to the satisfaction of his employers. From thence he removed to Leeds, where he commenced business on his own account, and where he prosecuted it with avidity and singular success. Mr. Binns published his first Catalogue in 1767; and continued to publish one, for some time, every two or three years; but for many years previous to his decease he published a Catalogue annually. Mr. Binns bought at several times many good libraries; among which were, the Rev. Mr. Colby, the Rev. Mr. Seddon, Henry Squire, esq. the Rev. Mr. Scott, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, the Rev. Mr. Brooke, the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, the Rev. Mr. Potter, the Rev. Mr. Tennant, the Rev. Dr. Legh, Dr. Joseph Milner, Dr. Samuel Davenport, &c. Mr. Binns was in business about 30 years. He died at Grantham, on his journey from London, May 6, 1796, aged 52 years. He was interred in St. Peter's Church, Leeds, where a handsome marble monument is erected to his memory. Mr. Binns was twice married; the children by his first wife all died in infancy; by his second he left two sons and three daughters; the sons and second daughter are since dead; his widow and daughters Sarah and Eliza are all of his family that now survive him. He was immediately succeeded in the business by his eldest son John; but he, being of a delicate constitution, died in a few years. The second son, Thomas, then entered upon the business, who, as well as his brother, engaged John Heaton to superintend and take the executive parts of the business, and who now succeeds them in the same premises, which he commenced in consequence of the second son's (Thomas) severe illness and subsequent death.—J. Heaton has, since his commencement, published three Catalogues; and has in his possession Copies of all the Catalogues published by Mr. Binns, which were his own marked copies, with occasional notes by himself.—Mr. Binns was a very respectable amateur performer both on the violoncello and violin, the former of which was his favourite instrument. His attainments in the science of Musick were far beyond mediocrity; about his eighteenth year he compiled a

Dictionary

Dictionary of Musick, which, a few years after, was published under the name of Hoyle. He was most indefatigable in business; and his bibliographical knowledge was excelled by few in the County. — He was a partner in the Leeds Commercial Bank, under the firm of Scott, Binns, Nicholson, and Smith, from its commencement till his death. JOHN HEATON.'

P. 672, l. 13. "Mr. Martin Booth died in 1781; and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who had a better knowledge of old books than any one that I remember in Norwich; but a scrophulous habit and complication of disorders brought him to an early grave. He never published a Catalogue." W. S.

Ibid. l. 21. Richard Oram, of Bene't College, Cambridge; B.A. 1745; M.A. 1749; Rector of Northwold, Norfolk, and of Leverington, Cambridgeshire; died Feb. 13, 1774.

P. 673. The death of Mr. Collis, who was formerly an eminent Grocer as well as Bookseller, was prematurely mentioned. He had long left the active department of business to his intelligent partner Mr. Dash. I had the pleasure, Aug. 24, 1812, of a long conversation with this interesting and worthy Octogenarian at Kettering, when he had the full enjoyment of all his faculties, with a perfect recollection of old times. He has since paid the great debt of human nature, March 25, 1813. His general disposition rendered him truly respectable to a large circle of acquaintance, as well as his sympathetic regard for all in distress, and more particularly for the poor, whom he amply relieved in his life, and did not forget at his death.

P. 674. Mr. John Drury died at Lincoln in May 1812, aged 72. He was father to Mr. Drury of Stafford.

P. 675, note, l. 25, r. "zeal *with* which—"

Ibid. l. 30, for "Buckinghamshire," r. "Bedfordshire;" l. 31, r. "60 years;" l. 32, "the;" l. 33, "long known."

P. 677. William Backhouse, of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1752; M.A. 1755; D.D. 1771. This worthy Divine, after having been many years one of Archbishop Cornwallis's Chaplains, was afterward Archdeacon of Canterbury 1767; Rector of Ightham 1771; Master of Eastbridge Hospital 1777; and in 1779 Rector of Deal, where a marble tablet is thus inscribed:

"Underneath this altar lie the remains of
the Rev. WILLIAM BACKHOUSE, D.D.
Archdeacon of this Diocese,
Master of Eastbridge Hospital in the City of Canterbury,
Rector of Ickham and of this Parish,
where he lived respected, and died lamented, Sept. 29, 1788,
aged 53 years.
His nephew, J.B. Backhouse, who loved him living, and regrets him dead, has caused this monument to be erected to his memory."

P. 678, l. 14, add, "A Catalogue of Books, containing upwards of 4000 Volumes; in which is included the Library of the late Dr. Holland, of Chesterfield in Derbyshire, &c.; which will begin to be sold cheap (the Prices being printed in the Catalogue) on Wednesday

Wednesday the 15th March 1758, by Samuel Fox, Bookseller in Derby."

P. 680. Mr. Loder was Editor of the following useful Works:

1. "Orders, Constitutions, and Directions, to be observed, for and concerning the Free School in Woodbridge, in the County of Suffolk, and the Schoolmaster and Scholars thereof, agreed upon at the Foundation, 1662. With a Catalogue of the Books belonging to Woodbridge Parish Library. Both printed for the Use of the Inhabitants. 1785." 4to.

2. "The Journal of William Dowsing, of Stratford, Parliamentary Visitor, appointed under a Warrant from the Earl of Manchester, for abolishing the superstitious Pictures and Ornaments of Churches, &c. within the County of Suffolk, in the Years 1643, 1644; 1786," 4to.

3. "The Terrier of Woodbridge, in the County of Suffolk, and Diocese of Norwich; exhibited at the Primary Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God Lewis Bishop of the said Diocese, held at Woodbridge May 22, 1784. To which is added, The Principal Donations at large, with Notes and Explanations, 1787," 4to.

4. "The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the actual State of the House of Industry at Melton, and the Corporation to which it belongs; delivered at the General Meeting of the Guardians and Creditors, in the Sessions Hall at Woodbridge, Feb. 15, 1791; and, by Order of the Meeting, now printed; 1791," 4to. [At this meeting the Reverend and very learned Dr. Henley, Rector of Rendlesham (since President of the East India College at Hertford), was in the chair.]

5. "The Statutes and Ordinances for the Government of the Alms-House, in Woodbridge, in the County of Suffolk, founded by Thomas Seckford, Esq. Master of Requests, and Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Liveries, in the 29th Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1557. Together with others subsequently made by Sir John Fynch, Knight, and Henry Seckford, Esq. 1635; Sir Thomas Jekyll, Knight, and Sir Peter King, Knight, 1718; Sir Thomas Sewell, Knight, and Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knight, 1768 (Governors for the Time being). To which are added, A Translation of the Queen's Letters Patent for the Foundation of the Alms-House; an Abstract of Mr. Seckford's Will; a concise Account of the Founder; and a Genealogical Table of his antient Family. Embellished with Four Plates adapted to the Subject. To the whole is prefixed, Notes relating to Woodbridge Priory; together with the antient Monumental Inscriptions in the Parochial Church, and those of late Date. Collected and published by Robert Loder, 1792," 8vo.

6. "The History of Framlingham, in the County of Suffolk; including brief Notices of the Masters and Fellows of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, from the Foundation to the present Time; begun by Robert Hawes, Gent. Steward to the Manors of Framlingham and Saxted; with considerable Additions and Notes

Notes by Robert Loder. Illustrated with Ten elegant Copper Plates, 1798," 4to.

P. 681. Under the very excellent Portrait mentioned in this page is inscribed, "Thomas Miller, Bookseller, Bungay, Suffolk. Died June 24th, 1804, aged 73. Engraved by E. Scriven, from a Miniature by H. Edridge, Esq."

P. 683. Mr. Noah Rollason, Printer, of Coventry, and upwards of 25 years Proprietor of the Coventry Mercury, died Mar. 17, 1813.

Ibid. l. 5. The following Letter to Dr. Ducarel will further illustrate Mr. Pote's attention to the publication of Leland's Life:

"WORTHY SIR, *Eton, May* 25, 1771.

"If you please to look into the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1753, you will there find the MS. of Free-masonry copied by Leland. After long search on my first imperfect hint of a treatise of this nature, and the kind assistance you gave me, you cannot but think it gives me pleasure to inform you of this particular, and that the recovery, after being dropt, even in thought, was owing to mere accident a few days since. There is something singular in this antient tract, that it should be printed abroad and introduced into the world by Mr. Locke, the general bent of whose studies was of a different nature. It now remains only to enquire into the motive of this foreign publication, and of its being in the Bodleian Library, where I had made an unsuccessful enquiry. I shall not myself lose sight of farther information, and follow this clue of intelligence; and if you, Sir, on your own recollection, or acquaintance with Gentlemen versed in these studies, can give aid or intelligence, I have every reason, from past experience of your pursuits, to hope for your information and assistance. Leland's Life here goes on very regularly, and this acquisition offers to come in at a very proper place, in which his papers are treated of. I hear, also, they proceed duly at Oxford; insomuch that I think there is no room for doubt of the publication being in the early part of the Winter. I remain, with sincere respect, &c. JOS. POTE."

P. 685. Thomas Hunt, of Hart Hall, Oxford, M. A. 1721, was one of the Senior Fellows named in the Charter of Incorporation obtained from King George II. by Dr. Richard Newton (as Principal) under the name of Hertford College; F.R.S. 1740; B. D. there 1743; D. D. 1744; Laudian Professor of Arabic and Canon of Christ Church 1737; Hebrew Professor 1747; F.S.A. 1757. In 1746 he published Proposals, and received subscriptions, for "A Compendium of the History of Egypt, written in Arabic by Abdallatiph, an Arabian Physician, with a Latin Translation and Notes." This work was never completed by the learned Professor; the Subscribers to it were, however, recompensed, in 1775, by receiving, in lieu of it, "Observations on several Passages in the Book of Proverbs," &c. which Dr. Kennicott published from the Professor's papers; a work on which an able Critick has thus handsomely remarked: "In Dr. Hunt we have an instance, that a great reputation may be acquired in

the

the Literary World by a small number of publications. His character, as an Orientalist, was raised to the highest pitch, by his Oration on the Antiquity, Elegance, and Utility of the Arabic Tongue, his Discourse on the Use of the Eastern Dialects, and his Dissertation on Proverbs vii. 22, 23; and he justly retained this character to the close of his life. It is much to be regretted, that a person so eminently qualified for it did not engage in some grand and critical work; and especially that he did not complete his intended Edition of the Book of Job. But learned men are sometimes prevented by indolence, and sometimes by timidity, from exerting themselves in the manner that might be desired and expected at their hands. The last of these dispositions was the characteristick of Dr. Hunt. An hundred and twelve pages of the present work were printed off long before his death; and the only true reason why he himself did not finish it is, that he was remarkably timorous, and distrustful of his own judgment; and that, in his declining years, he grew more and more fearful of the severity of public criticism. This, however, was a fear which he had as little cause for as most men. That the whole of the volume before us is the genuine production of Dr. Hunt, and by him equally intended for the press, is ascertained by the learned Editor, Dr. Kennicott.—The first piece here published is the Dissertation on Proverbs vii. 22, 23; of which we need only observe, that this is the second edition. The remainder of the volume, from the thirty-first page, is entirely new; and this part of the work commences with a Sermon on Proverbs xix. 2, which contains a number of excellent reflections on the importance of cultivating and improving the understanding, especially with regard to religious knowledge. The dissertations, or *observations*, as the Author hath rather chosen to call them, on account of the shortness of the greater part of them, are twenty-six in number. They display, in a very advantageous light, the critical acumen of the Author, and his extensive acquaintance with the Eastern languages. Instead of producing a dissertation or two by way of specimen, we shall do what will probably be more acceptable to our Readers—we shall lay before them the result of the whole; stating first, under each particular, the words as they appear in our English translation, and then the version of them proposed by Dr. Hunt. The work is concluded with a Sermon on Matthew ii. 23, which exhibits a learned comment upon the text, and a judicious defence of its prophetical application to the character of our Saviour." *Monthly Review, vol. LIII. p.* 299.

At Christ Church, on a small and neat marble in the North aile of the Nave, is this inscription:

"Thomas Hunt, D. D.
Fellow of the R. and A. S. S.
Laudian Professor of Arabic,
Regius Professor of Hebrew,
and Canon of Christ Church,
Died Octob. 31, 1774, aged 78."

P. 686,

P. 686, l. 14. "Nathaniel Hammond was Author of 'The Elements of Algebra, in a new and easy Method,' &c. I have the third edition, printed for the Author in 1764." J. BROWN.

Ibid. l. 16. The Libraries sold by Mr. Score of Exeter, in 1775, were the accumulated Collections of John Anstis, esq. Garter; of his eldest son of the same name, who was also Garter; of the Rev. George Anstis, of Baliol College, Oxford, B. C. L. 1735, Vicar of Colliton in Devonshire; and of Henry Anstis, of the same College, B. C. L. 1738; D. C. L. 1746. Mr. George Anstis died at Axminster, Oct. 14, 1758.

Ibid. last line, for "717," r. "718."

P. 687. Mr. Thomas Smith, Printer and Bookseller at Canterbury, many years an Alderman of that City, died Jan. 14, 1788.

P. 688, l. 13. The following article was written by the Rev. Dr. Pegge: "On Monday the 11th day of October 1790 died, at Wycliffe Hall in Yorkshire (the antient seat of the Family of Tunstall), Marmaduke Tunstall, esq. after only two hours illness, which makes the blow more severely felt by his afflicted Lady; whose constant and affectionate attention to him, together with a taste like his own for retired life, rendered them perfectly happy in each other. Had it not been for this predilection for retirement, their suavity of manners and cheerful polite conversation would have been a great acquisition to Society. He was elected F. S. A. 1764, F. R. S. 1777; and was honoured with the correspondence of many distinguished literary Characters both at home and abroad. He has left a noble Library, many of the books of the best editions, and very scarce and curious. His very large Collection of fine and valuable Prints does equal honour to his good taste. And such was the pleasure he took in the study of Natural History and Antiquities, that few private Gentlemen are in possession of a Museum containing so large a Collection, especially of the feathered race, or of so rich a Cabinet of Antiques. He was a steady Roman Catholick, but always spoke with great respect of the Church of England. Nor was he an enemy to any Society of Christians whose principles are not inimical to the British Constitution, which he loved and revered; but could not help expressing his hopes and wishes for a time when he thought it might still be improved by holding out its blessings to all who should from the heart pledge themselves to be faithful to it. He was a friend to Establishments in Religion, but a warm advocate for a general Toleration: He spoke with abhorrence of Religion being taken up as the livery of a Party. He lamented the progress of Infidelity both amongst Protestants and Catholicks, and especially amongst the latter, of the higher orders, in France and Italy; which he attributed to a neglect of the Scriptures, and to a preference given to Metaphysicks and flimsy systems of Philosophy. His morals were the morals enforced by our common Lord and Saviour in the Sermon on the Mount. He was a friend to merit in distress, however distant the object. And it is hard to

to say, whether his Domesticks, his Tenants, or the Poor, will most lament his death. In a word, this excellent man believed what he professed, and acted upon principle; and though his mode of Faith was in many articles different from mine, may my soul be with his! A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND."

P. 688, l. 14. The Rev. *William* (not *John*) Dade was elected F.A.S. 1783. He was Rector of Barmston, co. York, and of St. Mary's, Castlegate, York, and Curate of the perpetual curacy of St. Olave's, Moregate, without Bootham-bar. In 1783 he published "Proposals for the History and Antiquities of Holderness," in one volume folio, with a number of copper-plates, at a subscription of two guineas, to go to press as soon as he had obtained 240 subscribers. Ill-health and a variety of other perplexing engagements delayed the progress of the work; and he died at Barmston, after a short illness, August 2, 1790.—The following particulars of him were added by a Friend: "Mr. Dade was born, about the year 1740, at Burton Agnes, in the East Riding of the county of York, of which parish his father was then Vicar, as his elder brother is at present (1790). His education he received under three different masters before he went to the University; *viz.* Mr. Cotes of Shipton, Mr. Bowness in Holderness, and Mr. Newcome at Hackney; from which last situation he removed, *I think*, to St. John's College, Cambridge. However, I believe he left the University without taking a degree, and received holy orders, in 1763, from Archbishop Drummond. He was perhaps rather an accomplished than a learned Divine. As a Preacher he united, during the greater part of his life, the persuasive effects of a fine figure and an animated countenance with those of graceful elocution and polished composition. As a private character, he was courteous, liberal, and humane; perhaps improvidently so. As an Antiquary, he was better read, and more industrious, than has generally been imagined. His "Alphabetical Register of Marriages, Births, and Burials of considerable Persons in the County of York" has been a laborious and expensive work. It is a good general Index to no inconsiderable number of the Parish Registers, upon a judicious plan; and in completing genealogical charts, &c. has been very useful to himself and friends, as well as to other persons, who always found him happy to communicate information. It is a very neat manuscript, well bound in several volumes, and worth publication. For the History of Holderness he had made a large and valuable collection of materials; and if they were not all used, at least they had been diligently read, and well assorted,—and it is hoped that they are not yet much deranged. The Writer of this article cannot say in what forwardness the work might be at the time of the Author's decease; but about 1789 he was shewn the plates in readiness, particularly the extracts from Domesday Book. The general introductory History of the Seigniory was also finished; and *he thinks* he saw several of the townships *in print*, besides

others

others in manuscript. To the best of his recollection, it was executed so far in an ingenious and correct manner, and, for a book of local antiquities, promised to be particularly lively reading. He had not then, alas! any apprehension but it would be completed in a style of excellence which its Author was anxious it should attain."

P. 689. "Mr. Wilson, Bookseller, of Nottingham, in December 1790 published 'A Catalogue of Books, the Library of the late Rev. Mr. Heywood of Mansfield, including other Parcels of Books.' In this Catalogue are two Scapulæ Lexicons, one at 8*s*, the other at 4*s*." J. D.

P. 691. Mr. Charles Elliott died June 12, 1790.

P. 692. Mr. Andrew Foulis, Printer to the University of Glasgow, died Sept. 15, 1775.

P. 693. Robert Riddell, esq. of Glen Riddell, was F.A.S. Edinb. & Lond. and member of the Philosophical Society of Manchester. To his zealous enquiries into her Antiquities, Scotland is much indebted; and more especially that part of it within his own neighbourhood, Nithisdale, a particular Description of which, adorned with many neat drawings of views, buildings, and antiquities, he presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1793, besides many communications interspersed in their "Archæologia*." Mr. Grose acknowledges himself "much beholden to him for his hospitable entertainment, his company, and assistance in viewing many pieces of antiquity in Dumfriesshire, Galloway, and Ayrshire; and likewise for the perusal and free use of diverse curious antiquarian papers and collections made by him, and also for diverse communications procured through his interest." He died April 21, 1794. His seat at Friars Carfe was a cell to Melros Abbey, taken down in 1773, and succeeded by the present house, engraved by Sparrow for Grose, 1789. See, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 461, a Sonnet on his death, by Mr. Burns.—I have a large collection of his original Letters.

P. 694, note, l. 3 from bottom, for "1757," r. "1787."

P. 695, l. 40, add, "I hope I thanked you before for the excellent 'Origin of Printing,' and your valuable 'Supplement.' I reckon it a finishing stroke, at least in this country, to that important subject. In Germany, perhaps, the subject is endless." D. PRINCE.

Insert among the other Letters of Mr. Prince:

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, Dec. 6, 1780.*

"I had your letter last night. That part of it, particularly, where you kindly offer me your help in conveying any Anecdotes

* Memoir on the antient Lordship and Lords of Galloway, vol. IX. p. 49; on the Titles of Thane and Abthane, ibid. 329 (see Strictures on it in Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 1090); on the antient Modes of Fortification in Scotland, X. 99; on vitrified Fortifications in Galloway, ibid. 147; several Pieces of Antiquity, ibid. 479—482. In the "Memoirs of the Literary Society of Manchester," vol. IV. are his Dissertation on the antient carved Stones in Scotland, and Description of one in Dumfriesshire.

or

or Remarks of mine into that useful channel, the Gentleman's Magazine, I take very kind of you; and may, as I have often wished for such assistance, sometime trouble you in my behalf. In cursorily looking over Mr. Granger, I have remarked many errors; and in the present 'Biographia Britannica' not a few; but did not note them. They were almost all relating to Oxford People: which, as I have lived here many years, stared me too strongly in the face not to observe them. If Scholars and Men of Leisure here would take the trouble, there would be no room for my notes. I have little time for reading; though what I do read is almost all in that entertaining line. DAN. PRINCE."

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, April* 2, 1781.

"I had yours, and will try what I can do to assist the publication of Croyland Abbey. I shall endeavour to get you some help about Mr. Gambold; Mr. Price is to send it to you when procured. I have bought, among an old Bookseller's stock, many copies of the Saxon Homilies, as far as they were printed, and send you one that you may advise me what to do with them. Pray shew it Mr. Gough. It is extremely well printed, as most things were here formerly. I am afraid I print worse and worse; at least I am sure I do not mend. I was at Durham in 1778, and by chance observed the Remarks, which on enquiry I learned that Dr. Warburton acknowledged often, and valued himself much on them. Inclosed also I send you a MS. which I transcribed (with the help of two friends) from Bp. Warburton's own hand-writing, fairly written on the margin of the book, perfectly neat and careful in the writing. When W. W. came to Durham as Prebendary, he found Neale in the Library of the Church, but not one Answer. This disgusted him, and provoked him to make these lively Remarks. I hope to see you soon, and beg your care of them, being much inclined, now Warburton is dead, and being greatly requested by many Friends, particularly the Lovedays father and son, &c. &c. to publish them. I have sent the books you desired, except Warton's "Inscriptiones Antiquæ Romanæ Metricæ," which I do not know. I am, always, dear Sir, your faithful and obliged servant, DAN. PRINCE."

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, July* 4, 1781.

"Mr. Gough has been here lately, and was so kind as to call on me. I suppose he has finished his business, and is returned to town. I look on myself (and think the whole Publick are also) obliged to you for your 'Anecdotes of Hogarth,' which I apprehend must sell well. DAN. PRINCE."

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, Dec.* 27, 1793.

"As my ingenious friend Mr. Roberts has, after long hesitation, made up his mind to leave this place, and return to his native City of Westminster, he is now under apprehensions he shall much want the connexions he might have formed in the years he has resided here, partly for his health, and in expectation of particular success in his profession (Portrait-painting). But, as he has out-lived the time of his own Class-fellows at School,

School, and his Intimates have of course left the University, he has not the advantage of those Friends. Every season we have an Adventurer or two from London and Bath. These circumstances and the convenience of living with his Parents occasion his return, and want of recommendations to such as he might have gained while he lived here. About two or three years ago he recommended himself very happily in some Scenes well attempted at Blenheim; in which he supported the Characters in *The Maid of the Oaks*, both in the scenery and the likenesses. This led to his being employed at Windsor in something similar for the younger part of the Royal Family. Prints of the Works at Blenheim have been published. He was of Sir Joshua Reynolds's School. Mr. Roberts tells me he shall be introduced to you by Dr. Pegge. My introduction may lead to your making him useful, as he is able to explain some difficulties in Painting, Sculpture, &c. *He will scarce ever fight a duel, or quarrel in his cups.* I hope he will find neither disappointment nor loss in changing his situation. I wonder nothing brings you here. When you come next let me see you, who am confined to house, but always your obliged and faithful servant, DAN. PRINCE."

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford, June* 12, 1794.

"I want to find a literary employment for a young Gentleman now in the University, but who can conveniently for a time be in London. He was educated at ————————, which you well know to be a good Classical School, and is now here on an exhibition, and the pay of an employment in his College. He is perfectly sober, and of good character; has the courage to say he does not fear any fag, so it is the labour of a Scholar. He is a perfectly good Latin Scholar, and not wanting in Greek. He can be spared from this place till Easter next. As this is his case, he does not offer himself where he could not end the connexion at the above time. He is not under any disgrace; and means to pass his spare time to some advantage to himself. He is capable, he is willing, and will be constant. There are many he would suit, and be useful to, while he had the reward he wants. Formerly I recommended two assistants, and not much out of the above description, to the late Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Clarissa memory; and one since to the late Mr. Strahan; but neither I could so well depend on as I can on this young man, who I think will not tire, and of whom I have not said too much. His disposition is such as may be expected to be useful in future, when his abilities must render him qualified for higher undertakings. His studies have been too expensive for his situation; and his seeking out would not relieve him if not accompanied with more than a guinea *per* week. If one of this description is not immediately wanted by you, there may be others to whom he may be useful; in which case I shall be glad of your help, if it can be easily done, by your recommendation. DAN. PRINCE."

"DEAR SIR, *Oxford,* 24 *June,* 1794.

"A few days ago I sent you a line, to request some employment

ment in town, of a literary kind, for a young man of great merit, for a season only. Sometimes people so qualified, and especially if of perfect good character, are wished for. From your own situation and great connexions I took the liberty to trouble you, and had hopes that a person of his description was likely to be taken, as I will be free to say he will answer any general expectation. Be so good as to send me a line, that, if nothing has offered to you which will suit him, I may look out farther, as well as my remaining knowledge of people will help me. — I can now assure you, that the Rev. Sir Henry Vane, bart. is dead, though so slightly announced in the Papers, and twice contradicted. He died the 3d or 4th of this month. His stall at Durham is given to the Bishop's Chaplain, Mr. Hacket, Rector of Nuneham, Oxfordshire." DAN. PRINCE."

P. 697. Dr. Martin Wall was elected Clinical Professor at Oxford in 1785.

P. 700. For an account of "Dr. Gabriel's Tale," see Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 1022. The "Tale" was incontrovertibly refuted, soon after, in "A Statement of Dr. White's Literary Obligations to the late Rev. Samuel Badcock, and the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL. D."

P. 701, l. 18, r. "Malchair."

P. 707, last figures, for "407," r. "447."

P. 713, l. 29, r. "Rothamsted, in the parish of Harpenden; an estate now in the possession of John Bennet Lawes, probably his great grandson." J. BROWN.

P. 714, l. 11, add. James Abree, many years the only Printer at Canterbury, died August 20, 1768, aged 77.

Mr. Thomas Aris, Printer of "The Birmingham Gazette," died July 4, 1761.

Samuel Ashurst, esq. formerly an eminent Stationer in Paternoster Row, died Nov. 8, 1753.

Ibid. l. 24, for "April," r. "March."

P. 715, l. 28, r. "sent him to."

Ibid. note. Add to the melancholy losses sustained by Mr. Galabin that of Septimus-Barry, Stationer and Bookbinder (the last of *eight sons!*) who died Sept. 19, 1812, in his 31st year.

P. 717. My old friend Mr. Henry Baldwin died at Richmond Feb. 21, 1813. He was (except one) the oldest member of the Company of Stationers, of which he had been a Liveryman 57 years, and was Master in 1792. About three years ago he lost two brothers, one older, the other younger than himself, and an only sister, all at a good old age (see vol. III. p. 716); but their loss had a very visible effect on his usually cheerful spirits. As a Printer, he was of the Old School; bred under Mr. Justice Ackers of Clerkenwell, the original Printer of "The London Magazine;" and he commenced business for himself under the most promising auspices, first in White Friers, then in Fleet-street, and finally in Bridge-street, in a house built purposely for him. Connected with a phalanx of the first-rate Wits, Bonnel

nel Thornton, Garrick, Colman, Steevens, &c. &c. he set up, with the success it so well deserved, a literary News-paper, "The St. James's Chronicle," on the foundation of a very old paper of nearly the same title; and had the satisfaction of conducting it to a height of eminence unknown to any preceding Journal, nor exceeded by any of its successors—with whom sheer Wit and Literature are no longer the prominent features. From early association with men of eminence both in the literary and fashionable world, Mr. Baldwin had acquired elegant habits; and, without any profound stock of Literature, had sufficiently cultivated a mind naturally strong, to render his company and his conversation in the highest degree acceptable. But the firm rectitude of his mind, the real tenderness of his heart, and the sincerity of his attachments, were best known in his domestic circle, and by his choice friends, who regret in him the loss of one who in a rare and peculiar manner united the sometimes opposed virtues of justice and generosity. If he had a failing (and who is without?) it was a sort of affectation of being occasionally cynical and morose; qualities totally different from his natural disposition, which in reality overflowed with the milk of human kindness; nothing being so truly gratifying to him as the conferring of a favour without appearing to do it, and this more particularly in transactions of a pecuniary nature. There are still living a few of his old and intimate Friends, who, like the Writer of this article, having passed many a happy day with him for more than half a century, can testify the truth of a character dictated by sincere regard, and written warm from the heart, at the moment of hearing of his death. Two sons and three daughters survive, to comfort a worthy and afflicted mother.

Another old friend, Mr. Thomas Curtis (the brother of Mr. Baldwin by marriage) died at Camberwell, April 21, 1813, in his 77th year. He was formerly an eminent Wholesale Stationer in Fleet-street, Newgate-street, and Ludgate-hill; which latter place he some years since quitted on resigning business to an only son. He had been more than 55 years a Liveryman of the Company of Stationers; and few men were more generally beloved and esteemed; his mild and conciliating manners having uniformly secured the friendship of all who were connected with him either in business or in domestic life.

P. 717. Nathan Bailey, Author of a very useful "English Dictionary," and Editor of several Classicks and School Books, died June 27, 1742.

Ibid. l. 17. Richard Dalton, esq. Keeper of his Majesty's Pictures, &c. died Feb. 7, 1791. See a full account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. pp. 188, 198, 526; and in Mr. Chalmers's new Edition of the "Biographical Dictionary."

P. 718, add, Mr. Thomas Bowles, many years a considerable Stationer in Newgate-street, died at Blackheath, aged about 50, May 28, 1788. He was one of the gentlemen nominated in 1787 as a proper person to serve the office of Sheriff of London; and

paid

paid the usual fine to be excused. To strong natural abilities, a lively imagination, sound judgment, and a most extensive memory, aided by a classical education, he had added more reading than might be supposed compatible with an extensive business (conducted with uncommon application and the strictest integrity), which rendered him a most entertaining and pleasing companion;—learned without pedantry, and instructive without affectation. His death was sincerely lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance; but more particularly felt in the circle of his private friends, to whom he was liberal without ostentation, and dispensed his favours from the purest of all motives, that of doing disinterested and essential good.

P. 718, l. ult. Of Mr. Brice there are two portraits; one, a mezzotinto, in quarto; the other, an oval, sitting, "æt. 83, 1783." . . . . . "I happen to possess 'The antique Description and Account of the City of Exeter, in Three Parts—all written *purely* by John Vowell, alias Hoker, Gent. Chamberlain and Representative in Parliament of the same; Exon; now first printed together by Andrew Brice, in Northgate Street, 1765.'—The Printer and Publisher dedicates it, 18 February 1765, to Mr. Tuckfield and Mr. Rolle Walter, then its Representatives. It was originally printed in 1584. The Author was uncle to the famous Richard Hooker; of whom see Walton's Lives, by Zouch, p. 208." J. Brown.

P. 719. Mr. Thomas Carnan, Bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, died in Hornsey-lane, near Highgate, July 29, 1788.

Ibid. "Henry Causton died, according to Gent. Mag. April 19, 1805. It might have been added, that he was one of the nephews of Mr. Henry Kent, Deputy of his Ward, Printer of the first Directory that was ever published (of which see Gent. Mag. 1788, p. 1128), who walked at the last Coronation as Master of the Skinners' Company; a privilege which the Masters of the first Twelve City Companies claim." J. Brown.

Ibid. add, Mr. Chace, Printer, of Norwich, died March 1, 1781.

Ibid. Mr. Robert Collins, Bookseller, Pater-noster Row (of the firm of Hawes, Clarke, and Collins), died May 3, 1786.

P. 720, add, Mr. Edward Dod, Bookseller, in Pater-noster Row, died in 1765.

P. 726. Mr. Harris Hart, Printer, died May 24, 1787. He was a very worthy and industrious man; commenced business in Poppin's-court, Fleet-street; and removed, a few years before his death, to the house in Crane-court which had been occupied by Dryden Leach.

Ibid. l. 24. Clifton Hall was formerly the seat of the Lords Scrope of Masham.

Ibid. add, Mr. Heath, some years a Bookseller at Nottingham, died, very suddenly, Jan. 1, 1788. He had been at the Methodist Meeting the last night of the year, where he staid till past twelve. On his return home he found Mrs. H. in bed, and after informing her that the clock had struck twelve, and wishing

wishing her many happy new years, he fell back upon the floor, and died almost without a groan.

P. 726. Mr. Francis Hodson, many years Printer of "The Cambridge Chronicle," died August 18, 1812, aged 73.

P. 728. Mr. Gilbert Martin, of the Apollo Press, Edinburgh, who died March 1, 1784, was a man of most singular disposition and very extraordinary qualities. His peculiarities pressed chiefly on his nearest relatives and friends; conscientious, but obstinate; very liable to err, though he seldom thought that he acted wrong; *litera scripta* was his guide, and a rule of conduct, which, once determined on, neither interest, friendship, reason, nor justice, could divert him from his purpose. With such a disposition, it was dangerous to deal with him; and many sacrifices were to be made by those who persevered in his friendship. By dint of application, he had improved an excellent understanding, and acquired a taste and science in his profession which few predecessors had displayed; disdaining to be fettered by the common rules of art, he ranged into the wide fields of a luxuriant fancy, and combined in types such symmetry and elegance as might vie with the powers of a painter's pencil.

Ibid. Mr. John Meres, of the Old Bailey, succeeded to the business of Richard Nutt, and printed "The Historical Register." He died in 1761.

P. 730. An Account of the valuable Library of printed Books at Nanswhyden-house in St. Columb, the seat of the Hoblyn Family, a View of which makes Plate VIII. of Borlase's Natural History, was first printed in 1769, under the title of "Bibliotheca Hoblyniana; sive, Catalogus Librorum, juxta Exemplar quod Manu suâ maximâ ex parte descriptum reliquit Robertus Hoblyn, Armiger, de Nanswhyden, in Comitatu Cornubiæ;" and contains in the title-page a small bust, inscribed "Robert Hoblyn, of Nanswhyden, ob. 1756, æt. 46."—Of this Catalogue, which fills 650 pages, Mr. Dibdin says, "I know not who was the author of the arrangement of this Collection; but I am pretty confident that the judicious observer will find it greatly superior to every thing of its kind, with hardly even the exception of the *Bibliotheca Croftsiana*. It is accurately and handsomely executed, and wants only an Index to make it truly valuable. The Collection, moreover, is a very sensible one." *Bibliomania*, p. 497.—This valuable Library became the property of John Quicke, esq. of Exeter; under whose direction a new edition of the Catalogue was printed in 1769, and the books dispersed by public auction. Edward Hoblyn, esq. of Tresadron, Cornwall, died May 31, 1778.

P. 731, l. 29, for "*Dr.* Whitaker, the Historian of Manchester," r. "*Mr.*" R. C.

P. 732. Mr. Francis Newbery, Bookseller at the West end of St. Paul's, who was for several years Publisher of "The Gentleman's Magazine," died Jan. 8, 1780. His Widow still survives; but has retired from the business, which was for a considerable time carried on by Mr. Badcock (p. 714), and is now,

with a high degree of ability and integrity, conducted by Mr. John Harris.—This Mr. Francis Newbery was the *nephew* of Mr. John Newbery, and cousin to Francis Newbery, esq. the present respectable Vendor and Patentee of Dr. James's Powders at the East end of St. Paul's Church-yard.

P. 733. Mr. Samuel Palmer died March 9, 1732.

Ibid. Mr. J. W. Pasham, Printer in Blackfriars (originally of Bury, where he published a News-paper under the title of "The Bury Flying Weekly Journal)," died Sept. 16. 1783. He was remarkable for having printed (in a house taken for the purpose on Finchley Common) a very beautiful pocket edition of the Bible, in imitation of Field's, with Notes by *the Rev.* Mr. Romaine, *which might be cut off!* an artifice, to evade the patent enjoyed by the King's Printer.

P. 735. The Rev. Thomas Crofts, of Wadham College, Oxford; M. A. 1746; F. R. S. 1776; F. S. A. 1776; Chancellor of Peterborough, and Rector of Donyat, co. Somerset, died Nov. 8, 1781, at Milton, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam, in Northamptonshire. He was distinguished for his general attainments, as well in antient erudition as in the refinements of modern information, gleaned in a long course, not of reading only, but of the most intelligent travels. He was also distinguished for a most rare and critical knowledge of books. His many friends have borne ample testimony to the former, in their regret for the loss of his conversation; of the latter he left a convincing proof in one of the most chosen of Private Libraries.—On this subject Mr. Dibdin observes, that "*Beauclerk's* Catalogue is a fair specimen of the analytico-bibliographical powers of Paterson: yet it must be confessed that this renowned Champion of Catalogue-makers shines with greater, and nearly perfect, splendour in the Collection of the *Rev. Thomas Crofts*—a Collection which, taking it 'for all in all,' I know not whether it be exceeded by any which this Country has recorded in the shape of a Private Catalogue. The owner was a modest, careful, and acutely-sagacious Bibliomaniack; learned, retired, yet communicative."—"When the Reader is informed that Paterson tells us, in the Preface of this Volume, that 'in almost every language and science, and even under the shortest heads, some one or more rare articles occur; but in the copious classes, such as follow, literary curiosity is gratified, is *highly feasted*;' and that the Author of this remark used, in his latter days, to hit his knee with his open hand, and exclaim, 'By G—, Crofts' Catalogue is my *chef d'œuvre*, out and out!'—when he reflects, I say, for a minute, upon these two bibliographical *stimuli*, he will hasten (if he have it not already) to seize upon that Volume.'

"*Bibliotheca Croftsiana: A Catalogue of the curious and distinguished Library of the late Reverend and Learned Thomas Crofts, A. M.* &c. Sold by Auction by Mr. Paterson in April 1785.' 8vo. This is a Catalogue of one of the most curious and extensive Libraries that have been exposed to sale in this kingdom; and, what

what will render it more particularly valuable to men of letters is, the accuracy with which it is compiled, the full and satisfactory description of every article, and the excellent arrangement of the whole under distinct and regular classes." *Rev. J. Robertson, in Critical Review, vol. LV. p.* 160.—"This Collection, containing 8630 articles, is admirably well arranged, and evinces, from the rarity of some of the volumes in the more curious departments of Literature, the sound bibliographical knowledge and correct taste of Mr. Crofts, who was, in truth, both a Scholar and Bibliomaniack of no ordinary reputation." *Bibliomania*, p. 526. — Of Mr. Crofts, see before, in vol. I. pp. 468, 469; vol. II. p. 535.—There is a small neat Engraving of him, very like, a private plate, from which not many copies were printed.

P. 736. I shall here preserve three Letters of Mr. Paterson, written at very distant periods, on subjects wholly dissimilar:

"SIR, 23 *August*, 1779.

"I spoke to Mr. Mores this morning, and told him I thought ..... a very fair price for the remainder of his Father's Tract on Founders, &c. considering the purchaser had a just title to the profits of his profession; and, if sold at ... to gentlemen, it was the full worth of it, even to consider it as a curiosity. He consented; and desired only that I would reserve him a few, some eight or ten copies. I judge then you may have about 50. To tell you the truth, I had some thoughts of purchasing the whole myself, and might have had them for a word speaking—for, upon a cursory view, I thought I discovered some oversights, which might be removed, and the tract reprinted with advantage. But, finding that you are of the same opinion, who are so much better qualified, I have given over all thoughts of it, and will readily give you any little assistance in my power. I shall be able to set you right respecting *Ged*, where Mr. Mores is manifestly wrong. I could give you also a note on *Baskerville*, to demonstrate that he knew very little of the excellences of Typography, beyond the common productions which are to be found every day in Pater-noster Row; and therefore, in a comparative view, might readily conclude he had outstript them all. But is it not astonishing that one so well informed as Mr. Mores should fall into such a blunder as to call Dr. Wilkins, Editor of the "Coptic Testament," "Concilia Britannica," &c. our Countryman? Dr. Wilkins, it is well known, was a German Swiss.

Your very humble servant, SAM. PATERSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Tuesday*, 18 *November*, 1794.

"The extreme agitation I have been in for a considerable time, in abstracting and indexing my Lord's private papers, about which he is very *anxious and impatient* at this particular juncture*, I confess, diverted my attention from your enquiry till I concluded it was too late—for which I humbly beg your pardon. Indeed, without further assistance, you appear

* Could this be in any way relative to the Correspondence of *Junius?*

to have exhausted the subject out of your own stock, and to have taken infinite pains to revive and transmit to posterity the memory of a man* deserving a place in the page of History, were it only for the useful lesson the anecdotes of his life inculcate; to wit, that an affected and *outré* singularity, such as his, rarely succeeds; and, when proceeding from a Clerical Character, is sure to meet with the contempt it deserves. This you have executed with your usual diligence and accuracy, so as to leave nothing of importance unsaid for any who may come after you. You have done justice to his learning, his intense application, &c.—yet none of his Works ever sold in my time—the name of *Henley* was sufficient to make them be thrown aside—not even his *Grammars*, which of late years have been in some request, on account of their scarcity, when *complete*. Having made himself the Buffoon of the Populace for so many years, no one considered him capable of acting a solid or serious part—so fell the Author and his Books. You have touched upon the coarseness of his manners, of which I am a living witness—for he once offered me a pamphlet, intituled 'The Jackanape's Journal,' leveled at *Foote* and others his opponents, part of which he read to me in his study—the humour was low, and altogether *Henleian*:—but, when I desired to have it home with me, to give it a fair perusal, he spurned at the request; and so ended my negociation with the Orator. His manners were, indeed, rough and unpolished as the very Butchers among whom he chose to set up his first and last Conventicles. His MSS.† which I am told he valued at 10,000*l.* fell very, very short of 100*l.* I am sure my commission upon the sale, independent of the immense trouble I took with them, did not pay for the Catalogues. Upon any future occasion, I trust, you will find me more punctual, and ever most sincerely yours,

SAM. PATERSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Lansdown House*, 9 *April*, 1798.

"It is with great pleasure that I hear you earnestly espouse the side of my friend Mr. Thomas Taylor, one of the Candidates for the vacant Assistant-Secretaryship in the Premium Society, Adelphi. Give me leave to assure you, that your interest cannot be exerted in the behalf of a worthier subject. I speak upon my personal knowledge and intimate acquaintance with him; and only regret that a man who has learning and abilities sufficient to govern a City, or even a Province, should have no higher prospect in view than the doubtful succession to a Deputyship of inconsiderable emolument.

"My learned and ingenious Friend Robertson (Mortimer-street) and I often speak of you with pleasure. I am, with great truth, an admirer of your unwearied literary exertions, and no less your most faithful and obliged humble servant, SAM. PATERSON."

* Alluding to the Memoirs of Orator Henley, in the History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 259; a subject on which Mr. D'Israeli has since very ably and feelingly expatiated in the "Calamities of Authors."

† I purchased, and still possess, some of his MS "Discourses."

P. 737. Under Roger Payne's portrait are the following lines, by Mr. Bindley:

"Rogerus Payne;
natus Vindesor. MDCCXXXIX; denatus Londin. MDCCLXXXVII.
Effigiem hanc graphicam solertis BIBLIOPEGI Μνημόσυνον meritis
BIBLIOPOLA dedit. *Sumptibus Thomæ Payne.*
Etch'd and publish'd by S. Harding, No. 127, Pall Mall,
March 1, 1800."

Mr. Ridley, Bookseller in St. James's-street, died Nov. 24, 1782.

P. 739. Walter Shropshire, esq. formerly an eminent Bookseller in Bond-street, died at Hendon, Oct. 17, 1785.

Mr. John Stuart, an eminent Stationer on London Bridge, died April 13, 1741.

Mr. Richard Ware, Bookseller and Stationer on Ludgate-hill, died Aug. 11, 1756.

Thomas Willis, esq. Citizen and Stationer, who had fined for the office of Sheriff, died July 12, 1750. He left 500*l.* to the poor of St. Margaret's, Westminster, not having alms; 500*l.* to the Westminster Infirmary; and 6000*l.* to the Farmers about Tothill-fields who had suffered by the Cow distemper.

P. 740. By the favour of my Friend Edward Brooke, esq. I possess a curious *Black-Letter Morsel*, "The Arte of Rhetorike, for the Use of all suche as are studious of Eloquence, sette forthe in Englishe, by Thomas Wilson, 1553. And now newlie sette foorthe againe, with a Prologue to the Reader. Anno Domini 1567. Imprinted at London, by Ihon Kingston;" which is here mentioned, principally for the sake of introducing the following very honourable Note, written at the back of the title-page: "Memorandum, the 18th of August 1740 — I bought a small Parcel of Books of the Executors of Mr. Stephens in Witch-street, for three pounds fifteen shillings; and in this, being one of the said books, I found a Bank Note, dated the 13th August 1722, for Twenty-five Pounds; which I returned to the Executors; for which they gave me five guineas as a reward, also five shillings for a bottle of wine attending to receive it. J. WORRALL."

P. 746. There is also a Metzotinto, folio size, by S. W. Reynolds, 47, Poland-street, 1800, of "The Rev. Richard Graves, M. A. Rector of Claverton. From an original Picture by J. Northcote, R. A."

P. 749, note, r. "*January* 9, 1750-1."

P. 751, note, l. 3, for "Chesterfield," r. "Orford." See Lord Orford's Works, vol. IV. p. 403.

P. 755. "From the numerous Publications which appear frequently, one may hope that much progress has been made in the study of the Antiquities of this Country within these few last years; but it may not be unuseful to see the foundation recommended by a person of some eminence of the past age; and I inclose an original Letter from Sir Joseph Ayloffe to a young Student who consulted him; which may perhaps contain some directions applicable to all times." E. B.

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Kennington*, 28 *Dec.* 1769.

"I confess myself unequal to the task you was pleased to enjoin me, and wish you had consulted a more able Antiquary for the solution of your question, as to what are the most proper Books to be read by a young Student in our English Antiquities. But, as I have always great pleasure in obeying your commands, I venture to send you the following List of Books, and recommend them to be read in the order they are set down; which done with attention, the Student, who I suppose to have already perused the General Histories of England, by Rapin, Carte, and White Kennett, will be able to judge for himself what other books he shall afterwards turn to; and if he is unacquainted with the names of Authors, or the intentions of their works, he will be perfectly instructed by Bishop Nicolson's 'Historical Library,' and Gough's 'Anecdotes of English Topography.'

Sheringham's de Gentis Anglorum Origine, 8vo.

Rowland's Mona Antiqua, 4to.
Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall, folio.
} These will furnish a sufficient insight into the History of the Druids, their rites, religious ceremonies, &c.; as also such remains of their places of worship, interment, &c. as are now to be found in Britain.

I should here add,

Frekius de Druidibus, and the *Preliminary Discourse to Histoire Libraire de la France*, did I not recollect that *the first* is extremely scarce, and *the other* makes part only of *the first* Tome of a very expensive and voluminous work, which will be of but little use to an *English Antiquary*.

Burton's Antoninus's Itinerary, folio,
Horsley's Britannia Romana, folio,
} will bring him acquainted with the remains of *Roman Antiquity in Britain.*

Oizelius de Nummis Romanis, 4to, will give a general knowledge of Roman Coins, of which many are found in our Island. A more accurate knowledge will be acquired by afterwards consulting Vaillant's Numismatical Pieces.

Verstegan's Restitution of decayed Intelligence, 4to,
Hickesii Thesaurus Linguarum Septentrionalium, especially that part of it intituled *Dispensatio Epistolaris ad B. Showerum.*
Chronicon Saxonicum, 4to,
} for Saxon Antiquities.

Olai Wormii Monumenta Danica, and his other pieces, which together form one large folio volume,
} for the Danish Antiquities, and other Northern Antiquities remaining in England and elsewhere.

Staveley's

Staveley's Antiquities, History of Churches, 8vo,
Stillingfleet's Origines Britannicæ, folio,
Usheri Primordia, folio,
Fuller's Church History of Britain, folio,
Broughton's Monasticon, 4to,
Willis's History of Mitred Abbies, 8vo,
Willis's Survey of the Cathedal Churches, 4to,

} will supply a sufficient knowledge of our Ecclesiastical Monastic Antiquities. More may be found in the Prefatory Discourse prefixed to Dugdale's Monasticon; but, that being an expensive book, and to be consulted occasionally only, I do not insert it in this List.

Brady's Introduction to English History, folio,
St. Amand's Essay on the Legislative Power, 8vo,
Squire's Enquiry into the Foundation of the English Constitution, 8vo,
Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria, 8vo,
Leges Howelis Dha, Boni Principis, folio,
Leges Anglo-Saxonicæ, per Wilkins, folio,

} for the History of our antient Laws, on which great lights are thrown by several parts of the above-mentioned Hickesii Thesaurus.

Dugdale's Baronage, folio,
Selden's Titles of Honour, folio,

} for the History of our antient Nobility, their forms of creation, &c.

Leland's Itinerary, 8vo,
Camden's Britannia, folio,
Giraldi Cambrensis Itinerarium Wallica, 8vo,

} for the Chorographical Description and Antiquities of Britain.

"To which let me add, for the sake of the curiosity, a book now publishing, under the title of *A New Survey of England and Wales*, in 8vo; wherein are a vast number of prints, taken from Buck's Views of Old Castles, Monasteries, &c. as also of other subjects of Antiquity remaining in different parts of the Kingdom.

"*Camden's Remains concerning Britain*, 4to, contains several remarkable matters not mentioned in any of the former books.

"I would suppose that *Spelman's Glossary*, folio, *Junii Etymologicon Anglicanum*, folio, and *Jacob's Law Dictionary*, folio, always lie open upon the Student's desk, ready to be occasionally consulted.

"I fear that I have already swelled my List too far, and exposed my own inabilities; but your candour will, I hope, pardon all the errors and mistakes of, dear Sir, your most faithful and obedient, humble servant, JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

To the above very excellent Letter I shall add a few more from the worthy and learned Baronet, addressed to Dr. Ducarel:

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Augmentation Office, 6 Oct. 1763.*

"I return you my thanks for the trouble you have had in answering the Suffolk Queries, and for Willis's Notitia, which I shall take care of, and deliver to you on Saturday. Your conjecture, that the last line of the inscription may be read *Joh' Ep'm Liden* (a Bishop in Partibus Infidelium) is probable; but as the letters on the stone are plainly LIDEM, should it not be read *Johannem Episcopum Lidem?* I shall be glad to know whether you remember that *Lidem* or *Liden* was ever the title of any of the Bishops in Partibus Infidelium; and what is your opinion of Mr. Canning's reading the last word *Lidensem*, and supposing it to have been put for *Lincolniensem*. If you could favour me with your answer this afternoon, it would add much to the favours already conferred on, dear Sir, your obedient, humble servant, JOSEPH AYLOFFE.

"Astle salutes you with his compliments: Brooker is driving the workmen to finish the room."

"*Saturday, Margaret Street.* [1763.]

"Sir Joseph Ayloffe presents his compliments to Dr. Ducarel; hath just now received his query; in answer whereto says, that he apprehends a docquet of every presentation from the King to livings in Ireland is to be met with at the Privy Seal; and the inrolment of such presentation is to be found at the Chapel of the Rolls.—Mr. Astle agrees in opinion with Yours, &c. J. A"

"DEAR SIR, *Framfield, 13 Oct. 1767.*

"I congratulate you on your taking full possession of South Lambeth House; and sincerely wish that, avoiding all colds usually attendant on the first lying in a new habitation, you and Mrs. Ducarel may find all the joy and felicity you promised to yourselves upon the change of situation. Happy are those who live in the neighbourhood of London, when compared with the inhabitants of the parts I now am in — there you can get a house built and completed in three months — but here we cannot get a copper hung in half a year! In truth, our workmen are extremely dilatory, and carpenters and bricklayers are as difficult to be laid hold on as virtuous women or honest men. I am envied by many of my neighbours for having got (after sending many miles and receiving fifty disappointments) two bricklayers and one carpenter to begin the repair of my house; but, happy in the acquisition of this prize, I shall, as soon as other affairs permit me, leave them to their own discretion, to the picking of my pocket, and their passing the Winter at my cottage here—to do no more than what, were it to be performed at Kennington, would be dispatched in a month or five weeks.

"In one of your former letters you mention that our worthy friend Auditor Blyke was puzzled to find out what a *Sussex Hoare* is. Tell him, with my compliments, that a *Sussex Hoare* is as prejudicial to the condition of a *Sussex Hop*, as a *London* * * * * * is to the constitution of a *young Templar*. Innocent in appearance at first, it embraces the Hop, when just grown to maturity,

maturity, with a lovely whiteness; but, in about a fortnight after, its baneful influence shews itself — the petals of the Hop grow thin and languid, and soon after obtain a brown edge; so that, unless it is early gathered, the Hop totally perishes. But this is not all: the Hop which is touched by it, though pulled the instant it is affected with the distemper, is apt to dry brown, and often injures the colour and smell of the sound Hops which are dried with it. This disorder never affects either the leaves, or bine, or branches of the plant.

"There appears but little probability that provisions will be cheap, or even much reduced in price, this Winter. Wheat sells here at 14*l.* *per* load; oats from 18*s.* to 20*s.* *per* quarter; hops are at a stand at present, till it is known what prices they fetch at Weyhill Fair; but nobody thinks of parting with their hops under ten guineas a hundred: malt is 6*s.* a bushel — a terrible price to those who love strong beer; store pigs of two months old are worth from 10*s.* to 12*s.* apiece; and they tell us that we must pay 17*s.* apiece this year for the same sort of breeding ewes which, this time was a twelvemonth, were bought, and thought dear, at 15*s.* 6*d.* apiece. But I have plagued you enough about Country affairs — I wish I could send you an *olleo* of Antiquities to make you an amends—but this neighbourhood is quite barren as to those delightful scenes.

"Pray let me know what is going on in the Metropolis, to which I shall hasten as soon as possible. The moment I can fix a day for setting out on the London road I shall inform you of it. I presume and hope Mr. Astle is returned. I desire you will present my best and sincerest respects to him. I thank you for your care about the painted glass, and hope Easton will procure some for me.

"Adieu, dear Sir; and believe me, as I really am, your most sincere friend, and faithful humble servant, JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

The following Letters were addressed to Mr. Gough:

"DEAR SIR, *Paper Office, Whitehall, 26th February,* 1770.

"I herewith send you Mr. Tate's Manuscript, together with your Draft of the Prefatory Discourse to the Society's Transactions, the reading of which gave me great pleasure. I have taken the liberty to make some trifling alterations — as also made such additions as I thought necessary, so far as the shortness of the time I was allowed to keep it would permit. The President was this morning pleased to approve of them; and I hope they will not prove disagreeable to you. Perhaps you may make some additional notes, under the names of several of the old Members, by consulting the *Biographia.* If you wish to note, under the name of Sir Robert Sibbald, a list of such books as he wrote and printed, I believe I can furnish you therewith; and shall obey whatever commands you shall please to lay on, Sir, your faithful and most humble servant, JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

"DEAR SIR, *Whartons, 26 August,* 1773.

"I have sent my Dissertation on the Windsor Picture to Mr. Norris, with a request that it may be delivered into your hands.

My

My hitherto detaining it hath not, I hope, been any stop to our *Archæologia*. I desire to have *twenty copies*, for my own use, and to distribute amongst some of my friends who have not the honour of being Members of the Antiquarian Society. These I should chuse to have printed on a larger-sized paper than that of the *Archæologia*, and therefore will pay the expence thereof out of my own pocket. — I am now correcting my Account of the Paintings in the Dining Parlour at Cowdray, and shall in a short time send it to you. If, since I saw you, any observations have occurred thereon, I shall be thankful for the communication. I am, Sir, with great esteem and respect, your most faithful, humble servant, JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

"SIR, *Framfield, Oct.* 26, 1773.

"You will herewith receive two books, containing my Account of the Paintings in the great Parlour at Cowdray. I desire that the proofs may be sent to me for correction as they come from the press, and that I may have twenty-five copies printed on the best *large paper*, and at my own expence, for my own use. J. A."

"SIR, *Framfield, Nov.* 14, 1773.

"I have the favour of yours of the 11th, and beg your acceptance of my thanks for the care you have taken in revising the two first sheets of my Dissertation, and correcting the literal errors of the press which had escaped my observation. — *Sandifield*, mentioned in Cardinal Wolsey's Award as the place first fixed on by him for the interview, is not the name of any parish, town, or hamlet, in Picardy; but, as I apprehend, that of a particular spot of ground, plain, or field, which, from its circumstances of eminence and situation, between the limits of the English and French territories, was convenient for that great purpose. The only parishes and towns between Guines and Ardres are, *Andres, Campagne, Balinghen*, and *Bresine;* and I presume *Sandifield* was a spot of ground situate within one or other of those parishes, and most probably in that of *Balinghen*, which parish bids fairest to have formed what we may call *The Marches* between the English and French territories. The Cardinal hath chose to give it an English name in his Award, *Sandifield:* but it could not have that name amongst the French; they undoubtedly called it *Le Camp de Sable.* It doth not occur in any French Map, nor can we reasonably expect to meet with it in any Map or Survey, unless it was in that of the particular parish or district in which it lies. Nay, probably it hath long since changed its name from that by which it was known at the time of the interview. I should not be surprized if, on the most strict enquiry being made throughout the whole space between Guines and Ardres, no field, plain, or spot of ground, should be met with now, distinguished by the name of *Sandifield, Camp de Sable*, or such like. We every where find the names of fields and grounds continually varying, according to the caprice of the owner, or in conformity to a variety of accidents. Few of our present Land-owners would know their estates, if they had no other guides to lead them than the names of fields in a Terrier made

made in Henry the VIIIth's reign. As *Sandifield* was only named by Wolsey in his first Award, and the place of Interview was afterwards altered, I did not think it worth while to add any note about it to the Dissertation. JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

"*Paper Office, 14th May*, 1774.

"Sir Joseph Ayloffe presents his compliments to Mr. Gough—hath received his card, and will be ready to receive him at the Paper Office on Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock, in order to proceed from thence to Westminster Abbey*. Sir Joseph desires Mr. Gough will give Mr. King notice of the alteration of the day."

"SIR, *Enfield, Dec.* 16, 1774.

"I flattered myself that, by meeting with you last night in Chancery-lane, or this morning at the Paper Office, the impatience of the Society and the Publick to see your very interesting and curious Memoir relating to King Edward's Body would be speedily gratified. — I am not without hopes that, during your recess the last Summer, you have enlarged and completed your Observations, and that it will not be long before I shall have the agreeable office of handing them to the press, and therewith closing the Third Volume of the Archæologia.

Your obedient, humble servant, RICHARD GOUGH."

"DEAR SIR, *Paper Office, 29 March*, 1775.

"As I have now sent the whole of the Account of King Edward the First's Body to the Printer, I presume no time will be lost in printing it. It is with great thankfulness that I accept your offer of having a few copies printed off separately, to give to my friends — but I wish, if it is not too troublesome, that the Printer would contrive that *those copies* might begin on the first page of a sheet, so as to give the Dissertation a *detached appearance*. I am, with great truth and respect, dear Sir, your most faithful, humble servant, JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

"DEAR SIR, *Paper Office, 31 May*, 1776.

"Lord Hardwicke is very desirous of seeing your Drawing of the Paintings in the Rose Tavern, Temple Bar. If you could send them to his Lordship's house in St. James's Square, you would highly oblige him; or, if you send them to any place in London from whence you would have me fetch them, your directions shall be obeyed, upon signifying them to Mr. Topham, in a line directed to him at this Office. In either case, I will take care to return them to you safe. I mention your writing to Mr. Topham, instead of to me, because I shall, on Monday, go out of town for a few days. I am, with great truth and respect, dear Sir, your faithful, humble servant, JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

"SIR, *Whartons, 28 Oct.* 1776.

"Herewith I send you this short Sketch of the Lives of the several Heralds mentioned in your List. I wished to have sent it sooner, but a variety of avocations prevented my intentions. Fuller's Worthies, Anthony à Wood's Athenæ, and the second

* To examine the Body of King Edward I. See vol. III. pp. 6, 138. And see hereafter, pp. 611, 612.

volume of Mr. Anstis's Register of the Garter, will supply you with farther information as to many of the Heralds. My own Collections will furnish much more matter relative to several of them; and I should have been more copious, had you not hinted that such a short Account of each Herald as I had given of the Members of the original Antiquarian Society would be sufficient. If I can be farther assistant to your researches, please freely to command me. As you gave me only the initial letters of the Christian names of several of the Heralds you enquired after, I was puzzled when I met with two persons, Heralds, both of the same surname, but of different Christian names, each beginning with the same letter. Where this was the case, I have spoke of both persons. As there were several of the name of *St. George*, I have sent you some account of every one of the Heralds and Kings of Arms who bore that name, although your enquiring list extended to no more than two of them. JOSEPH AYLOFFE."

P. 755, l. 19, r. "There are likewise."

P. 756, l. 18, for "Cornwall," r. "Devonshire."

P. 758, l. 7. The parenthesis should end with "America."

P. 759, l. 19, r. "Foveran."

P. 760. The Rev. William Sellon was Curate of the united Parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, joint Evening Preacher at the Magdalen, and alternate Afternoon Lecturer of St. Andrew Holborn and St. Giles in the Fields. He died July 18, 1790, after a long and painful illness, attended with frequent returns of epilepsy; and was buried in the Church of St. James, Clerkenwell, where the following Epitaph is inscribed on a neat tablet on the Eastern wall: "Near this place lie the Remains (being the first deposited in the Vault underneath this Church) of the Rev. WILLIAM SELLON; who, with indefatigable industry, and the purest religious zeal, having devoted 33 years of his life to the respective duties of Curate and Minister of this Parish, died July 18, 1790, aged 60 years. As a Preacher, he gave to divine truth all the force of human eloquence; as a Man, he gave to the precepts of Christianity all the force of human example." Few Clergymen have possessed great Church preferment under the same circumstances as Mr. Sellon, who held 1300*l.* a year without any patron but popular adoption. His death called forth a number of expectants, whose respective friends engaged eagerly in the bustle of a canvass. This was more especially the case in Clerkenwell (which, though only denominated a curacy, with scarcely any endowment, is worth 500*l.* a year), where there was a strong opposition, and committees daily sitting. The Rev. James Davies was the successful candidate.

VOLUME IV.

P. 18, l. 33, r. "excusum."

P. 30, lines 31, 32, r. "absurdly expounded by the most"—"are made Guides both"—

P. 34.

P. 34. In Ben Jonson's "Staple of News," written in 1625, Cymbal says, "Nor shall the Stationer cheat upon the time by *buttering* over again." In a note to the Reader, Ben Jonson speaks of the *Times News* as a weekly cheat to draw money; and in the above passage he evidently alludes to *Nath. Butter*, the greatest News-monger of that age. He was the Editor of "The Courant, or Weekly News from Foreign Parts, 1621;" and in 1630, converting his weekly news into half-yearly volumes, published "The German Intelligencer;" and in 1631 "The Swedish Intelligencer." J. D.

Ibid. note. "I well remember seeing, very near 50 years ago, in a small collection of curiosities belonging to the Dissenting Academy at Hoxton, then under the superintendance of Dr. Rees, a Gazette, or Mercury, published at the approach of the Spanish Armada, and under the title printed "For the preventing of false Reports." J. BROWN.

P. 44, l. ult. for "puddle mads," r. "puddles made."

P. 47. The Author of *Mercurius Elencticus* thus describes himself, in "Epigrams, theological, philosophical, and romantic, in Six Books, by *J. Sheppard.*"

Lib. VI. Epigram XVI. "My Imprisonment in Whittington, for writing *Mercurius Elencticus.*

"Most strange it seems unto the vulgar rout,
That that which thrust me in should guard me out;
My soul 's with no engagement clogg'd, but thus
My gaining life struck dead *Elencticus.*"

P. 55, note, l. 23, r. "Dr. *Thomas* Manton."

P. 57, l. 10, r. "impertinence;" l. 37, r. "printing."

P. 61, l. 9, r. "put."

P. 62, l. 5. "Lord Hatton was the Hon. Charles Maitland of Hatton, the Heiress of which place he married, and thence took his title as one of the Lords of Session in Scotland. He was only brother to the Duke of Lauderdale, and was always considered as *particeps criminum* of the Duke, whom he succeeded as Earl (the Duke leaving no male issue), and carried on the family."—Mr. Blanchard, in the note, l. 4, was Sir Francis Child's predecessor. J. BROWN.

P. 64, art. 2. "I have now lying before me two old Prints, with a Letter-press 'Explanation' at bottom, representing 'The solemn mock Procession of the Pope, Cardinals, Jesuits, Friers, &c. through the City of London November 17, 1679', and '1680' (but nothing said about the Queen's *Coronation* Day in the first, though there is in the second — absurdly enough, because it did not take place, if my memory serve me, till the January after her *Accession).* The first Procession set out from Moorgate, proceeded to Bishopsgate, along Houndsditch to Aldgate, and from thence through Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, and Cheapside, to the Temple Gate, opposite Chancery-lane, in Fleet-street; the second set out from George's-yard without Whitechapel Bars, marched to Aldgate, and followed the steps of

of the former. When they arrived at their journey's end, the Effigies of his Holiness and all his Satellites were tumbled headlong into a great bonfire, which had been previously prepared for their reception." J. BROWN.

P. 78. "The Authors of 'The History of the Works of the Learned' have settled a correspondence beyond Sea, to have all the Foreign Journals of Learning transmitted to them as they are published, and all other curious pieces that can be conveyed by the post; and for larger volumes, they shall give such account of them as is transmitted by Foreign Journals. As to Books printed or re-printed in London, or in either of the Universities, unless trifling, shall, as speedily as they can, give an impartial account of them, and, as far as may be, in the Authors' own terms: and that not as Criticks, but Historians, unless in matters relating to an innovation in our Established Religion and Civil Constitution. They shall observe a medium betwixt tedious Extracts and superficial Catalogues; at the end insert an account of books in the press here and beyond Sea; and if any Gentleman will communicate to the Booksellers concerned an extract of his own work, &c. it shall faithfully be published." *Original Advertisement.*

P. 81. There is a slight difference in the two accounts of Mr. Jones; but the *Epitaph* is most likely to be correct, "Feb. 15, æt. 49." The *date* must have been "1705-6."

P. 83. "The Evening Post," which began Sept. 6, 1709, and "The General Post," which began July 19, 1711, were afterwards incorporated; and they have since continued, under the title of "The General Evening Post," to deserve, and to receive, the public approbation. — In like manner two Papers nearly coæval, "The St. James's Post," and "The St. James's Evening Post," which were both begun in 1715, were united by Mr. Baldwin in the present "St. James's Chronicle."

P. 86, note, l. 23, for "1655," r. "1665."

P. 88. "The Lay Monk" was by Sir Richard Blackmore; and ended Feb. 25, 1714-15.—"The Balm of Gilead" was printed by J. Mayo, and sold by Ferd. Burleigh.—"The High German Doctor" ended May 12, 1715.—"The Grumbler" was by Ducket.

P. 89. "The Censor" was by Lewis Theobald; and ended June 1, 1717.

P. 92. "Cato's Letters," by John Trenchard and Thomas Gordon, began in November 1720.—"Terræ Filius," by Nicholas Amherst, ended July 6, 1721.

P. 93, l. 22. Mr. Earbury, a Nonjuror, and author of several Practical Works, died Oct. 3, 1740.

Ibid. l. 28. The "True Briton" was by the Duke of Wharton.

P. 94. The "Plain Dealer" was by Aaron Hill and Wm. Bond.

P. 96, l. 5, r. "The Old Whig; or, Constant Protestant."—"The Champion" ended June 19, 1740.—Ibid. l. 11, r. "Old England; or, The Constitutional Journal."—"The Student" ended July 3, 1751.

"The Farthing Post, 1740" (Gent. Mag. vol. X. p. 558.)

P. 97, l. 5, for "July," r. "August."

P. 97.

P. 97. Additions to the List of Periodical Publications :

An exact Coranto, July 20, 1642.
Mercurius Aquaticus *, 1643.
Mercurius not Veridicus, nor yet Mutus; but Cambro, or honest Britannus, No. I. February 6, 1644.
Mercurius Cœlicus, by John Booker, 24 January 1644.
Mercurius Vapulans; or, Naworth stript and whipt, 4 Mar. 1644.
Mercurius Diutinus, No. II. February 10, 1646.
Packet of Letters, 26 June, 1646.
Mercurius Democritus †, No. I. April 21—28, 1659.
Another No. I. May 3—10, 1659.
The Man in the Moone, No. I. April 29, 1663.
Poetical Observator, 1702.
The Review, by De Foe, Feb. 19, 1704; ended in May 1713.
The British Apollo, Feb. 13, 1707-8; ended in March 1711.
The Re-Tatler, 1709.
The Condoler, 1709.
The Tory-Tatler, 1709.
The Tell-Tale, 1709.
The Tatling Harlot, Aug. 22, 1709.
The Whisperer, by Mrs. Jenney Bickerstaff, 1709.
The Monthly Amusement, by Hughes, November 1709.
Tit for Tat, by John Partridge, esq. March 2, 1709-10.
The Tatler, Anonymous, 1710.
Annotations on the Tatler, by W. Wagstaff [Oldisworth], 1710.
Harrison's Tatler, Jan. 13, 1710-11—May 19, 1711.
Tatler by Baker, Jan. 13, 1710-11.
The Tatler, published at Edinburgh, 1711.
The Rambler, 1712.
Mercator; or, Commerce Retrieved, 1713.
The Rhapsody, 1713.
The Historian, 1713.
Eighth Volume of Spectator ended Dec. 20, 1714.
The Spectator ‡, by W. Bond and Dr. George Sewel, No. I. January 3, 1714-15; ended August 3, 1715.
The Miscellany, 1715.
The Hermit, 1715.
The Surprize, 1715.
The Silent Monitor, 1715.
The Inquisitor, 1715.
The Pilgrim, 1715.
The Restorer, 1715.

* This formed "The Water-Poet's Answer to all that hath or shall be writ by Mercvrivs Britannicvs:" and intended as a partial reply to No. 16 of that work. The same Writer in the following year printed "No Mercvrivs Avlicvs," in reply to John Booker. See *Brit. Bibliographer*, I. 520.

† This title was used at different periods; and it seems doubtful if several of the other Mercurius's had not temporary revival, and recommenced the numerical number for each volume.

‡ A Fifth Edition of this spurious Spectator, with an engraved Title-page, appeared in 1726, as a Ninth Volume of the Spectator.

The

The Instructor, 1715.
Chit-Chat, 1716.
The Moderator, April 4, 1719.
The British Harlequin, Jan. 5, 1719-20.
The Muses' Gazette, No. I. March 12, 1719-20.
Mist's Journal, Selection from, 1722.
Pasquin, January 1723.
The Humourist, 1724.
The London Journal, 1726.
Essays on the Vices and Follies of the Times, 1726.
The Occasional Paper, No. II. February 1726.
The Craftsman, Dec. 5, 1726.
The Weekly Miscellany *, No. I. July 1727.
The Intelligencer, by Dr. Thomas Sheridan, 1728.
The Literary Journal, 1728.
The Touchstone, 1728.
The Weekly Medley, 1728.
Memoirs of the Society of Grub-Street, Jan. 8, 1729-30—1732.
The Speculatist, by Matthew Concanen, 1730.
The British Journal, 1731.
The Correspondent, 1731.
The Weekly Register, 1731.
Fog's Journal, Selections from, 1732.
The Comedian; or, Philosophical Enquiries, by T. Carte, 1732.
The Bee, by Eustace Budgell, 1733—1735.
Read's Journal, 1736.
The Weekly Miscellany, 1736.
The British Librarian, from January to June 1737 [by W. Oldys]; published by T. Osborne, 1738.
The Citizen, No. XVII. 1 June, 1739.
The Westminster Journal; or, New Weekly Miscellany, by Tho. Touchit, of Spring-gardens, Esq. No. XVII. 20 March, 1741-2.
The Coventry Mercury, published by Jopson, July 20, 1741.
The Meddler, No. I. January 1743-4.
The Female Spectator, by Eliza Haywood, April 1744—1746.
The Remembrancer, by James Ralph, 1745.
The Jacobite's Journal, by H. Fielding, Nov. 5, 1745.
Museum; or, Literary and Historical Register; No. I. 1746.
The Fool, July 20, 1746; ended Feb. 25. 1747.
The Parrot, by Mrs. Haywood, August 2, 1746.
The Ladies' Magazine, by Jasper Goodwill, of Oxford, 1749.
The Westminster Magazine, by Launcelot Pooer-struck, an Author, but no Esq.; weekly, in quarto, 1750.
The Tatler Revived, 1750.
The Covent-Garden Journal Extraordinary, No. I. 20 Jan. 1752.
The Public Advertiser, December 1, 1752.
The Magazine of Magazines (in which Gray's Elegy first appeared), about 1752.
The Magazine of Magazines, about 1752.

* By R. Bradley, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, &c.

The

The Protester, 1753.
The Dreamer, by Dr. William King, 1754.
Man, a Paper for ennobling the Species, Jan. 1—Dec. 31, 1755.
The Young Lady, No. I. January 1756.
The Prater, by Nicholas Babble, Esq. 1756.
The Centinel, by Dr. Franklin, about 30 numbers, 1757.
The Grand Magazine *, published by T. Kinnersly, Aug. 1, 1758.
The Royal Magazine; or, Gentleman's Monthly Companion, No. I. August 1, 1759.
Historical and Political Mercury, September 1759.
The Comptroller, in French and English, published by Pridden, No. I. September 20, 1759.
The Ladies' Magazine, published by Wilkie, No. I. October 1759.
The Bee, by Oliver Goldsmith, October 6, 1759.
The Impartial Review; or, Literary Journal, No. I. Nov. 1, 1759.
The Weekly Magazine; or, Gentleman and Lady's Polite Companion; by a Society of Gentlemen; No. I. Dec. 22, 1759.
The British Magazine; or, Monthly Repository for Gentlemen and Ladies, No. I. by T. Smollett, M. D. and others; Jan. 1, 1760.
The Public Ledger (News-paper) commenced about Jan. 12, 1760.
The Public Magazine, every other week, No. I. 26 Jan. 1760.
The Imperial Magazine, January 1760.
The Royal Female Magazine, January 1760.
The Musical Magazine, No. I. February 1, 1760.
The Universal Review; or, a Critical Commentary on the Literary Productions of these Kingdoms, No. I. March 1, 1760.
The Lady's Museum, consisting of a Course of Female Education, and Variety of other Particulars for the Information and Amusement of the Ladies; by the Author of "The Female Quixote" [Mrs. Lennox]; No. I. August 1, 1760.
The Friend, No. I. March 1760, twice a week.
The Monthly Melody, No. I. April 1, 1760.
The Christian's Magazine, edited by Dr. Dodd, June 1760.
The Visitor, by the Rev. Dr. Dodd, 1760.
The Citizen of the World, by Dr. Goldsmith, 1760.
The Gentleman's Journal, by Dr. Goldsmith, 1760.
The Protestant's Magazine, No. I. March 1, 1761.
The Lawyer's Magazine, No. I. April 1761.
The Mathematical Magazine, by G. Witchell, T. Moss, &c. No. I. April 1761.
The Genius, by George Colman, Esq. June 11, 1761.
The Court Magazine, No. I. October 1, 1761.
The Reasoner and Free Enquirer, No. I. October 17, 1761, once a week.
The Free Enquirer, No. I. October 17, 1761.
The Briton, May 29, 1762.
The North Briton, June 1762.

* This immediately succeeded the "Literary Magazine," which began in May 1756, and ended in July 1758; and which was avowedly supported by the pen of Dr. Johnson.

St. James's Magazine, by Robert Lloyd, A.M. No. I. Sept. 1762.
The Beauties of all the Magazines, 1762.
The Investigator, by Mr. Ramsey the Painter, 1762.
The Englishman, 1762.
The Moderator, 1762.
The Adviser, 1762.
The Contrast, 1762.
The Free Enquirer, 1762.
Terræ Filius, by George Colman, Esq. 1763.
The Scrutator, No. I. April 5, 1764.
The Court Miscellany, No. I. July 1765.
The Medley, 1766.
The Parliament Spy, No. I. November 1769.
The Freeholder, 1772.
The Batchelor, published at Dublin, 1773.
The Templar, by Mr. Samuel Paterson, 1773.
The Monthly Miscellany, 1773.
The Sentimental Magazine, 1773.
The Skeptic, or Unbeliever, No. I. October 1773.
The Lawyer's Magazine, 1773.
The St. James's Magazine, No. I. March 1774.
The Medical Magazine, No. I. January 1774.
The Gentleman, by Mr. G. Colman, July 10, 1775.
The Farmer's Magazine, 1776.
Essays Moral and Literary, by the Rev. Vicesimus Knox, D.D. 1777.
The British Miscellany, No. I. January 1779.
The Literary Fly*, No. I. 18 January 1779.
The Englishman, No. I. March 1779.
The Whig Magazine; or, Patriot Miscellany, No. I, May 1779.
The Foreign Medical Review, Part I. July 1779.
The Detector, 1780.
The Traiteur, No. I. November 1780.
Periodical Essays, by the Rev. Robert Nares (since Archdeacon o Stafford), No. I. December 2, 1780—No. X. February 3, 1781
The Reasoner, No. I. January 1, 1784.
The New Spectator, with the sage Opinions of John Bull† No. I. February 3, 1784.
The Miniature, April 23, 1784.
The County Magazine, No. I. quarto, January 1786.
The Microcosm, November 6, 1786.
Pharos, November 7, 1786.
The Humourist's Magazine, No. I. January 1787.
The Busy Body, January 2, 1787.
The Trifler, by Timothy Touchstone, May 31, 1788.
The Literary Magazine, and British Review, No. I. July‡ 178
Variety, (chiefly by Mr. Repton), 1788.
Winter Evenings, by Dr. Vicesimus Knox, 1788.

* Edited by the Rev. Herbert Croft (now Sir Herbert Croft, bart.)
† Probably edited by Mr. Horatio Robson.
‡ Concluded in June 1794, 12 vols.

Th

The Loiterer, by the Rev. James Austin, January 31, 1789.
The Attic Miscellany, No. I. October 1789 *.
The Speculator, by Nathan Drake, M. D. March 27, 1790.
The Bee, by Dr. John Anderson, December 22, 1790.
The Lawyer's and Magistrate's Magazine, published by E Bentley, begun 1791; discontinued 1794.
Monthly Extracts, No. 1. † September 1791.
The Grumbler, by Francis Grose, Esq. 1791.
The Patriot, Dublin, 1791.
The Patriot, London, 1792.
The Crisis, by Lord Mountmorres, 1792.
The Farrago, 1792.
The Country Spectator, by T. F. Middleton, October 9, 1792.
The Associator, No. . . . 13 December 1792.
The Indian Observer, by Hugh Boyd, Esq. September 9, 1793.
The Female Mentor, 1793—1798.
The Ranger, by the Hon. Martin Hawke and Sir Robert Vincent, Bart. January 1, 1794.
The Cabinet, every fortnight, No. I. October 1794.
The Sylph, September 22, 1795.
The Trifler, published at Edinburgh, 1796.
The Reaper, by Mr. Maude, of Wensley Dale, January 7, 1796.
The Eugenian (in Monthly Magazine), February 1796.
The Ghost, April 25—Nov. 16, 1796.
The Peeper, by John Watkins, LL.D. 1796.
The Lynx, 1796.
The Watchman, by Mr. Coleridge, 1796.
The Quiz, by a Society of Gentlemen, 1796.
The Medical Spectator, began Oct. 1, 1791; ended 1793.
Monthly Epitome, No. I. ‡ January 1797.
The Philanthropic, April 1797.
The Medley, April 1797.
The Repertory, 1797.
The Friend, 1797.
The Investigator, 1797.
The Four Ages, by Mr. William Jackson, 1797.
Literary Hours, by Dr. Drake, 1798.
The Weekly Register, No. I. April 1798.
The Anti-Jacobin Magazine and Review, No. I. July 1798.
The Ladies' Monthly Museum, No. I. July 1798.
The Philosophical Magazine, 1798.
The Historical, Biographical, Literary, and Scientifical Magazine, No. I. March 1799.
Literary Leisure, September 26, 1799; ended December 16, 1800.
The British Magazine, No. I. February 1800 §.

* Concluded in two volumes.
† Forms four volumes.
‡ Discontinued March 1806, nine volumes.
§ Discontinued at the end of the year.

*** *This* List of Periodical Publications *will be resumed in the Ninth Volume.*

P. 98. Of the Author of the "Icon Libellorum," the following particulars have been presented to the Publick by Mr. D'Israeli:

"Myles Davies and his Works are imperfectly known to the most curious of our Literary Collectors. His name has scarcely reached a few; the Author and his Works are equally extraordinary, and claim a right to be preserved in this Treatise on the Calamities of Authors. Our Author commenced printing a work, difficult, from its miscellaneous character, to describe, of which the volumes appeared at different periods. The early, and the most valuable volumes, were the first and second; they are a kind of bibliographical, biographical, and critical work, on English Authors. They all bear a general title of "Athenæ Britannicæ." Collectors — some years past — have sometimes met with a very curious volume intituled "Icon Libellorum," and sometimes the same book, intituled "A Critical History of Pamphlets." This rare book forms the first volume of the "Athenæ Britannicæ." The Author was Myles Davies, whose biography is quite unknown; he may now be his own biographer. He was a Welsh Clergyman, a vehement foe to Popery, Arianism, and Socinianism, of the most fervent loyalty to George I. and the Hanoverian Succession; a Scholar, learned in Greek and Latin, and skilled in all the modern languages. Quitting his native spot with political disgust, he changed his character in the Metropolis, for he subscribes himself "Counsellor at Law." In an evil hour he commenced Author, not only surrounded by his books, but with the more urgent companions of a wife and family; and with that child-like simplicity which sometimes marks the mind of a retired Scholar, we perceive him imagining that his immense reading would prove a source, not easily exhausted, for their subsistence. From the first volumes of his series much curious literary history may be extracted amidst the loose and wandering elements of this literary chaos. In his Dedication to the Prince he professes 'to represent writers and writings in a catoptric view.' The Preface to the second volume opens his plan — and nothing as yet indicates those rambling humours which his after-volumes exhibit. As he proceeded in forming these volumes, I suspect either that his mind became a little disordered, or that he discovered that mere Literature found but penurious patrons in 'the Few;' for, attempting to gain over all classes of society, he varied his investigations, and courted attention, by writing on law — physick — divinity — as well as literary topicks. By his account, 'The avarice of Booksellers, and the stinginess of hard-hearted Patrons, had driven him into a cursed company of door-keeping herds, to meet the irrational brutality of those uneducated, mischievous animals called Footmen, House-porters, Poetasters, Mumpers, Apothecaries, Attorneys, and such-like beasts of prey,' who were, like himself, sometimes barred up for hours in the menagerie of a great man's anti-chamber. In his Addresses to Doctors Mead and Freind he declares, 'My misfortunes drive me

me to publish my writings for a poor livelihood; and nothing but the utmost necessity could make any man in his senses to endeavour at it in a method so burthensome to the modesty and education of a Scholar.' In French he dedicates to George I.; and in the Harleian MSS. I discovered a long letter to the Earl of Oxford, by our Author, in French, with a Latin ode. Never was more innocent bribery proffered to a Minister! He composed what he calls *Strictura Pindaricæ* on the 'Mug-houses,' then Political Clubs; celebrates English Authors in the same odes, and inserts a political Latin drama, called 'Pallas Anglicana.' Mævius and Bavius were never more indefatigable! The Author's intellect gradually discovers its confusion amidst the loud cries of penury and despair." For farther particulars of this extraordinary writer, and of his hard fate, see the "Calamities of Authors," vol. I. pp. 67—80.

P. 113, note, l. 5. Dr. Charles Elstob died suddenly in Canterbury Cathedral, during divine service, Nov. 18, 1721.

P. 122, l. 6, r. "Dr. Thomas Marshall."

Ibid. note, l. 7, read "elucubratum."

P. 141, l. 3. "A spiritual person, as I suppose the Master of Baliol College was in 1451, could never be the *acknowledged* ancestor of any man." J. Brown.

P. 142, l. 28, 29, r. "Διονυσιου οικουμενης."

P. 160. Mr. Richard Williamson, Bookseller, died in January 1737. He was Deputy Receiver-general of the Post-office Revenue, and Clerk of the mis-sent and mis-directed Letters.

P. 190. "The Historical Register was indeed begun with 1715-16; but in the year 1724 the Publishers, that their publication might start fair, and begin with the Accession of the Hanoverian Family, published two volumes (afterwards bound together) containing a History of Public Events during the first Seventeen Months of the Reign of King George. The two following articles, copied from the Chronological Diary at the end, may throw some *light* upon the *desiderata* in this page:

"1714-15, January 13. This day, between 4 and 5 o'clock P.M. the boy of one Walker, who kept a small gun-powder shop near Bear Quay in Thames-street, between the Custom-House and Billingsgate, being in an upper room with a light, and making rockets and squibs, unwarily set fire to the gun-powder, upon which the house blew up. The wind being very high, the fire soon spread from that house to others towards Billingsgate, and backward towards the warehouses on the quays; did great damage there; crossed the way to the North side of Thames-street, and burnt up Water-lane and the back part of Harp-lane to Tower-street, taking Bakers' Hall and the Trinity-House in its destructive career; which, about 5 o'clock the next morning, was stopt in Tower-street, over-against Mark-lane. Above 120 houses were either burnt or blown up; and great quantities of sugar, oil, wine, and other rich goods and merchandize, were consumed and destroyed. The loss was computed at above 500,000*l.*;

500,000*l.*; and above 50 persons perished in the flames, or were buried in the ruins of houses."—"16. Died Robert Nelson, esq. a gentleman of great parts, learning, and virtue, author of several books; but the most celebrated of his composures is "A Treatise of the Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England." J. BROWN.

P. 199, note, l. 1, 2. The *second* volume of Dr. Grabe's Septuagint was not published till 1719; the other dates are right.

Ibid. l. 5, for "grandson," r. "son."

P. 215, l. 35, r. "angels."—P. 223, l. 1, r. "N° VII."

P. 226. "Dr. Charles Ashton.—Of this distinguished Scholar, whose name occurs so frequently, and who seems to have been too much neglected by our Biographers, the following statement of the birth, family connexions, &c. &c. may probably not be unacceptable:—Dr. Ashton was born at Bradway, a small hamlet of the parish of Norton in Derbyshire, where his father resided many years. His baptism is recorded in the Parish Register of Norton 25 May 1665. He was respectably descended. His grandfather, Robert Ashton, of Stony-Middleton, esq. was high Sheriff of the County of Derby in the year in which this his grandson was born. His father was an Esquire at a time when that title was not so indiscriminately applied as at present; and it is thought was in the Commission of the Peace. His mother was Dorothy Wood, daughter of Robert Wood, of Monk Tryston, in the county of York, gent.; a family now represented by Sir Francis Linley Wood, of Hunsworth, bart. and by Sir George Wood, knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

"Robert Ashton and Dorothy Wood were married at Royston on the 4th February 1653-4. They lived together 62 or 63 years. They had twelve children, all of whom, except the eldest, were registered at Norton. In the latter part of their lives this venerable couple seem to have removed into the parish of Darfield. In the church of that parish lie their remains; and on a plain but handsome stone affixed against one of the pillars of the South aile is the following inscription, probably from the pen of Dr. Charles Ashton:

'ROBERTUS ASHTON de Bradway in Com. Derb. Armiger,
Vir in primis integer, probus, piusque,
Octoginta quinque annorum muneribus fideliter perfunctus,
Mercedem Domino gloriosam expectans hic requiescit.
Veni, Domine Jesu.
Obiit Feb. 9. A. D. 1716.
Cum marito DOROTHEA, virtutibus
pariter ac mutuo ei amore conjunctissima,
hic in Christo simul dormit; ut, vocante demùm Christo,
ad cœleste illud consortium simul resurgat.
Obiit 21° die Martii, A. D. 1721, ætatis suæ 86.'

"The whole Family seem indeed to have been unusually blessed with the patriarchal blessing.

"Among the papers of the late John Wilson, of Broomhead, esq. an old Correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, I found a me-

a memorandum, of which the following is a transcript. It might possibly have been communicated to Mr. Wilson by his friend and correspondent Dr. Pegge:

'On the 12th of July, 1744, was christened at Whittington near Chesterfield a son of Mr. Arthur Bulkley of that place, and of Jane his wife, when the following persons by their representatives were sponsors:

'Edward Downes, of Worth in Cheshire, esq. the infant's great, great, great, great uncle.

'*Dr. Ashton, Master of Jesus College, Cambridge*, and his brother Mr. Joseph Ashton of Surrey-street in the Strand, the infant's great, great, great uncles.

'Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, of Barnsley in Yorkshire, the infant's great, great, great, great aunt.

'Mrs. Jane Wainwright, of Middlewood-hall in Yorkshire, the infant's great, great grandmother. And

'Mrs. Dorothy Green, of the same place, the infant's great grandmother.—The infant has a mother, grandmother, great grandmother, and great great grandmother, all now living'." J. H.

P. 241, l. 21, r. "B. A. 1677; M. A. 1684; B. D. 1709."

Ibid. l. 27, r. "1688."

P. 245. "In the Memoir of Dr. Humphrey Gower, Master of St. John's, it is stated that he was born at Dorchester. I have some reason to doubt this. The connexion of his father Mr. Stanley Gower with that town did not commence till 1650, when he was presented to the Rectory of the Holy Trinity, as appears in Hutchins's 'Dorset.' Now Dr. Humphry Gower was born about 1638. At that time his father was Rector of Brampton-Bryan in Herefordshire, and resident on his living. He came up to London on being appointed one of the Assembly of Divines. Some account of Mr. Stanley Gower may be found in a MS Life of Mr. Thomas Pierson, who was his predecessor in the rectory of Brampton-Bryan, Lansdown MSS. in the British Museum, 761, fol. 147. I have many other particulars of the life of this Divine. He wrote the very singular Memoir of Richard Rothwell, published by Clarke in his Lives of Modern English Divines; one whom Mr. Gower seems to have made a model for himself. There is also in print a Sermon or two of this Mr. Gower's, in the worst taste of the age." J. H.

P. 248, l. 20, strike out "1727."

P. 250, l. 12, for "Kishton," r. "Rishton;" *i. e.* Henry Rishton, B. A. 1710; M. A. 1714.

P. 251, l. 11, r. "Mons. Sebastian Le Nain."

P. 254, l. 6 from bott. r. "vernaculam."

P. 261. Mrs. Astell died at Chelsea, May 24, 1731.

P. 272. The following is a copy of the admission of Ralph Markland, M. A. (the father of Jeremiah Markland) into Jesus College, Cambridge, extracted from the Register of that College:

"1679, June 17. Petrus Catterall, Filius Thomæ Catterall, de Crook in Agro Lancastriensi, Generosi, et Radolphus Markland,

land, filius Radolphi Markland, de Wigan in eadem Civitate Generosi, examinati, et approbati, admissi sunt in Comminas inferiores sub eorum Tutore Mr° Crompton."

The poem intituled "Pteryplegia; or, The Art of Shooting Flying," is erroneously attributed to *Ralph* Markland; it was undoubtedly written by Abraham Markland, D. D. of St. John's College, Oxford.

Dr. Abraham Markland was twice married. By his first wife, Catharine daughter of Edward Pitt, of Stratfield Say, co. Dorset, he had one son, George, who died in 1722, aged 44. By the second wife, Elizabeth . . . . . , he had also one son, Abraham, born June 19, 1705, who died an infant.

On a flat grave-stone in the Chancel of St. Cross:

H. S. E.
Optima fœmina
CATHARINA Filia EDVARDI PITT,
de Stratfieldseâ Armigeri,
Conjux ABRA. MARKLAND, S. T. P.
Eccl. Cath. Wint. Prædendarii,
et hujusce Domûs Magistri;
Quæ ad sacram synaxin festinans,
humanæ pietatis pertæsa,
ad cœlestem se contulit,
Morte subitâ, nec tamen improvisâ,
Non tam apoplexiâ, quam ecstasi correpta,
Suavem, ac humilem, castam, ac pudicam,
Magnam, ac nobilem, piam, ac divinam
animam efflavit A. D. MDCXCV.
[Arms of *Markland*, impaling *Pitt*.]

On two lozenge-shaped white stones:

1. ABRAHAMUS ABRAHAMI MARKLAND
et ELIZABETHÆ Conjugis filius
Nat. Jan. XIX } MDCCV.
Denat. Mar. XXIV }

2. H. S. E. GEORGIUS MARKLAND
ABRA. MARKLAND Filius natu maximus.
Obiit anno ætatis XLIV; anno Domini MDCCXXII.

P. 277, l. 1, for "folio," r. "quarto."

P. 285, note, l. 8. "*Contemned* the House of Commons." Dr. Musgrave asserted, but gave no "proof" of his "assertion," that the Peace was procured by Bribery." E. J.

P. 287, note, l. 18, r. "jam."—P. 288, note, l. 4, r. "arthritis."

P. 303, l. 22, r. "μηχάνηματα."

Ibid. note, l. 2. The application was from "the Clergy of the Established Church and the Two Professions of Law and Physick."

P. 306. "All came to nothing in nine or ten months, by the death of Miss Jolland (see vol. III. p. 232). His conduct and will were arraigned in Gent. Mag. vol. LV. p. 290; defended, p. 339. Who is *B. P.*? Mr. Le Blanc thought *Barrow Parson*; but I know nothing of it. Qu. *Beilby Porteus*? Hardly. It should have come from some of the Legatees." T. F.

Pp. 308,

Pp. 308, 9, r. thrice "Luke *ii.* 35;" the first time, "ρομφαια."

P. 333, l. 6 from bott. r. "those *who* have written."

P. 354. "Mr. Markland's quotation from Horace seems strangely perverted. It occurs in 2 Epist. xx. 31. *Nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce, duri.* And among the *Conjecturæ Bentl.* at the end of Sandby's Edition, printed by Bettenham 1749, stands *olea* for *oleam.* But surely the *intra* and *extra* are unaccountably transposed." J. Brown.

P. 358, l. 8 from bott. r. "ενωπιον."

P. 363. Richard Lloyd, of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1679; M. A. 1683; was elected Head *M*aster of Shrewsbury School in 1687, and resigned in 1723.

P. 368, l. 19, r. "Sherborniana," as referring to Robert Sherborne, Bishop of Chichester 1508—1536.

P. 370, l. 18, r. "silu*i*ssent."

P. 373, l. 7, the Stanzas eulogise fifteen Poets.

Ibid. note. Qu. "Leviniæ?"

P. 375, l. 1, strike out the second "her."

P. 379, l. 12, strike out the first "it."

P. 404, l. penult. r. "propi*u*s."

P. 416, l. 30, r. "genitivo."

P. 423, l. 29, r. "extraxerat;" and l. 38, r. "Mœsicæ."

P. 440, l. 9. "Mary Browne, of Arlsey in Bedfordshire, second wife of Col. John Lee, brother to Sir Thomas Lee, bart. to Sir William, Lord Chief Justice of England, and to Sir George, Dean of the Arches. She was afterward married to Col. Schutz, under whose name you meet with her again in p. 468, l. 11 from bottom." J. Brown.

P. 457, l. 4, for "220," r. "250."

P. 460. "One of Bp. Mawson's Nieces was married to Thomas D'Oyly, LL.D. Archdeacon of Lewes, Prebendary of Ely, and Vicar of St. Peter's, St. Alban's, who died January 27, 1770, leaving three sons: 1. Matthias, also Archdeacon of Lewes, who married Miss Poughfer, of Kensington Square, and is the father of George D'Oyly, B.D. Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge; 2. Thomas, late Vicar of St. Peter's, St. Alban's, now of Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, and Chaplain to the King, who married Miss Rushbroke, of Suffolk; 3. ——, late a General Officer." J. Brown.

P. 462, note, r. "Wrotham Park, Middlesex." There is a similar inscription in the Church of Southill, Bedfordshire.

P. 471. Dean Milles was elected F. R. S. April 1, 1742.

P. 473, l. 1, r. "Oct. 30."—— Of Dean Milles's sons it was *Thomas*, not *John*, of Lincoln's Inn; Fellow of All Soul's. They were educated at Eton.

P. 495, l. 28, r. "grandsons."

P. 508. The following Letter was addressed to Dr. Ducarel:

"I have just heard from Mr. Ames. If you see him, pray thank him for his last present. I shall think myself much bound to contribute all I can towards his work, though I fear it

it is but little. I do not in the least question his accuracy, but rather my own judgment: however, in my way of thinking, in his Catalogue of English Printers, p. 3, under O, instead of '1478. At Oxford, who?' it should be '1468, at Oxford, who?' Nor do I know why he omitted Frederick *Corsells*, or *Corsellis*. I should be obliged to him for an exact copy, if easily come at, of the third Inscription published by Mr. Maittaire a few years ago, under the title of 'Appendix ad Marmora Oxoniensia,' now in the hands of Sir Hans Sloane. It begins thus, ΥΠΟΒΟΑΗΣ ΑΝΤΑΠΟΔΟΣΕΩΣ, and is a very short one. If I remember, it went through Mr. Ames's hands, which is the reason of my giving him this trouble. I am, &c. J. TAYLOR."

P. 516, l. 18, "1500," probably "15,000."

P. 536. Miles Gale, M. A. cousin-german of Dr. Thomas Gale (Dean of York, father of the learned Antiquaries Roger and Samuel Gale), was Rector of Kighley from 1680 to 1720; and his Epitaph is here subjoined, "out of respect to a name which every Antiquary hears with pleasure."

"H. S. E.
(una cum piâ et devotissimâ Matre suâ)
Corpus MILONIS GALE, Trin. Coll. Cantab. A. M.
hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris:
qui per annos 41 innoxiè et pacificè vixit, nemini inimicus.
Concionando frequens:
Ecclesiam et Pastoris Domum in multis ornavit suo sumptu.
Natus in Aulâ de Farnley juxta Leeds, Junii 19, 1647.
Ob. 3° Januarii, 1720, ætatis suæ 74.
Conde tibi tumulum, nec crede hæredis amori."

Whitaker's History of Craven, p. 146.

Ibid. In note †, r. "at Accomb Grange, two miles and a half from York, and in the Ainstey of that City, 1590."

P. 542, l. 22, and note, r. "Impington:" l. 23, "*four* sons."

P. 547, add, "A Copy of an antient Chirograph or Conveyance of a Sepulchre, cut in marble, lately brought from Rome, and now in the possession of Sir Hans Sloane, with some Observations on it by Roger Gale, Esq." is in Phil. Trans. No. 441, p. 211.—The name of Mr. S. Gale was in Peck's "Stanford" as contributor of the Plate of the Bishop of Elphin's Seal.

P. 554, note, l. 3, r. "M. P. for North Allerton."

P. 559, l. 18, r. "neither of these *was*."

P. 567, l. 4, r. "1637;" see his death in p. 568.

P. 580, note, l. 3, r. "1723."

P. 581. Mr. William Richardson died at Dagenham in Essex, in May 1788. His widow is living, and enjoys the office of Housekeeper at Stationers Hall.

P. 594, note, l. 3, for "Westmoreland," r. "Cumberland"

P. 596. Anne surviving daughter of Mr. Samuel Richardson lived some years at Stratford in Suffolk (near Dedham, Essex), and was buried in the church-yard there. The following inscription to her memory is in the church-yard of that parish:

"ANNE

"ANNE RICHARDSON,
last remaining daughter of the celebrated Author of
Clarissa, Pamela, and Sir Charles Grandison,
ob. 27 Dec. 1803, æt. 66."

P. 599, l. 4, r. "Modbury."

P. 605, note, l. 4, for "1692,' r. "1699.'"

P. 609, note. "The story about some Maniacks wanting to boil their Doctor, in hope of making their broth better, I have always heard told of Monro; but, if there be any truth in it, certainly the officers of the house will not much like to own such extravaganzas." J. BROWN.

P. 611, note. "The Act for regulating Private Mad-houses was, no doubt, well designed, and may possibly have had some good effects; but I fancy it wants improvements to render it efficient, the intention of it being, I fear, too often frustrated by their Keepers knowing beforehand when they will be visited, &c. &c. I never before heard of the new St. Luke's Hospital paying such an enormous ground-rent; but I think I heard, when it was built, that the building cost more than half as much again as is here mentioned, but that, in so good a state were their finances, that they were as rich when all was paid for as before they began. Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls, left them 30,000*l.* by a Will little better than a nuncupative one, when he was scarcely sane of mind; but, being generally supposed to be a natural son, and having no relations, the Will was never contested." J. BROWN.

P. 612. Sir George Young's son (now Sir Samuel Young) was created a Baronet Sept. 25, 1813.

P. 613, note, l. 4, r. "two sons and four daughters." See Betham, loc. citat.

Ibid. "George Cheselden the Physician married my aunt Hannah Ashby. The other brother was, I think, an idle chap." T.F.

Pp. 616, 730. "I have no reason to consider the Bone in St. Alban's Abbey as gigantic. I do not know that it is longer, though I apprehend it is a good deal stouter, than mine. The tale they tell of it is, that it is the Thigh-bone of a Major Broadbank, who was shot for desertion under Cromwell." J. BROWN.

P. 622. "Mr. Cheselden must have died very rich, for, besides his places, he insisted, I think, on 500*l.* for cutting for the stone. A Country Gentleman, from whom he refused to take less, got into an Hospital, and when he left it put a Bank-bill of 100*l.* into a charity-box." T. F.

Ibid. note. "Cheselden would hurry out of the room as soon as he had done, from sickness.—At Figg's Amphitheatre they fought with broad swords. A Fencing-school (qu. the French term?) doth not shock: No bloodshed or danger." T. F.

Ibid. "Williamina *Dorothy* is said to be the only daughter of Mr. Cheselden, and to have married Charles Cotes, M. D.; but in the Inscription she is called W^na *Deb.* Cotes. Which is correct?" D. A. Y.—Most probably the Inscription.

Ibid.

Ibid. "The Plan of *Fulham Bridge* was drawn by Mr. Cheselden, Surgeon of Chelsea Hospital; who, in his profession, acquired the greatest reputation; and by the skill displayed in this useful piece of architecture has shewn the affinity that exists between the Sciences." *Faulkner's History of Fulham*, p. 6.

P. 625. "I believe you will find that Mr. Wortley Montagu and all the dignified Members of the Family always wrote their name without an *e* at the end; nor is there the smallest occasion for it in any point of view.—The first Edward Wortley Montagu was only surviving son of the Hon. Sidney Montagu (second son of Edward first Earl of Sandwich), by Anne daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Wortley, of Wortley in Yorkshire, whose great estate he inherited, and assumed his name. Edward Montagu, of Sandleford, Berks, &c. esq. whom E. W. M. mentions in your narrative as his cousin, was eldest surviving son of the Hon. Charles Montagu, fifth son of the abovesaid first Earl of Sandwich, and married Elizabeth Robinson, cousin to the Lord Primate of Ireland (created Lord Rokeby), to whom he left all his property in fee; and she, passing by all *his* relations, left it, and her husband's name, to her own nephew Matthew Robinson, brother to the present Lord Rokeby." J. Brown.

P. 635, note 1. "It is very unlikely that Taaffe should be a Member of Parliament, as I never heard of any body of the name who was not a Catholick." J. Brown.

P. 654, l. 32, r. "Casino."

P. 670. In the Quarto Volume of Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts, 1785," are Two learned Disquisitions "on the Land of Goshen," by Mr. Costard and Mr. Bryant, written in the year 1767.—As Mr. Bryant's Letter was not originally intended for the press, I requested that learned Writer's permission to use it; which he thus obligingly granted:

"Mr. Bryant does not know how to refuse Mr. Nichols the request he makes, to print his Answer to Mr. Costard's Letter, though that Answer is a very imperfect sketch of his notions upon the subject. He however submits it to Mr. Nichols; and begs that he would have those alterations, which Mr. Bryant had made, attended to. If there should arise any doubt about any article, he should be glad to see the copy again before it is for the last time committed to the press. But, if Mr. Nichols understands plainly Mr. Bryant's corrections, there will be no occasion for that trouble. The sheets did not arrive till last night. Mr. Bryant begs that his Letter may not be printed without the alterations above specified.—*Cypenham, Wednesday noon.*"

The two following Letters were addressed to Mr. Gough:

"Sir, *Cypenham, June* 12, 1779.

"I have formerly suggested some few alterations in the Original of the New Testament, but have never committed them to writing. In a fortnight I purpose being in town; and should any of them worth mentioning occur to me, I will call upon you and give you proper information. I am, Sir,

"Your obedient, humble servant, Jacob Bryant."

"Mr.

"Mr. Bryant has transmitted to Dr. Douglas a Vocabulary of the Zingara or Gipsy Language, with a List of such of the Words as accord with others in the native Persic, or in the Persic of Indostan, and in other Languages. This, with Mr. Bryant's Letter, will be read before the Society on the 7th of April. Mr. Brereton and Mr. Topham have advised Dr. Douglas to acquaint Mr. Gough that such a communication is in readiness; and, as it will be very desirable to have it published in the same volume with Mr. Marsden's paper on this subject, to request the favour of Mr. Gough to know whether he can find room for it, in case the Council should direct it to be printed, which there can be no doubt of.—*Amen Corner, Mar.* 22, 1785."

P. 671. I have reason to know that Gilbert Wakefield was *not* the Author of the Answer to Mr. Bryant, which (in the Extract from Gent. Mag. l. 19) is somewhat too hastily characterized.

P. 673. "Bp. Horsley never was at Westminster School." V.

P. 690, l. penult. r. "cœmeterio."

P. 693, l. 7 from bott. r. "obruerent."

P. 705. Add to Dr. Ducarel's Letters to Mr. Walpole:

"Sir, *Doctors Commons, Sept.* 9, 1762.

"Since I had the honour of waiting upon you, Mr. Blennerhasset has acquainted me that you had some thoughts of being in town for a few days next week. As the weather is still pretty warm, if it is agreeable to you to see the Lambeth Library this year, I will, with great pleasure, wait upon you there any morning next week which you shall appoint, between 12 and 3 o'clock.—Though it seems almost impossible to make any additions to your immense Treasure of Antiquities, yet I cannot help acquainting you that the two following curiosities are to be disposed of—1. an antient beautiful Candlestick (from some church in Kent), inlaid with gold and silver, with several inscriptions in characters of the XIIth century; 2. an antient Pix Box, with Jesus on the cross and the twelve Apostles finely enameled, and quite perfect. They belong to Mr. Carmey (who lives near Ranelagh House at Chelsea), who will wait upon you with them whenever you please. I have not seen these curiosities, and therefore can only send you the account he gave me of them this morning. I have the honour to remain, &c. A. C. Ducarel."

The following Letter was addressed to Mr. Allan:

"Sir, *Strawberry-hill, Dec.* 9, 1776.

"As I have not the satisfaction of being acquainted with you, I must think myself very particularly obliged by your present of the two fine and very like Prints of Bishop Trevor, and beg you will be pleased to accept my sincere thanks. If you ever happen to pass this way, I shall be extremely glad to shew you the Collection you have so handsomely adorned, and to have an opportunity in person of assuring you how gratefully I am, Sir, your most obliged and obedient humble servant, Hor. Walpole."

P. 706, l. 45. The Portrait here noticed as scarce was that of Elizabeth daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury,

bury, and relict of Henry Gray, seventh Earl of Kent. She was sister to Alathea Countess of Arundel. There goes under her name a book intituled "A choice Manuall of rare and select Secrets in Physick and Chirurgery, by the right honourable Countess of Kent, late deceased. The 12th edition, 1659," 12mo. But her being an Author was the least part of her character; she was a lady of uncommon virtue and picty. She died, at her house in White Fryars, Dec. 3, 1651; leaving her house and a considerable fortune to the celebrated Mr. Selden, who was her executor, and who died in the same house, Nov. 30, 1654. See Mr. Granger's Biographical History, 1775, vol. II. p. 374; who is, however, wrong in supposing the friend of Mr. Selden to be a different person.

P. 714, l. 6, r. "additions;" l. 8, r. "*Mr.* Lightfoot."

P. 716, l. 3, r. "Lord Roos."

P. 717. "Mr. Strode was grandson of Samuel Strode, a South-sea Broker in the year 1720, whose son married the daughter of James Earl of Salisbury, by whom he was father of William, next heir in blood to the Salisbury Family — of the Rev. James, who married, and left sons and daughters — and of a daughter, who died unmarried. William married first the Widow of John Granger Leman, to whom Mrs. Alie Leman, the last of the Leman Family, left the Leman estate (and he assumed the name of Leman), consisting of the Parish of Northaw, of three or four Streets in Goodman's Fields, and of Warboys in Huntingdonshire. Having no issue, he bequeathed it to his Widow for life, with reversion to Mr. Strode, who, as I have mentioned, married the Widow, and thus came into the immediate possession. As to the circumstance of "not appropriating any part of its produce to his own use, paying rent for the house," &c. &c. this is the first time the Country has ever heard of it. That Mr. Strode, however, as well as both his Wives, were respectable and amiable persons, all who knew them will be ever ready to testify. Mr. Strode, at an expence, it is said, of not less than 30,000*l.* re-built the Parish Church, and so adorned it with carving in wood, that, as the late venerable old Minister, the Rev. John Heathfield, said to me, "it will require a House-maid to keep it clean;" — and then added 20 or 30*l.* to the Minister's poor stipend of 100*l.* Within its walls he was *not* buried, but in the vault belonging to the House of Ponsborne in Hatfield Church. In the month of October last his Lady departed this life also. At his death he bequeathed the whole Leman Estate, not to his own Family, nor to any Branches of the old Family of Leman, but to the Heirs of the above-named John Granger, his Legator.—There has perhaps never been an instance of an Estate selling at so high a price as that of Northaw has done. It never produced to Mr. Strode more than 1700*l.* a year, and was sold in Chancery for about 207,000*l.*; and it has been supposed that the Estates in Goodman's Fields and at Warboys may perhaps fetch about 180,000*l.* more."

P. 717,

P. 717, l. 16, strike out "April 12, 1764."

P. 718. General Joseph Sabine was M. P. for Berwick 1727.

P. 721. On a black marble in Ely Cathedral: "Under this marble are deposited the remains of MARY KEENE, wife of EDMUND Bishop of this Diocese, daughter of Launcelot Andrews (of the City of London, Esq.) who departed this life on the 24th day of March 1776, in the 49th year of her age. Unfeigned piety and humility, with the most extensive charity towards the various distresses of her fellow-creatures, were the distinguishing virtues of this amiable woman."

P. 730. Dr. Battie had by his second wife a daughter Anne, who married Robert Penning, of Palgrave in Suffolk, gent. where she died Jan. 6, 1725, aged 57 years, and was buried in the church-yard there, leaving Anne, only daughter and heiress.

VOLUME V.

P. 1, l. 18, r. "1691-2."

P. 5, l. 16, add "M. P. for Aldborough, Suffolk."

P. 6. "On the Invitation to the Epigrammatists made by Mr. Edward Cave, the Printer of the Gentleman's Magazine, 1734:

"The Psalmist to a *Cave* for refuge fled,
And vagrants follow'd him for want of bread;
Ye happy Bards! would you with Plenty dwell,
Fly to that best of *Caves* in *Clerkenwell.*"

P. 18, l. 14, r. "*last* Session."

P. 85, l. 28. "Nepos" is here manifestly used for "Nephew"—a sense in which I believe no Classic Writer *ever* used it." J. BROWN.

P. 92. "The Rev. Dr. Freind, brother to the famous Physician," died April 15, 1745. Gent. Mag. vol. XV. p. 220.

P. 98, note, l. 4, r. "April 26, 1740."

P. 99, note, l. 10. "Robert Freind, esq. died Jan. 20."

P. 104, l. 21, r. "*an* elegant."

P. 176, l. 2, r. "Vol. II. p. 65;" l. 5, r. "Lyons."

P. 179, l. 31, for "fifth;" r. "sixteenth."

P. 183, l. 7, for "1488," r. "Mediol. 1483;" l. 15, "Linacre."

P. 193, l. 23, r. "Deliciæ."

P. 196, l. 7. "Surely it would have been better to have given the Family its true name, *Estienne.*" J. BROWN.

P. 202, l. 18, 19, for "4to, 1545," r. "folio, 1536, 1538."

P. 203, l. 21, r. "MDXVI."

P. 206, l. 5, r. "primitiv*a*rum;" l. 38, "Dictionaries."

P. 228, l. 3 from bott. for "1676," r. "Dec. 24, 1766;" and add, "and, hearing of your Defence against Leland, they have written to me to desire me to send it to them to translate."

P. 233, l. 10, r. "1703."

P. 242, l. 34, r. "Stores of Knowledge."

P. 254. Sir Andrew Fountain was appointed Vice Chamberlain to the King June 27, 1727, and Warden of the Mint July 14.

P. 263, l. 11 from bott. r. "*Lord* James Beauclerk."

P. 264,

P. 264, note. "Mr. Herbert lived, and I believe died, at Cheshunt, Herts." J. BROWN.

P. 277, l. 19, r. "1782."—P. 284, l. ult. r. "lætus."

P. 285, l. 7, r. "to the Hon. Philip Yorke, afterwards second Earl of Hardwicke."—Ibid. note, l. 19, r. "robbed."

P. 297, l. 12, *dele* "slip."—P. 316. N. Heyrick was only "M.A."

P. 327, note *. "I do not believe that Sir Francis Child ever obtained any higher title than that of Knight; and, as a proof of it, the Childs here mentioned, who, I apprehend, were his sons, are called only Esquires. I suspect that *Francis*, l. 7, is a mistake for *Samuel*; see Dr. Lort's note at the bottom." J. BROWN.

P. 327, note, l. 4, r. "Neapolitan."—P. 338, note §, r. "1691."

P. 348, l. 10, for "Hugh," r. "Henry."

Ibid. note, l. 25, r. "Hugh father of the third lord."

P. 353, l. 11, for "200," r. "1200*l.*" See Introduction to Archæologia, p. xxxv.

P. 366, l. 4, r. "1759;" l. 9, r. "17th;" l. 14, r. "Græme."

P. 367, l. 39, r. "Deputy Earl Marshal."

P. 369, l. ult. r. "Natale Solum."

P. 372, note, l. 2, add "who has since become a Baronet by the death of his father."

P. 386, l. 20. Mr. Martin died March 7; see the Epitaph.

P. 388, l. 16. "But in that time [1771] fell Tom Martin's Collections; all of which if any man had bought, he might have formed a noble collection in one minute." T. F.

P. 405. "Was Dr. Middleton born at Richmond or York? The Text says one, and the Note the other." J. BROWN.

P. 406, l. 21, for "Oak Morris," r. "Mount Morris."

P. 419. Mr. Thomas Gordon obtained the office of a Commissioner of the Wine Licence Office; and died July 28, 1750. *(Correct this in vol. I. p. 709.)*

P. 422, l. 16, r. "eldest grand-daughter to his first wife."

P. 423, first note, r. "two parts of that duty, and of that consolation, on supplication," &c.

P. 429, l. 1. Mr. North was "Vicar of Codicote, and Curate of Welwyn."—P. 469, l. penult. for "were," r. "was."

P. 477, note, l. 13, r. "Europe."

P. 483, r. "dans *le* Departement."

P. 486. "What means M. C. R.?" Member of the College of Rheims?" J. BROWN.

P. 498, first note, l. 4, r. "May 17, 1723."

P. 525, l. 4 from bott. r. "Dissertatio historica."

P. 529, l. 5, r. "Arley Hall."

P. 534. Matthew Concanen, esq. was appointed Attorney-general of Jamaica, Jan. 30, 1732.

P. 568, l. 4 from bott. for "William-Henry," r. "George-William."

P. 601, l. 4 from bott. r. "1752."

P. 622. Ralph Allen, the nephew, died Aug. 30, 1777.

P. 639, note, l. 22, r. "still nearer."

*** When

*** When I had thus far arranged the article of "Additions and Corrections," I was honoured by a series of interesting Letters from GEORGE HARDINGE, Esq.; who, having perused a considerable part of the preceding Volumes with attention, communicated the result of his observations. I cannot, therefore, resist the temptation of setting aside, at present, all other Corrections and Additions, that those of Mr. HARDINGE, so authentic, so characteristic, and so related, may be detached and preserved apart. I have that Gentleman's permission to copy them; and it would be unjust, not only to him, but also to my Readers, were I not faithfully to give them in his own words.

"DEAR SIR, *Grove, near Sevenoaks, Kent,* May 24, 1813.

"At this place, created by an *Angel Mother**, and at present inhabited by two unmarried Sisters, I have been told, accidentally, of your new work on the '*Literary Authors of the Eighteenth Century,*' described as one of the most interesting and most entertaining works that ever appeared. I long to borrow it, if you will entrust me with it; and I can assure you, as a faint return for this acquisition, that if your '*Bowyer's Life*' should reach, as I dare say it will, another Edition, and if I should live to be apprized of the demand for it in time, I will furnish you with many Anecdotes respecting events and characters illustrated by that work."

"DEAR SIR, *Grove, Sevenoaks,* June 2.

"I cannot enough tell you how I thank you for the loan of the 'Anecdotes.' They *would* be gold, if I could have the courage to open the leaves; but I dare not be so free with them till you give me your credentials for that liberty. You little know what a ready *Anecdotist* you have lost in me, as I personally knew several of your Heroes; and, though an old man, have a juvenile memory. When the paper-cutter is put into my hand, I will communicate part of this floating budget."

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House, Esher, Surrey,* June 5.

"I have read, with enjoyment which I despair of the power to express, your entertaining Miscellany. I am astonished at the life you have infused into such a mass of Anecdote and Portrait, Antiquities, and Modern Literature. In many of your Lives I am as much at home, as if you had written my adventures of last week. I could fill an octavo of 300 pages with Anecdotes of your Heroes. Think what a fine old Grecian I must be, who intimately knew, for years and for ages, the first Lord Camden, Dr. Akenside, Mr. Hall (Markland's friend), Baron Adams, Wray, Lort, Barrington, Lord Dacre, Mr. Dyson, Horace Walpole, of Strawberry-hill, Mr. Cambridge, and Athenian Stuart, &c. But, lest you should think me older than I am, you will permit me to say, that all these friends of mine were older than myself by several years; but I always cultivated in youth men older than

* For some account of this extraordinary person, the *genuine Sister* of Lord Camden, see vol. V. p. 346.

myself, though in my old age I cultivate young men the most. Excuse this egotism, and this garrulity of age.

"In your account of the *Hardinges*, I see a few inaccuracies.—My Father was the eldest, not the younger son, as you say of him in p. 338: Caleb was the younger brother.

"P. 339. My Father resigned the office of Clerk of the House of Commons, in favour of Mr. Dyson, in February 1747-8; and was in the same month elected M. P. for Eye. On the death of the Hon. John Scrope, in April 1752, he was appointed Joint Secretary of the Treasury with James West, Esq. who had long before been Mr. Scrope's coadjutor."

Extracts from a subsequent Letter:

"P. 341. '*Knoll-Hills*' is correct.—The *Denhill-Iliad* should be *Denhilliad*.—These humourous and good-humoured verses endangered my Father's life. Sir George Oxenden was going to challenge him; but the intervention of the ladies in both families averted the mischief. Sir George began life in the most brilliant manner. He made a distinguished figure in the impeachment of Lord Macclesfield, and was a favourite of Sir Robert Walpole. But the ladies were his bane. He was handsome, and at all points very agreeable to them. Shaken off by his Patron, he became a country gentleman.

"Lady Gray almost reached the age of 100. She was the handsomest old woman I ever saw, and her complexion at 90 was that of a beautifully fair girl in her teens. Her spirits were astonishing; and she was the best company imaginable. Of her generosity and good-nature to young people I give you this remarkable trait: I visited her, at this very *Denhill*, when I was a young man. She heard me lament that I was too poor to sail across the Channel, and then ride (for I had my horses with me) to the Hague. The next morning she came down stairs to me, with a purse in her hand, 'There,' said she, 'go and hang yourself.' It contained 50 guineas. I fell at her feet; and the following day was at Calais; proceeded through Lisle and Brussels to the Hague; saw every thing and person that were my objects; and was her guest again in a month. She was the mother of the late Sir James Gray, who was our Ambassador abroad for several years, and was Knight of the Bath.

"I have written an Essay on my Father's *reading* (p. 341); and have related the *Bentley* anecdote.

"P. 342. 'Outlines, &c. *was* printed' should be '*were*.'

"Instead of *humour*, in the last line, I would say *wit*."

"P. 345, for '*Lord* Camden,' read '*Earl*;' and note, l. 13, for '*right* then existing,' read '*rights*.'—For 'who survived Nicholas,' read who survived Mr. Nicholas Hardinge.'

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, June 7.

"In p. 342, l. 23. read '*Thomas*, Curate of Richmond from 1776 till his death, which happened Nov. 26, 1806, in his 55th year.'

"At the end of this note, and in self-defence against a malignant or wanton falsehood of Gilbert Wakefield in the first Edition of his Life, I wish you by all means to insert the following narrative, in which I will be as unlike him as I can, by recollecting that, however provoked, I can preserve Christian forbearance, and the manners of a *Gentleman*.

"The

"The late Gilbert Wakefield, in the Memoirs of his own Life, written by himself, gave a colour to parts of this transaction very injurious to me. I am willing to believe, as well as to hope, that he had been misinformed. Indeed, in his life-time, I explained satisfactorily to Mr. Thomas Wakefield, the Curate of Richmond, how inaccurate his Brother's report had been; who, in the later Editions, dropped the article, but *without acknowledging the error, and the correction of it.*

"Without copying the words of censure in which the imputation was couched; from delicacy to the Writer, who had no such delicacy for me; I will only say that it was insinuated as if I had violated my contract with Mr. Wakefield the father.

"In a few words, the fact was this: Mr. Wakefield the father, a very amiable man, was under obligations to my father and my uncle the Physician, who had, between them, educated him. He was upon terms of intimacy with me; and proved, as well as professed, a peculiar spirit of good-will to me upon every occasion. When this change as to the Vicarage in 1769 took place, the late Earl Camden, my uncle, was Chancellor, and Mr. Dyson was my personal friend. By their important help in recommending this object, I obtained it. Before the Bill was brought into the House of Commons, I had many conferences with Mr. Wakefield upon the subject, who had then become Vicar of Kingston, with Richmond Curacy annexed. Mr. Bellamy held the two adjacent Curacies of Kew and Petersham. Mr. Wakefield was a party in the arrangement upon which the Bill was founded, and which contemplated a vacancy of Kingston and Richmond *uno flatu*, as arising from his death. Thomas Wakefield at this time was a boy, and was intended for trade. I never saw him in those days, or knew that he existed, though I remember to have seen Gilbert as a boy at his Father's house. I obtained the Vicar's perfect assent, and voluntarily gave up a very disputable point, *viz.* whether the Curacies could be vested freeholds in the Curate. In that concession my chief aim was, to ensure the continuance of Kew and Petersham, as united, and as then held by the same person; for as to Mr. Wakefield, it was perfectly assumed that he would hold the Curacy of Richmond, as well as the Mother Church of Kingston, till his death. Not a hint was ever given by him to me that he would substitute a Curate of Richmond, who would be found, at his death, in possession of that Curacy by his appointment, so as to baffle the whole scheme of this Parliamentary arrangement; nor would he ever have done it, but for a circumstance which remains to be explained. Had he told me in 1769 that it was possible for him to resign Richmond into the hands of a new and substituted Curate, a different Bill would have been framed; or I would have purchased, by other preferment for Mr. Wakefield, this dormant right. A gentleman who shall be nameless, and whose vindictive spirit, accompanied with an habitual impulse to mischief, though in a very dull understanding, made him a very dangerous man, conceived the bitterest enmity against me, because he had injured me, had imposed

upon me, had been detected and had been ridiculed by me—an offence that malice combined with dullness can least of all forgive. He tempted the dying father to send up for his Nottingham son, to make a Deacon of him just in time, and then vest the Curacy in him by a secret appointment. This valuable Curacy had been settled by me upon my next Brother, then Vicar of Kingston, on his marriage, in aid of his portion. But, when Mr. Wakefield senior died, the new Curate claimed against the Vicar. Except on account of my affection to this Brother, I had no interest at stake; but I felt myself bound, in honour to him, who had been so disappointed, fairly to debate the point, in a course of legal decision, at my own expence. It was argued upon the intention of the Act, as apparent in the words; and the decision sustained the appointment. But the real spirit of the contract, and the intention, as agreed between the parties, was on the other side, which constituted an equity that alone induced me to litigate the effect of the written contract. Mr. Thomas Wakefield had all the amiable and primitive simplicity of the father's mind, accompanied with a high sense of honour, and with a most feeling heart. He perfectly understood the subject as above stated, and prevailed upon his brother to discontinue his invective. The disappointed Vicar had afterwards the living of Stanhope, worth not less than 3000*l.* a-year, on which he now resides."

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, June 7.

"You describe my Naval Hero's* Letter, p. 346, as a Letter to his Father. It was written to his *adopted Father*; that is, to me, who educated him, and had appointed him, by an irrevocable deed of gift, my sole heir, when I lost him.

"I have this moment seen, vol. VII. p. 481, under the head of *Yorke*, Charles Yorke's copy of my Father's Memorial upon the Regency. I am not sure if I have another copy. It was a masterly work, and was lent me once by Mr. Charles Yorke ages ago. I have been often surprized that it was not published in my Father's time."

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, June 12.

"In describing me, vol. VII. p. 485, you entitle me *one of His Majesty's Justices*; the title which is due to me, as Chief Justice, or Senior Judge, is the following, *His Majesty's Justice for*, &c.

"I love Markland and his old woman! (vol. IV. p. 292.) It is what Pope calls *the language of his heart*. Your anecdote of his benevolence, in the midst of his poverty and sufferings, makes one revere his memory. When a boy, and

* George Nicholas Hardinge, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy; of whose Monument in St. Paul's Church, designed by Mr. Manning, a fine Engraving, by W. Sharp, has recently been published. In the centre of the Composition is a *Cenotaph*, having on its front a Lion's Head, the Emblem of British Valour; on the right of it, is a Native Indian, bearing the Naval Flag, whose Countenance and pensive Attitude point at the deep regret felt and expressed by the Communities of India, upon the loss of their zealous Defender: on the left, at the foot of the Cenotaph, is *Fame*, prostrate, with a Laurel Wreath in her Hand, which falls over the youthful Hero's Name, on the Pedestal, indicating the disappointment of her sanguine hopes at his early Fate.

possessed

possessed of a thousand curious Letters to my Father, I had many of this accomplished critic and scholar: the elegance of their style made it very unlike that of literary men, so profound as he was: but I have lost or given them away. I remember seeing a Letter of his to Mr. Hall, who was another of my intimate friends, which tickled me very much: 'You tell me,' said he, 'that young ——— is a *Genius*, and you ask me for advice how to educate him. My answer is, Find a good branch of an oak tree, and a good rope for him!' In some of the Letters to my Father were strokes of the purest wit, and of the most native humour. There is a book of Markland's, which, though Mr. Hall gave it me, I do not possess*. It was a series of notes, annexed, if I remember, to some of those upon Euripides, and miscellaneous, or, at least, including some upon Horace; for I recollect, in particular, a high compliment which he pays to my Father, by name, for one of his emendations. I should like to see these notes. They were addressed, I think, to Mr. Hall; who was in our family (including that of Lord Camden) like a relation. He gave me all Markland's printed works.

"Mr. Hall was educated at Eton College, and was a Fellow of King's College in Cambridge. His political patron and generous friend was the amiable Brother of Horace Walpole, Sir Edward, of whom I recollect that he possessed a beautiful portrait, in crayons, at his chambers in the Middle Temple. Under him, when he was Post-master General, he obtained an office, which made him independent†, and enabled him to keep the best company. With Lord Jersey, Lord Clarendon, and Lord Hampden, he was much in habits of intimacy. He was the first Lord Camden's bosom friend and most enthusiastic admirer. From connexions like these, and from a dignity of manners not unbecoming, but envied perhaps by Pedants, he had the name of *Prince Hall*, which, as far as it was invidious, he never deserved. With my Father he was like his Brother, and their Eton friendship never cooled. (Indeed I have remarked, and without naming it invidiously I assert, that Eton friendships in their constancy have been striking.) Yet he loved his chambers, loved his books, and the occasional society of Benchers at the Middle Temple. For Markland he had a passion. He had a serious and gentleman-like deportment, a good person, a mild and pleasing countenance. I do not think he had

* Mr. Hardinge here alludes to "Loca aliquot ex Auctoribus Græcis et Latinis explicata," annexed to Mr. Markland's "Quæstio Grammatica;" the first Edition of which, consisting only of 40 copies, was printed at the expence of Mr. Hall, to whom it was addressed; and reprinted, with the "Supplices Mulieres," in 1763.—After several excellent remarks on the Greek Writers, "Transeo ad Latinos," says Mr. Markland to Mr. Hall, p. 253; "et in primis ad Delicias tuas (et cujus non, cui mens sana?) Horatium;" and soon after, p. 258, he thus introduces an emendation of 3 Carm. xxix. 5, "Ita hunc locum legebat et distinguebat, ut pridem fortè nôsti, Amicus Noster, capitalis ingenii Vir, Nicolaus Hardinge, ὁ μακαρίτης, quo nihil verius puto." J. N.

† At the time of his death, he was Solicitor to the Post-office, and Deputy-clerk of the Pells. J. N.

a pow-

a powerful genius of any kind, or much compass of any learning; but he had a ready fund of good sense, propriety of manners, grace of thought and of expression, a poetical ear, and a most admirable taste. He was, under the rose, a little too fond of the fair sex. His fate (and I suspect that it originated in his amours) was, perhaps, unexampled in the philosophy of human decay. He became at first weak, then childish, then absolutely an ideot; and from that ideotcy emerged into the wildest paroxysm of delirium, in which he died; so that his insanity was this: It began with imbecility; the next chapter of it was ideot-folly; and at last it flamed into delirium.

"I never saw any of Mr. Hall's Latin compositions in verse; but there are three of his Poems in English (to my ear at least) exquisite of their kind all of them. 1. "Vacation;" 2. "In the Dead of the Night;" and, 3, a most genteel, as well as poetical *galanterie*, "To a Lady very handsome, but too fond of Dress," It is a perfect gem. The two last, as they are very short, I wish you would print from Dodsley.

"ANACREON, Ode III.

"In the dead of the night, when, with labour oppress'd,
All mortals enjoy the calm blessing of rest,
Cupid knock'd at my door; I awoke with a noise,
And 'Who is it (I call'd) that my sleep thus destroys?'

'You need not be frighten'd, he answered mild,
Let me in; I'm a little unfortunate child;
'Tis a dark rainy night; and I'm wet to the skin;
And my way I have lost; and do, pray, let me in.'

I was mov'd with compassion; and, striking a light,
I had open'd the door; when a boy stood in sight,
Who had wings on his shoulders; the rain from him dripp'd;
With a bow and with arrows too he was equipp'd.

I had stirr'd up my fire, and close by its side
I had set him down by me: with napkins I dried,
And I chaf'd him all over, kept out the cold air,
And I wrung with my hands the wet out of his hair.

He from wet and from cold was no sooner at ease,
But in taking his bow up, he said, 'If you please,
We will try it; I would by experiment know
If the wet hath not damag'd the string of my bow.'

At the word from his quiver an arrow he drew,
To the string he apply'd it, and twang went the yew;
The keen arrow was gone; in my bosom it center'd:
But no sting of a hornet more sharp ever enter'd.

Then away skipp'd the urchin, as brisk as a bee,
And, with laughter, 'I wish you much joy, friend,' quoth he:
For my bow is undamag'd, and true went the dart;
But you'll find it a little too free with your heart."

To

To a Lady very handsome, but too fond of Dress.

" Prythee why so fantastic and vain ?
What charms can the toilet supply ?
Why so studious admirers to gain ?
Need beauty lay traps for the eye ?
Because that thy breast is so fair,
Must thy tucker be still setting right ?
And canst thou not laughing forbear,
Because that thy teeth are so white ?

Shall sovereign beauty descend
To act so ignoble a part ?
Whole hours at a looking-glass spend,
A slave to the dictates of art ?
And cannot thy heart be at rest
Unless thou excellest each fair
In trinkets and trumpery dress'd ?
Is not that a superfluous care ?

Vain, idle attempt ! to pretend
The lily with whiteness to deck !
Does the rich solitaire recommend
The delicate turn of thy neck ?
The glossy bright hue of thine hair
Can powder or jewels adorn ?
Can perfumes or vermillions compare
With the breath or the blush of the morn ?

When, embarrass'd with baubles and toys,
Thou 'rt set out so enormously fine,
Over-doing thy purpose destroys,
And to please thou hast too much design :
Little know'st thou what snares in that smile ;
How alluring the innocent eye ;
How we're caught by the natural air,
And what charms in simplicity lie.

Nature thee, and with beauty, has clad,
Has with genuine ornaments dress'd ;
Nor can Art an embellishment add
To set off what already is best :
Be it thine, self-accomplish'd to reign :
Bid the toilet be far set apart,
And dismiss with an honest disdain
That impertinent Abigail, Art."

" The address to Polly Laurence at Bath is inferior to these, but very elegant. And I have great pleasure in sending you a virgin manuscript, much, I think, to the honour of Mr. Hall, and, in my judgment, the most brilliant of his works. Our language has nothing more spirited, or truly Pindaric.

" SONNET

"SONNET, *on the first Impression of* Lauder's *Forgeries*;
To NICHOLAS HARDINGE,
By WILLIAM HALL, *Esq.*

"HARDINGE! firm advocate of MILTON'S fame!
Avenge the honour of his injur'd Muse!
The bold *Salmasius* dar'd not *so* accuse,
And brand him, living, with a Felon's name!
More hellish falsehood could not *Satan* frame,
Arch Forger, cursed poison to infuse
In Eve's chaste ear, her freedom to abuse:
That lurking fiend,—Ithuriel's arm and flame,
Ætherial gifts, detected: up arose
In his own form *the toad:* But this new plot
Thou hast an arm, and spear, that can expose:
With lashes keen, drive, to that trait'rous spot,
The nurse of base impostors, to his snows,
And barren mountains, the blaspheming Scot!"

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, June 16.

"I am surprized you have not laid peculiar stress upon Mr. Hay's "*Essay on Deformity*," the most original and exquisite work of the kind that ever came into the world. It is at once a master-piece of humour, wit, ingenuity, elegant style, fancy, and good sense. But, above all, it has the simplicity of Montaigne without his vanity, and the portrait of a most amiable mind. His playful ridicule upon his own deformity is unexampled. Pope was unequal to that vein of good-humour and self-denial. His wife's brother married my sister; but I never saw Mr. Hay.

"I have been told, that he was an acute and very intelligent speaker in Parliament. I have seen a little of Colonel Hay, the son, who was a modest, virtuous, respectable, and sensible man; with no brilliancy of talent, but with a high sense of honour. The family, I believe, is extinct: he and his two sisters are dead, leaving no issue. They, too, were both of them very sensible and good.

"I am piqued that you say so little of Dr. Barnard, my tutor, master, and friend. If you will remind me of it, I will give you some traits of him *, and of Dr. Battie, both of whom I intimately knew.

"Wooddeson was my master before I went to Eton. He was a most elegant scholar, and the most amiable of men.

"I had many letters of Stephen Poyntz to my Father.

"James Hayes, another of my *Nestorian* friends, was of Holliport, not Helliport, as you have written it. One of my father's Sapphic Odes, and one of the best, is to Cherry Hayes, M. D. the Uncle of Mr. James Hayes.

"Dr. Glynn was an intimate friend of mine, and a perfect original; of him I have many ludicrous anecdotes.

"Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, my Fellow Collegiate, was for one year my Tutor: we are still Friends.

"Stephen Whisson was my Tutor at College; you allude in the Index to his portrait, but which I never saw. He was an *Evangelist.*

* See hereafter, pp. 543, et seqq.

I could

I could tell you two or three good stories of him and one of myself at this College, that would make you smile. *A propos* of stories, Horace Walpole, who never spared a tempting opportunity for his banter upon Mr. Cambridge, our neighbour and my peculiar favorite, assured me, that one day he called upon him, and said, 'I have an *admirable story* for you, but you must hear *four or five* before I can *get you to it*.'"

"Thomas Papillon deserves a more ample mention. He was a great man of his kind. The figure he made in the famous trial of Shaftesbury is not a little striking. In temper, dignity, sense, and spirit, he was more than a match for the Court. He was upon that Jury; and, though not Foreman, was generally the most prominent speaker in the dialogues between the Bench and the Jury. His great grandson married my niece, and resides at Acrise, near Folkstone."

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, June 19.

"I have drawn a little sketch for you of AKENSIDE, WALPOLE, and BRYANT; men with whom I had for several years been in habits of the most intimate acquaintance.

"Dr. AKENSIDE was known to my Father, as being Mr. Dyson's friend, long before he was known to me. As to Mr. Dyson's knowledge of Mr. Hardinge, it originated in their contract for the succession of Mr. Dyson to the post of Chief Clerk in the House of Commons, when Mr. Hardinge was preparing to resign it; and the intercourse, ripening into mutual esteem, produced a cordial friendship, which lasted as long as Mr. Hardinge lived.

"The first I can recollect of my own personal acquaintance with Dr. Akenside's name and Muse was my father's recital to me, when I was a boy at Eton School, of the Invocation to antient Greece, in that celebrated Poem which has been so depreciated by Dr. Johnson, that I fear no error of judgment and of taste, manifest in that criticism, can redeem the censure from heavier imputations. This inspired passage, as I think it still, was recommended additionally to me by the charm of recitation, in which not even Garrick himself could be superior to Mr. Nicholas Hardinge; though he wanted either nerves or powers to make a figure in the House of Commons, and though he had no musical ear. But his *reading* and *repeating Ear*, if I may use that phrase, was exquisite; and his accent, prompted by his judgment, uniformly just. It is very singular, but it is true, that Akenside was not a good reader of his own verse.

"My Father admired him, as a gifted Poet, as a man of genius, of learning, and of taste.—They were upon friendly terms. I have heard Akenside represent my Father as a man of admirable taste and judgment, of perfect honour, and of the kindest affections that ever breathed in a human breast. As I grew up into man, Akenside honoured me with a most affectionate regard; which I forfeited, as you will have occasion to see, a little before his death, to my infinite regret; but, I am sorry to add, with no remorse; for I was more '*sinn'd against than sinning*.'

"When I was at College, he sent me a letter of advice and of directions for the course of my academical studies, which in

in style and conception was the most ingenious and masterly work that ever that arduous topic has produced. In general, to do him justice, he wrote English prose with purity, with ease, and with spirit; in verse, he was occasionally a little quaint, laboured, and inflated; but I never discerned any such vice in his prose.

"When I came from College to the Inns of Court, besides the opportunity of seeing him often at Mr. Dyson's house, and with my uncle Dr. Hardinge, I was often his dinner-guest, and generally with him alone. In addition to all his powers, arising from his genius and his eloquence, I had the enjoyment of his portfolio, enriched by capital prints from the most eminent Painters of Italy and Holland, which he illustrated with admirable taste.

"He had in general society a pomp and stiffness of *manner*, not of *expression*, in which last he was no less chaste than flowing and correct. But the misfortune of this *manner* was in some degree connected with his figure and appearance. He looked as if he never could be undressed; and the hitch in his gait, whatever gave rise to it (a subject of obloquy too despicable to be answered, and which I am sorry that you have transcribed), compared with a solemn cast in his features, was, at the best, of a kind that was not companionable, and rather kept strangers at a distance from him. Though his features were good, manly, and expressive, a pale complexion of rather a sickly hue, and the laboured primness of a powdered wig in stiff curl, made his appearance altogether unpromising, if not grotesque. But, where he was intimate, was admired, and was pleased with his party, he conversed most eloquently and gracefully. He had the misfortune, however, to have little or no taste for *humour;* and he took a jest very ill. Except in his *political morality*, which I could not admire, Dr. Akenside was a man of perfect honour, friendly, and liberal. His religious opinions were, I believe, a little whimsical and peculiar; but in general he kept them very much to himself. He and Mr. Dyson had both originally been Dissenters. He was irritable; had little restraint upon his temper among strangers; and was either peevish, or too oracular and sententious. He wanted gaiety of heart in society, and had no wit in his Muse or in his eloquence. I don't believe he had much depth of medical science, or much acuteness of medical sagacity; he certainly had no business or fame in that line. His great powers, besides the talent of poetry, were those of eloquent reasoning, historical knowledge, and philosophical taste, enlivened by the happiest and most brilliant allusions. He had an astonishing memory, and a most luminous application of it. I recollect that he read *gratis* all the modern books of any character, and that he had the right conferred upon him of opening the leaves. His comments were cherished; and if the book struck him with a powerful impression, I believe it was generally given to him by the Bookseller.

"He lived incomparably well; and as I knew of no other source to his income but his constant Friend Mr. Dyson's munificence to him, I rejoiced in it, for the honour of them both. I never saw any thing

thing like their friendship and their union of sentiments; yet nothing was more dissimilar than were the two men. Mr. Dyson was quite a man of business, of order, and figures — of parliamentary forms — and of political argument. His character (bating an amiable partiality in the Eulogist) is well drawn by Mr. Hatsell*. He had neither fancy nor eloquence; and though he had strong prejudices, he veiled them in obliging manners.

"The misfortune of their politics (and I was the victim of it in some degree) was, that, upon the accession of this Reign, they entirely and radically changed them; for they became bigoted adherents to Lord Bute and the Tories, having at every earlier period been, as it were, the High Priests of the opposite creed. Mr. Dyson was preferred, and was ultimately pensioned. His friend, whom he always bore in mind, was made Physician to the Queen—*Ex illo fluere*—from that period both of them were converts, and zealots of course for the *New Religion*. My uncle Dr. Hardinge, whose wit and penetrating judgment had no delicacy in their blow, often told them both when they were young men (and with an oath which I must not repeat) 'that, like a couple of ideots, they did not leave themselves *a loop-hole*—they could not *sidle away* into the opposite creed.'

"As my opinions were naturally upon the same line of politics which Lord Camden uniformly adopted and pursued, I offended my admired friend the Poet by too open a disclosure of my political faith, insignificant, qualified, and perfectly unassuming, as it was. It made a coolness between us — but I believe that his original friendship to me was never essentially impaired.

"My uncle Dr. Hardinge was a comic tyrant over all his friends. I shall never be able to forget an evening of Civil War, and another of Peace, between these two Physicians. Dr. Akenside was the guest; and at supper, by a whimsical accident, they fell into a dispute upon the subject of a bilious colic. They were both of them absurdly eager. Dr. Hardinge had a contempt for every Physician but himself; and he held the Poet very cheap in that line. He laughed at him, and said the rudest things to him. The other, who never took a jest in good part, flamed into invective; and Mrs. Hardinge, as clever in a different way as either of them, could with difficulty keep the peace between them. Dr. Akenside ordered his chariot, and swore that he would never come into the house again. The other, who was the kindest-hearted of men, feeling that he had goaded his friend, called upon him the next morning, and, in a manner quite his own, made a perfect reconcilement, which terminated in a pacific supper the following night, when, by a powerful stroke of humour, the Host convulsed the sides of his Guest with laughter, and they were in delightful unison together the whole evening. 'Do you kn—kn—know, Doctor,' said he (for he stammered), 'that I b—bought a curious pamphlet this m—morning upon a st—stall, and I'll give you the t—title of it; An Acc—count of a curious dispute between D—Dr. Y. and D—Dr. Z. concerning a b—b—i-

* This character will be given in a subsequent page. J. N.

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lious c—colic, which terminated in a d—duel between the two Ph—Physicians, which *t—terminated in the d—death of both.*'

"Before I bid farewell to Dr. Akenside, I must leave the dilemma to all Dr. Johnson's admirers (of whom you, Sir, I believe are one)—Are his opinions of Dr. Akenside ingenuous, or simulated? If the former, what shall be said for his taste, when he denies to this great Poet credit for genius of any kind in his great and famous work, except for the rhythm of his verse; but in the *Ode* (or *Lyric* in general) gives him credit for nothing, and represents him as insufferably dull? Against this *ipse dixit* I set up not the opinion of the world, though it has its weight; but the intrinsic evidence of the Odes to the Bishop of Winchester, to the Earl of Huntingdon, to Mr. Hall, to Dr. Hardinge, and the celebrated Charles Townshend. It appears to me that no *Lyrics* are superior to these in their style (which is various too). The Ode to the Country Gentlemen is unequal; but has noble and glorious passages in it. Mr. Elliott, father of Lord Minto, made an admirable Speech in support of the Scotch Militia, which I had the good fortune to hear, when I was a boy; and it was reported, that, when commended as he was on every side for that performance, 'If I was above myself,' he answered, 'I can account for it; for I had been animated by the sublime Ode of Dr. Akenside.'

"In a dignified cast of beautiful simplicity, what can be named superior to the following Inscription for a Column at Runnymede?

"Thou, who the verdant plain dost traverse here,
While Thames among his willows from thy view
Retires; O Stranger, stay thee, and the scene
Around contemplate well. This is the place
Where England's ancient Barons, clad in arms
And stern with conquest, from their Tyrant King
(Then rendered tame) did challenge and secure
The charter of thy freedom. Pass not on
Till thou hast blest their memory, and paid
Those thanks which God appointed the reward
Of public virtue. And if chance thy home
Salute thee with a father's honour'd name,
Go, call thy sons: instruct them what a debt
They owe their ancestors; and make them swear
To pay it, by transmitting down entire
Those sacred rights to which themselves were born."

"I adopt the opinion of Dr. Johnson, that he murdered *Curio* by putting him in Lyrics; and I wish to see the original *Curio* republished. It was an admirable satire.

"In the Ode to Dr. Hardinge we find he was no Courtier *then.* In some of the others to which I allude, his principles are elevated into the heroism of public virtue and spirit—they unite eloquence and poetical effect. As far as I can recollect, his friends, besides Mr. Dyson, were chiefly Dr. Heberden, Dr. Hardinge, Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Thomas Townshend, the first Lord Sydney's father,

Mr.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, the Archbishop of York, and Mr. Wray. He was a most unprejudiced and candid estimator of contemporary Poets, for which I admired him the more on account of its amiable *singularity*.

"But I must not forget here to mention perhaps the most curious feature of his life. It is in the partial but very awkward change which his new *Politics at Court* made in those of *the Poet*. You will find a memorable proof to this point. In the first edition of the work these lines appear:

"'Wilt thou, kind Harmony, descend,
And join the festive train; for with thee comes
Majestic TRUTH; and where TRUTH deigns to come,
Her Sister LIBERTY will not be far.'

"And in the Second Edition:

'for with thee comes
WISE ORDER; and where ORDER deigns to come,
Her Sister LIBERTY will not be far'."

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne-House*, June 22.

"I was intimate with HORACE WALPOLE for several years. When I became familiar with his effeminacy of manners, it was lost in his wit, ingenuity, and whimsical but entertaining fund of knowledge.

"Though he was elegant and polished, he was not, I think, *well-bred*, in the best view of that phrase. He demanded a full stretch of admiring homage to his *bons-mots*, and rather lectured in a series of prose epigrams, than conversed playfully and so as to put the hearer quite at his ease.

"In the course of his kind predilection for me, a peculiar incident occurred, which I shall never forget. He had invited me to his Elysium (of its kind) Strawberry Hill. On my arrival, I found a note. He was gone to Houghton upon a sudden call; but insisted that I should pass the day and sleep under his roof, and with keys of all his treasures. I did not, and I could not, go to bed for many hours after midnight.

"Dr. Akenside had *no wit*.—Horace Walpole had infinitely *too much*: his prose epigrams were unremitted, and left the hearer no resting-place. He talked as he wrote; and one left him, at least I did, fatigued, though charmed with his enlivening sallies. They were a demand upon the animal spirits, which almost invaded *the liberty of the subject*, the liberty of being dull, or of lying fallow. When definitions are made even by such a man as Mr. Locke of the boundaries which divide Wit from Humour, he puzzles common readers, and perhaps in part himself. But living instances are the best of all definitions. Lord Chesterfield and Mr. Walpole had unexampled powers in *wit*—of *humour* they had no conception. Fielding and Addison were pre-eminent examples and models of *humour*, though in different branches of it. The mock heroic irony of Addison was a more elevated cast of the power than Fielding possessed, who was only at home in the *Farce of Nature*. Mr. Walpole has often told me that he himself had no enjoyment

enjoyment of *Tom Jones*. 'It *might* be *nature*,' he said, 'it *might* be *humour*; but it was of a kind that could not interest *him*.' I pitied him, as I should pity a man who had not all his five senses. There was a degree of quaintness in Mr. Walpole's wit; but it was not unbecoming in *him*, for it seemed a part of *his* nature. Some of his friends were as effeminate in appearance and in manner as himself, and were as witty. Of these I remember two, Mr. Chute and Mr. George Montagu. But others had effeminacy alone to recommend them.

"In his taste for architecture and *vertû* there was both whim and foppery, but still with fancy and with genius.

"His little *jeux d'esprits* in prose (for he terribly failed in verse) are jewels, and perhaps above them all his papers in *The World*. When I say that he failed in verse, I must except that striking Play, *The Mysterious Mother*, which, in a very original vein, is full of dramatic genius and of picturesque effect. *The Castle of Otranto* is a model of its kind; and there is a wonderful grace in the language, which is neither too familiar nor too elevated. It seems inseparable from the characters, the scenery, and the incidents. The *Historic Doubts* are very entertaining and well-reasoned. His manner of relating a fact, or of describing a character, was quite his own. I never saw it equalled.

"His politics were as *illegible*, if I may use that phrase, as those of Dr. Akenside. His partiality for his father was amiable, but in the outrage of it absurd. He was for a time a zealot in the cause of Liberty. But in the course of time that spirit cooled, and at last it flamed in the fury of his aversion, just in its principle, to all the sanguinary horrors in France, and their champions here.

"His passion for *Mad. Deffand* was the most wonderful incident of his life; congenial talents and mutual vanity attached and connected them; but she was *too young for him*, though superannuated in years, and by others at least more admired than beloved. I lament, for his honour, that such a correspondence has been published.

"We are told, in your entertaining "*Anecdotes*," that Warburton was the best Letter-writer of the age. In my judgment Horace Walpole was infinitely superior to him and all his contemporaries in that pleasing but equivocal talent. I had many of his Letters for several years; and have retained some of them, which are delightfully entertaining and clever. Letters, however, especially if written by men of the world, supply no test of the writer's genuine sentiments.

"I have great pleasure in sending you a copy of a Letter from him, which I think beautiful, in his best manner. The Letter also which accompanies it in my packet is not inferior to it; and you are welcome to both of them.

"Upon the subject of Grignan I will indulge a little egotism; it is the food of age, as music is that of love. Mr. Walpole and I agreed in our passion for Madame Sévigné; and when I made a little

a little tour in 1776, that passion carried me to the Chateau de Grignan, where I passed a day or two, and at my own cost obtained, I think, four drawings of it, which he accepted most gracefully, and which he has done me the honour to make heir-looms at Strawberry Hill.

"*Strawberry Hill*, July 4, 1779.

"I have now received the drawings of Grignan, and know not how to express my satisfaction and gratitude but by a silly witticism that is like the studied quaintness of the last age. In short, they are so much more beautiful than I expected, that I am *not* surprized at *your* having surprized me by exceeding even what I expected from your well-known kindness to me. They are charmingly executed, and with great taste. I own too that Grignan is grander, and in a much finer situation, than I had imagined, as I concluded that the witchery of Madame de Sévigné's ideas and style had spread the same leaf-gold over *places* with which she gilded her *friends*. All that has appeared of *them* since the publication of her Letters has lowered them. A single letter of her daughter, that to Paulina with a description of the Duchess of Bourbon's toilette, is worthy of the mother. Paulina's own letters contain not a tittle worth reading; one just divines that she might have written well if she had had any thing to write about (which, however, would not have signified to her Grandmother). Coulanges was a silly good-humoured glutton, that flattered a rich widow for her dinners. His wife was sensible: but dry, and rather peevish at growing old. Unluckily nothing more has come to light of Mad. de Sévigné's son, whose short letters in the collection I am almost *profane* enough to prefer to his mother's; and which makes me astonished that she did not love his wit, so unaffected, and so congenial to her own, in preference to the eccentric and sophisticated reveries of her sublime and ill-humoured daughter. Grignan alone maintains its dignity, and shall be consecrated here among other monuments of that bewitching period, and amongst which one loves to lose one's self, and drink oblivion of an æra so very unlike; for the awkward bigots to despotism of our time have not Mad. de Sévigné's address, nor can paint an Indian idol with an hundred hands as graceful as the Apollo of the Belvidere. When will you come and accept my thanks? will Wednesday next suit you? But do you know that I must ask you not to leave your gown behind you, which indeed I never knew you put on willingly, but to come in it. I shall want your protection at Westminster Hall.

Yours, most cordially, H. WALPOLE."

"March 8, 1782.

"It is very pleasing to receive congratulation from a friend on a friend's success—that success, however, is not so agreeable as the universal esteem allowed to Mr. Conway's character, which not only accompanies his triumph, but I believe contributed to it. To-day, I suppose, all but his character will be reversed; for there must have been a miraculous change if the Philistines do not bear

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as ample a testimony to their Dagon's honour, as conviction does to that of a virtuous man. In truth, I am far from desiring that the Opposition should prevail yet: The Nation is not sufficiently changed, nor awakened enough, and it is sure of having its feelings repeatedly attacked by more woes; the blow will have more effect a little time hence: the clamour must be loud enough to drown the huzzas of five hoarse bodies, the Scotch, Tories, Clergy, Law, and Army; who would soon croak, if new Ministers cannot do what the old have made impossible; and, therefore, 'till general distress involves all in complaint, and lays the cause undeniably at the right doors, Victory will be but momentary, and the conquerors would soon be rendered more unpopular than the vanquished; for, depend upon it, the present Ministers would not be as decent and as harmless an Opposition as the present. Their criminality must be legally proved and stigmatized, or the pageant itself would soon be restored to essence. Base money will pass till cried down. I wish you may keep your promise of calling upon me better than you have done. Remember, that though *you* have time enough before you, *I* have not; and consequently must be more impatient for our meeting than you are, as I am, dear Sir, yours most sincerely, H. WALPOLE."

["The following Letter, though flattering to me; and, though somewhat severe upon the Asiatic adventurer, my unpopular client, but whom I personally esteemed, is yet so witty, that I half long to copy it, as a *jeu d'esprit*, for the public eye. G. H]

"*Berkeley Square*, May 17, 1783.

"Though I shall not be fixed at Strawberry on this day fortnight, I will accept your offer, dear Sir, because my time is more at my disposal than yours, and you may not have any other day to bestow upon me later. I thank you for your second, which I shall read as carefully as I did the former. It is not your fault if you have not yet made Sir ——— white as driven snow to me. Nature has providentially given us a powerful antidote to eloquence, or the criminal that has the best Advocate would escape. But, when Rhetoric and Logic stagger my Lords the Judges, in steps Prejudice, and, without one argument that will make a syllogism, confutes Messrs. Demosthenes, Tully, and Hardinge, and makes their Lordships see, as clearly as any old woman in England, that *belief* is a much better rule of *faith* than *demonstration* [a covered fling at Scripture!] This is just my case: I do believe, nay and I will believe, that no man ever went to India with honest intentions. If he returns with 100,000*l.* it is plain that I was in the right. But I have still a stronger proof.—My Lord Coke says, 'Set a thief to catch a thief.' My Lord A. says, 'Sir ——— is a rogue:' *Ergo*—

"I cannot give so complete an answer to the rest of your note, as I trust I have done to your pleadings, because the latter is in print, and your note is MS. Now, unfortunately, I cannot read half of it; for, give me leave to say, that either your hand or my spectacles are so bad, that I generally guess at your meaning rather

rather than decypher it, and this time the context has not served me well. You shall comment on it when I see you; till when, I am, as usually, much yours, H. WALPOLE."

"*Berkeley Square*, April 18, 1782.

"I have great pleasure, dear Sir, in your preferment, and sincerely wish you joy. I have no doubt but your abilities will continue my satisfaction as long as I can be witness to their success. I did not expect to live to see the door opened to constitutional principles. That they have recovered their energy, is a proof of their excellence; and I hope that, as they have surmounted their enemies, they will not be ever betrayed by their friends.

"Yours heartily, H. WALPOLE."

"DEAR SIR,

"I have had a calf born, but it was ugly and from a *mésalliance*. But I have two more cows whose times are out, and you shall know as soon as they are delivered. When I received your note, I concluded it was to tell me of Lady D's message. She told me she would ask you to-morrow evening; and she desired I would meet you. I shall not tell *you* what she said of you.

"I have just seen the Balloon too; and all the idea it gave me was one I have not had since I was at school—*football*.

"My gout, thank you, is dormant; the rest, such rest as there is, gives me no trouble.

"I send you a new Strawberry Edition, which you will find extraordinary, not only as a most accurate translation, but as a piece of genuine French not metaphysicked by La Harpe, by Thomas, &c. and with versions even of Milton into *poetry*, though in the *French* language. The Duc has had 100 copies, and I myself as many for presents: none will be sold, so their imaginary value will rise.

"I have seen over and over again Mr. Barrett's plans, and approve them exceedingly. The Gothic parts are classic; you must consider the whole as Gothic modernized in parts, not as what it is,—the reverse. Mr. Wyatt, if more employed in that style, will show as much taste and imagination as he does in Grecian. I shall visit *Lee* next summer.

"I remain, yours ever, H. WALPOLE."

["The book that he gave to me was the Duc de Nivernois' translation of Mr. Walpole's Essay upon Garden Landscape. *Lee* was the seat of Mr. Barrett in East Kent, new built by Mr. Wyatt, and most admirably vindicated, as well as justly admired, by Mr. Walpole. This elegant Letter, I think, deserves publication. It is very good *badinage*. I was on a visit then to East Kent, very near Lee. G. H.]

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, July 1.

"Mr. BRYANT had a vein of humour exclusively his own, with a countenance grave and pensive; an exterior, at the best, uninteresting; with manners rather gentle than graceful, and more amiable than fascinating; but with a memory from which nothing worth its care ever escaped. With an acute sagacity of discernment, and with a peculiar taste for innocent ridicule,

heightened by a knowledge of the world, and of the human character, unexampled, he had acquired, when I knew him first, a fund of anecdote and of portrait in the comic scene, high or low, which convulsed the audience with laughter, when *he* changed not a muscle of his face. I have passed many a day with him, never to be replaced, when my Uncle, Dr. Hardinge, and the celebrated Master of Eton school, Dr. Barnard, accompanied us. All three of them had powers of companionable eloquence, not seldom equalled, though of a kind perfectly dissimilar. I remember Dr. Barnard saying to my Uncle one day, before Mr. Bryant, that *he*, Barnard, never attempted humour in Mr. Bryant's presence; having discovered that Bryant merely told his fact, a perfect skeleton of a tale, with no fancy to enliven it, no graces to adorn it, no expression of countenance, no powers of imitation, but, as if by mere chance, relating circumstances the most whimsical and *picturesque* (I am sure of the term), with an effect of as much wit as ever animated the most eloquent of all companions, *Charles Townshend*. Bryant's were, he added, in the accurate sense of the words, *good things*, not *bons mots*.

"I can let you into a secret. In the Poetical Calendar, p. 45, the lines on a pair of stockings were written by Mr. Bryant. Whatever he wrote in verse, he wrote with genius and with taste. In Latin verse he had few superiors; and it will be observed in his Mythology, that when he gives the English version of any antient Poet in poetical measure, he makes it almost his own, and sometimes improves the original by his numbers, and the charm of his expression. He had a most classical taste and poetical ear. His Latin verses are of the Augustan age. In the 'Musæ Etonenses,' first published in two volumes large octavo (by one Prinsep, as far as I can recollect), there is an Eclogue written by him, in Virgil's manner, upon the Gin Act, inferior to no Latin verse of any modern period. But my favourite (not in that book) was an Iambic Prologue to an Eton Exercise called *Bacchus*. It will be in my power, I think, to recover it; I remember the first line,

'Odi Pelasgos Arcadasque αυλοχθονας.'

"It is very singular, but it is the fact, that he does not write a good style in prose. He is clear, but he is not elegant or flowing. I have many of his Letters to me; they are not brilliant, but his conversation was all that could be wished: it was a feast. As far back as I recollect him at all, he had whimsical opinions; but it is fortunate that his Christian faith was never shaken by ingenious and fanciful heresies. He was a deep, a sound, and a thoroughly disciplined believer in Scripture, and he *lived* up to the New Testament. His volume upon the Evidence of the Christian Religion has nothing superior to it in that line. He was himself the pure Christian that he wished us all to be.

"He was generous and charitable, courteous and humble-minded, except in the polemics of his literary warfare, and there it must be owned that he was irritable. He was in a

nest

nest of hornets, and felt their sting more than he should have done. But it must be owned, he was too pertinacious, and I have sometimes piqued him by a disagreement with him, whether hinted from others, or my own whim, though in terms of that respect and love to him which I uniformly entertained and felt. It is much to the honour of the King and Queen, that both of them were his frequent visitors at Cypenham, and rejoiced in him; the King sometimes came alone, and passed hours with him. He had an astonishing predilection for *singular* tenets; and I can scarce recollect any one of his publications (except his volume upon the Evidences of Christianity) in which there is not more ingenuity and learning than proof or sound logic. But in conversation all his theories won assent by the charm he gave to them.

"The Duke of Marlborough's conduct by him when his Grace came of age, and when Mr. Bryant attended his levee, is an instance of munificent gratitude, and of delicacy in the manner of it, perhaps unparalleled. After his Father's death, he continued the income to him which the former Duke had conferred upon him in fact, but with no legal security. That income was, I think, 1000*l.* a-year. At this levee, after Mr. Bryant had made his bow and retired, one of the servants ran after him, and said, the Duke had picked up a paper out of Mr. Bryant's pocket. It was a paper sealed. Mr. Bryant affirmed that he had brought with him no such paper; but the servant persevered, and forced the paper upon him. Thus challenged, he carried home the paper, and found an irrevocable grant of the income for his life.

"I send you a few of Mr. Bryant's Letters, picked out of the mass, which may interest you. I shall number them at a venture, and without minding dates. The first Letter, No. 1, points at a passage in the Letter of a dear friend, who was next boy to me at Eton. He was a good scholar, a perfect gentleman, and a good man as well as priest. We had parted for several years, when, hearing that a person of his name had a living in a town through which I passed, and having understood that *he* was in orders, I had a faint hope that *he* might be the vicar. To ask him in a manner a little whimsical "if *he* was *he*," I sent him a list of the boys in my "*Remove*," closing with myself. By way of answer, he carried on the names, beginning at himself, and proceeding to the end of the *Remove*.

N° 2. points at the same gentleman, who, without a single vice, and with numerous virtues, had been thrown into difficulties. The zeal of Mr. Bryant for him, though he never had seen him, was like himself, and most amiable.

N° 3. alludes, I believe, to his "Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity;" which, I confess, appears to me, *pace tuâ*, a masterly work.

N° 4. is very interesting; first, because it refers to *his* friend and mine, that gifted creature Barnard, Provost of Eton; and secondly, because it points at Mr. Thomas Warton (who is T.W.)

and alludes to the Chattertonian war. I am sorry that the banter upon me is in part lost, because it made very excellent fun, which I could not but admire, though I was myself the victim of it.

N° 5. marks a peculiarity in his life, that he never had the Small-pox. No more had my uncle, the first Lord Camden, as far as he knew; and he was always afraid of catching it. I saw him once particularly alarmed by this fear, when Earl Waldegrave, who was also his friend, and who had been more in the world, at 50 years of age died of it.—I mean the Earl who was the first husband of the late Duchess of Gloucester.

N°. 6. is curious in its reference to my Father's beautiful Poem on the Tatler subject, N° 254; which, by the way, I have translated into English verse, as I have also done, though with fear of *murder*, to some of his other Latin Poems. C. H. is Caleb Hardinge: and B. alludes to the Latin prose letter in the volume which you possess.

N°s 6 and 7. The *Relation* to whom they allude is my *heroic Nephew* [noticed before in p. 516], to whom this incomparable man was as kind as if he had been his own child.

N° 8. is a very curious and a very interesting Letter; the more so, as he was then very old, in his 86th year: yet how full of spirit and of ingenuity!

N° 9. alludes to his adversary Dr. Priestley, whom he could never *endure*. It refers to a publication of mine, which, I believe, is extant in some few hands, but I am not sure if it is in mine. It was my Speech as Counsel for *the Hundred* at Warwick, accompanied by extracts from Priestley's political opinions, to which I had referred in that Speech.

N° 10. adverts to the same publication, and preceded No. 9 in order of time. It alludes again to my Nephew.

N° 11. refers to Horace Walpole, and marks a very amiable mind, but with a little of the *Authorship susceptibility*; the single blemish of this excellent man.

N° 12. marks his friendly turn and playful affections.

N° 13. I *could* explain, but I have no such courage; you, if you will put on your conjuring cap, will know *why*.

N° 14. alludes, I believe, to his "Treatise on Christianity."

N° 15. is play.

N° 16. marks the introduction of him to Lord C. by me.

N° 17. Good-humoured banter upon my hand.

N° 18. is full of that spleen, which I confess that I, who am very unlike an ill-natured man, shared with him, against *George Steevens*, of whom I have a tale to unfold—"*sed motos præstat componere fluctus.*"

N° 19. is made interesting by the admirable quotation from "The Moderator."

N° 20. is excellent fun upon his pedigree.

N° 21. is admirable fun upon me, but is additionally curious in its detection of that gross fault in his opponent *Chevalier*.

N° 22. is my favourite. Few that have read his profound erudition would believe that he could have written that light and pretty Letter. G. H."

1. "My

1. "My Dear Sir, *Cypenham*, Nov. 2, 1787.

"I am greatly obliged to you for every instance of your goodness, and for the communication of the fair opinion with which Mr. Collins is pleased to honour me. I do not speak this by way of reciprocal compliment; for when a liberal and independent gentleman, a person of learning and judgment, and a firm friend to truth, affords so kind and favourable an attestation to my character, it is a real honour: and I must necessarily be much obliged. It is my wish, when you have him *apud te vel juxta*, that you would bring him to see my humble *chateau*. I hope you received all your letters, which were carefully directed and sent. I have been totally confined since you left me till yesterday, when I ventured out, and found no inconvenience. Well or ill, dear Sir, ever and ever yours, J. Bryant."

2. "Dear Sir, *Cypenham*, Nov. 18, 1791.

"The account which Mr. Collins gives of himself and of his family is truly melancholy; and his merit is such as claims the notice and assistance of every well-disposed person. At your request, I took a liberty with the Bishop of Exeter, which I was not properly entitled to take, and recommended him strongly: but I had no answer to my letter. Since this I have seen the Bishop, who mentioned many reasons why he did not make any return; and, among other things, he said that he was quite embarrassed with numerous solicitations of the same kind. You shew a true friendship for your friend, and your purposes in his favour are truly laudable, as they witness your feelings and zealous disposition to serve a worthy man. But, as to any regular annual contribution, I am certain that nobody will engage in a stated pension of that kind; as, instead of a free-will offering, they will look upon it as a disagreeable obligation, to which people are always averse. If you have friends sufficient, the best way would be to open a subscription, if Mr. Collins's delicacy has no objection. It is probable that by such means a sum might be raised sufficient greatly to relieve him. But, after all, the only true means are to apply to your friends in the Law department. Lord Camden and the Chancellor are sure resources: and from that quarter a living or prebend might be obtained, and, I should think, without much difficulty. If I see the Bishop again, I will, at your importunity, mention the affair once more; but I cannot answer for a happy consequence. I will likewise speak to Dr. Heberden, and mention what you desire; but I fear the advantages which you may expect are both remote and precarious. And this I am obliged to lay before you, that I may not lead you into a mistake through any wrong expectations. As I before said, the only way that seems favourable, according to my judgment, is, by your great interest, to apply to the Chancellor, and by these means sure preferment may be obtained: to him you must be able, either directly or indirectly, to make application to good purpose. When I come to town, it shall be my endeavour to call and take my chance of you in Bedford-square, and

and there I will say more upon this head. I am, my dear Sir, your most truly affectionate friend, JACOB BRYANT."

3. "DEAR SIR, *Cypenham*, Sept. 25, 1796.

"I am very glad that my Treatise has afforded you any amusement. I find, by Letters from some persons of consequence, that it is well received. I am now printing another Work of a very different purport, and hope it will have as favourable a reception.

"You mistake, I believe, about my not answering your note, for I certainly sent an answer either to a note or a letter. But the case is, that I now am obliged to spend my evenings by myself, and have not always spirits for company; nor can I receive any sudden overture, as my rest is greatly impaired by it. In short, I am far advanced in life, and obliged to consult my convenience. This is too serious a truth: and this apology you must accept, as it is too well founded. I am, dear Sir, your much obliged, &c. &c. JACOB BRYANT."

4. "DEAR SIR,

"I have a great loss in my friend the Provost of Eton. You have known him a good while: but it is no less than fifty years and a few months since I was first acquainted with him. He had always an esteem for me, though he knew that I differed from him in some opinions; and ever remembered some little services I had done him. He never mentioned them, or at least never but once, but he had a grateful sense of what I did, and of some advice which I once or twice gave him. As I had seen him several times lately, and particularly last week, and found him free from complaint, and in spirits, I cannot say that I expected his death to be so immediate; for I asked him minutely, not many days ago, about some disagreeable symptoms, and he seemed to say that he was quite free from them; and at the same time he looked clearer and better than I had seen him for some time. He was at Church on Saturday, and at Declamations; so that, finding him not at home when I called about twelve, I was not solicitous to renew my visit, perceiving, by report, that he was so well. But on the next morning, between eight and nine, as he was dressing, he complained of his breath; and, after a very few minutes, the conflict was over. He had experienced so many times this kind of apoplectic disorder, and had been so near death, that I had for some time thought he would not continue long with us; but, as I before said, I did not expect his death to be so immediate.—As to what you say of Mr. T. W. it is all certainly true; but in the course of my writing I have omitted, as far as I was able, every thing personal; otherwise I had sufficient opportunities. One of the most gross mistakes I ever knew, is upon *Turgott* of Durham. In the text he makes him die 1115, very truly; and in the notes he contradicts himself and all history, and places him a century earlier, making his death to be 1015.—You love, though I have now finished my race, and have got clear of the dust and fatigue, *antiquo me includere ludo.* You do not consider, that after I have dined I can eat no more. However, all that comes from you is highly acceptable, especially

especially when I can read it; and really a great deal I have been, by the help of some extraordinary good spectacles, and no small experience in antient hieroglyphics, able to decypher *(the letter is here torn)*.....that person was, ... characters, in order.....I confess I was once so weak as to give in to his opinion; but, from your very kind Letters, I find writing to consist of characters that have nothing to do with our ideas. There is something bewitching in your way of writing, that, while I speak of it, I catch its excellence; and though I would fain express my meaning and ideas, yet I am afraid I shall not be able to ascertain how much I am, dear Sir, your most affectionate, &c. &c. JACOB BRYANT.

"P. S. I wrote to you to know how and when I could pay my subscription money for Mr. Capell's Shakspeare; you sent me a *legible* letter in return, but no answer.

"I shall be in town soon, and will wait upon Mr. Hardinge."

5. "MY DEAR SIR, *Upper Norton-street*, Feb. 12, 1793.

"Do you dine next Monday, 25, at the London Tavern, and meet the Friends and Governors of the Small Pox Hospital? Do you know whether they visit the Hospital: and that I must, in consequence of it, attend there, if I appear? My reason for my enquiry is, because I never had the Small Pox; and am told by my medical friends that it would be very imprudent for me to go; and they enjoin me to stay away. I am, my dear Sir, your truly affectionate, &c. JACOB BRYANT.

"Some intimation to this purpose you have been so good as to afford me, but I want still further advice and information. I am desired 'to name a successor:' what do they mean by a *successor?*"

6. "DEAR SIR, *Cypenham*, Oct. 19, 1786.

"A thousand thanks for your kind present, which, though well known before, has renewed in me much pleasure. There are, however, some few variations, which do not please me; as the original, to my ear, was preferable. In that excellent composition concerning the congelation of words, the lines were, when first I read and admired them,

'Riphæi super arva soli, camposque nivales
Gentis Hyperboreæ, septem subjecta Trioni,
Porrigitur Tellus: Zemblam dixere minores.'

"Our friend Dr. Barnard, if I am not mistaken, thought there was somewhat of tautology; but it was a groundless surmise, for every part is expressive and emphatical: 'Beyond the Riphæan mountain and the Hyperborean plains covered with snow, almost beneath the Pole, lies a region styled Zembla.' *Nihil hic immutandum.*—In respect to your young relation, whom you shall soon wish to place at school, I am of opinion that the *learned Cotton* may be trusted for a year or two; and, in consequence of this situation, he will be near me: and I shall be happy in many respects, as it will afford me an opportunity of shewing him some small civilities, of obtaining a bow from the *learned President*, and, perhaps, of seeing sometimes *the Cotton*

ton Library. James's school at Rugby is in much vogue; and he has a great number of boys. There is no person under whom I would sooner place a child. As you will have some solitary moments, and as you say so much in favour of Cypenham, I hope you will again accept of my poor, but wholesome accommodation. A line, at any time, to ensure my not being engaged, or from home, is the only trouble it will cost you. Thanks for your elegant compliment in Lesbian metre. Should you deem an alteration amiss, if I were, for *reddere*, to read *jungere?* Adieu, and believe me to be, with unfeigned regard, dear Sir, your ever affectionate and obliged, JACOB BRYANT.

"The epistle of our good friend Caleb Hardinge *ad fratrem*, I never before saw. It is very terse and elegant. He was an extraordinary man."

7. "DEAR SIR, *Cypenham*, Oct. 4, 1790.

"I shall be very happy to shew your Nephew every mark of regard in my power, and, when the season will permit, and when any young gentlemen dine with me, to desire his company at the same time. I am, dear Sir, your affectionate humble servant, JACOB BRYANT."

8. "DEAR SIR, *Cypenham*, Oct. 24, 1801.

"I have been of late much out of order, and am still indisposed; at the same time I am engaged in a different path of inquiry, from which I know not how to be called off. However, I will give you my opinion, as far as I am able. The notion of Menage and others, concerning one language being more antient than another, is very idle; for they are all from one Matrix, the antient Chaldaic, of which the Hebrew, if not the same, is a dialect, and varies from it very little. A person may as well dispute which is the elder of the streams at the mouth of the Danube, Ganges, or Nile; whereas they descend all from one common parental river, and no one of them can be esteemed more antient than the collateral stream. The mother tongue, when carried abroad by colonies, varied by degrees, and a great change ensued; and this was increased by a junction and correspondence of the several families, as may be seen in the Saxon, Danish, and Norman languages, and the French; of all which our present language (the English) is constituted. But they are all from one original source. As for Cadmus coming from Phœnicia and settling in Greece, and introducing the Greek, they know little of Cadmus who talk so. I do not know that either Homer or Hesiod borrowed any thing from Moses; nor was he, I believe, in the least known to them. The author alluded to, who wrote the Delphi Phœnissantes, was Matthias Martinius, if that book be the same as Cadmus Græco-Phoinix. A great deal has been said about the antiquity and originality of the *Celtic*; and one would imagine that the writers and disputers upon the subject had some records, or some other solid grounds upon which they founded their notions. But we have no triumphal arch, no monument, nor a single coin with any inscription, much less any book; nor did they know in any part of Gaul

the

the use of letters. And though they traded from Massiliæ and the Sea-coast, as Cæsar tells us, they had not even numerals, and were obliged to use those of Greece. How can they tell, in the early times, which was the Belgic, Celtic, or Aquitanic language; and how they differed? How can they form a judgment where there is no evidence? The debate which had been instituted, and the enquiry, which was the most antient, the Greek or Latin, is equally idle. All languages had the same beginning, and in time became dialects, and, at last, different languages; but not so different but that they all retained some marks of the parent. You say that it is certain, from analogy, that the Welsh preceded the Greek; to me it seems certainly otherwise. I cannot perceive any light to determine the time when the essential changes took place in the Greek language, or in the Cimbric, so as to esteem them specifically different. And let this difference be what it may, still they are both equally from the same source. An arm of the Nile may suffer an alteration from earths, minerals, and mineral waters, and a variety of other adscitious ingredients, and be consequently rendered different from one of the collateral streams; but is not at all older, nor of different original. You say you are in pursuit of the Celtic, in order to find its relation to the Welsh. Upon my word, I would as soon go in quest of the Philosopher's stone, or the Universal Medicine. I have conversed with several upon the subject, particularly Sir John Pringle, &c.; but I never knew one of them that was acquainted with what little may be known. I have observed the same about the Phœnician, Pelasgic, Druids, and Scythics. Little here is to be obtained, but that little not known. People seem to get into the dark, in order to see better. You will excuse this short account, for I am not sufficiently well to afford any thing better.

"When people see two languages that have a similitude, they almost always suppose the one to be derived from the other. They may just as well, when they see in a large family two children like one another, imagine one to be the parent, and the other the offspring. Whereas these two, and all the brothers and sisters, are from a prior parent: for similitude does not intimate precedency. I am, my dear Sir, your affectionate friend, and humble servant, JACOB BRYANT."

9. "DEAR SIR, *Cypenham*, Saturday.

"I can recollect only one instance, to which, however, I cannot precisely refer, as I have lost the Treatise in which I repeatedly read it. This Treatise, or Letter, was to Lindsey; and the passage contains the original menace, of laying a train of gunpowder, which was to accumulate, &c. &c. It is alluded to, and daringly repeated, in your Extracts, p. 12.

"I have seen many more exceptionable passages; but the field is too ample to go over in quest of them. There are many instances of the disaffection, and, at the same time, the inconsistence of P. to be inferred from his writings. He is continually complaining of the severity of the Laws; yet, in his address to

Hammond

Hammond the Atheist, and in other places, he tells you boldly that he defies the Laws; that they are so far from affecting him, that he acts openly in contempt of them, &c. Where, then, can be the severity or force, which is so easily and impudently evaded? J. BRYANT."

10. "DEAR SIR, *Cypenham*, July 11, 1792.

"I am much obliged to you for the Extracts; and wish that those opinions from the same quarter, concerning Religion as well as the Political, were selected by somebody who has been conversant in the writings of Dr. Priestley. You have omitted, I believe, some very remarkable examples to the purpose; and particularly one very daring instance in an address to Lindsey. It has not been in my power to send for your Nephew yet; but I will take an early opportunity to ask him to dinner. I am, my dear Sir, your most affectionate friend, and humblest of servants,

JACOB BRYANT.

"If you would send me timely notice that you would dine with me some Sunday, your Nephew should meet you."

11. "DEAR SIR, *Windsor*, Nov. 20, 1800.

"You inform me that you purpose to make some animadversions on the late publication of Lord Orford's papers; which, I should be afraid, may bring upon you some obloquy and ill-will. But with that you are most concerned, and are the best judge. You mention, likewise, that I am interested; but in what manner, or in what degree, I know not. Indeed I should be sorry to have my name mentioned in such a manner as to shew any disrespect to his memory; for he shewed me much civility, and many marks of regard, both at School and at the University. And though we were afterwards separated, and differed essentially in some articles, yet that regard never entirely ceased. He once, indeed, seemed to be much displeased with me upon a particular publication, and, meeting me at your relation Lord Dacre's, he was rather too rough in his encounter; but I still saw him afterwards, and he seemed to come over to my opinion, though he was at last quite hostile. I live near Windsor, and all my letters are directed for me at Windsor, and come every day regularly. I write in tolerable spirits, but I have been very much out of order, and am still very ill. I am, my dear Sir, most faithfully and affectionately yours, J. BRYANT."

12. "Jan. 22, 1796.

"A poor delinquent begs of Mr. Hardinge to accept of a small Treatise which he has just published, and now sends him. It comes from a most unhappy culprit, who will not answer a letter of one line, much less one of half. He has, notwithstanding, an affectionate regard for Mr. Hardinge, as he had for those who have gone before him, and for all who are related to him."

13. "DEAR SIR,

"I have this day (a memorable day, our Election Saturday) got from my bookseller your Treatise. I have only had an opportunity to look into it. The festival would not permit anything further; and, by what I have hitherto seen, you shew the

the futility and inanity of many writers, in the picture of one. *Plures spectantur in uno.* A gentleman who sat next me at dinner, spoke very much in praise of your observations, and of their tendency to discourage those *minutiæ*, those articles of little consequence and of no consequence, with which our modern writings abound. I am, and have been for some time, much out of order; and am certainly in a state of decline. My hearing grows continually worse; which makes me avoid company as much as I can. At my time of day I must expect many failures, and a share of pain, as well as comfort and ease; which at times are my portion. I am, with true regard, dear Sir, your obliged humble servant, JACOB BRYANT.

" *Eton Election Saturday*, with which I was first acquainted seventy years ago."

14. " DEAR SIR, *Cypenham*, Jan. 1, 1793.

" The account which you give of my Treatise is very flattering; and I have previously had the satisfaction to find it well received: and this not only by letters, but from the quick sale; for the whole has been nearly sold off during the time that the Town was empty, and without any advertising. I am obliged to you for your strictures, and will certainly consider them. It was my purpose to have been in town this week, but my house is not yet in a proper condition for my reception. It is probable, if I am well, that I shall be there next week. Whenever I come, you shall soon hear from me, and, when you are disengaged, see me; and we will then talk over these affairs.—There are two mistakes of another nature, which I wish you would correct with a pen. They are both in page 111, lines 14 and 15: instead of *the Apostle St. Luke says*, read *the Apostle Saint John says*; and instead of *these Evangelists all wrote*, read *the Apostles and Evangelists all, except St. John, wrote*, &c. I am, dear Sir, your obliged friend and servant, J. BRYANT."

15. " DEAR SIR, *Cypenham*, Thursday.

" You will give me great pleasure in calling at my cottage upon your return, where I shall always be ready to receive you in the most cordial manner; and afford you the best accommodation in my power. I will treat you with gruel; and you shall make a return in ingenuity, and a dissertation upon oatmeal beverage. Yours, affectionately, J. BRYANT."

16. " MY DEAR SIR,

" The honour of Lord Camden's company this morning made me forget a bad cold which I got last night by being out so late. I have since ventured to make a short visit, and am just come home, with my head a good deal affected: and on that account beg that you will make my apology, and excuse my not being able to embrace your kind offer. Some time, when I am in town, I will intreat your introduction, a second time, to Lord Camden; as I shall esteem it a great honour to be known to his Lordship. I am, dear Sir, ever yours, &c. J. BRYANT."

17. " MY DEAR SIR, *Cypenham*, Oct. 2, 1789.

" Many and many thanks for your kind inquiry, and for the in-

intelligence in consequence of it. I make no doubt but it is true; as *he* has too much honour to say *the thing which is not.* I would direct to you at Bayham Abbey, or Bayham Castle, but I know not where it lies, though, undoubtedly, in *Englandshire.* As I said to a friend once—'You speak so loud, I cannot hear you;' so I must say to you, 'You write so *legibly* that I cannot *read* you.' The place of secondary direction, if I spell right, is *Hammerbush.* Adieu; and believe me your ever humble and obliged, J. BRYANT."

18. "DEAR SIR,

"I send you the little dog, as you desire it, but I am sure he will prove but a troublesome traveller. He is very pretty now; and will be remarkably handsome when his colours come out.——As to the Anecdotes which you mention, I do not recollect the particulars to which you allude. A person told me, that, when Capell's work was printing, the man you wot of bribed the Printer's servant to let him have, at night, some of the first sheets; and that he sat up to copy them *.—There have been sent me some verses upon him, made, as is supposed, by a person of your College. They are too long to transcribe; and I am, in truth, under a kind of promise not to divulge them: however, I will give you a sample. The scene is Stirbitch Fair, and the history points at a booth raised by Charles Day, under the auspices of Mr. Anonymous, and much visited by him. They say the scenes exhibited at this booth are somewhat reprehensible. But mark the hero of the scene, and of the poem:

'So brisk and so busy, so smug and so smooth,
How he wriggles and bustles about in his booth!
Then he smirks and he simpers, and cocks up his chin,
That the d—n'd ragamuffin takes all the girls in.

'With wares so old-fashion'd, with wit so decay'd,
'Tis hard to conceive how he carries on trade;
Or how he should gain all the girls in a lump,
Except from the fidget and twist of his rump.

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'And this is the Baal, the beast of the crowd,
To whom for five years fifty boobies have bow'd.
This, this, the gallant, who dares put out the lights,
..... at nights.

'Pray, ladies, observe him; survey him well o'er;
Did you e'er see so smirking a son of a ——— ?
Mark the old beau's grimaces, his smirk and palaver;
Mark his crest and fine folds; but beware of his slaver.

'His slaver so subtle, no med'cine allays;
It kills by kind paragraphs, poisons with praise.
Thy *Chronicle, James,* but too truly can tell,
How the malice of man can fetch poison from hell.'

* See the Critical Review, 1777, vol. XLIII. p. 348; 1783, vol. LVI. p. 401.

19. "DEAR

19. "DEAR SIR, Tuesday.

"I am just returned from Oxfordshire; and have received the two fragments; in which I find my name mentioned, but in the main I do not see that they relate at all to the Farmer of Cypenham; so that I am obliged to say, as a Moderator of a College in Cambridge elegantly and classically expressed himself, *Domine Opponens, non video vim tuum argumentum.* I shall be glad to see you on Friday next, as you desire me to name a day, and as I am obliged to be in town the beginning of next week. You will oblige me by an answer when you receive this.

"Yours, &c. &c."

20. "DEAR SIR, *Brianstone Street,* Nov. 15, 1789.

"I am well acquainted with Sir Francis *Brian,* from whom I am lineally *not* descended, but did not know that he was a wit; at least none of my family derived any from him; and the estate he left us is still less. He was, however, a scholar for the times in which he lived; and, anno 1515, translated Froissart's Chronicles, which was printed six or seven years afterwards by Pinson. Did Murphy's seventh volume come from you? I have received it without any notice from whom. The person celebrated in the Preface is surely of a most infernal cast.

"I am, dear Sir, most affectionately yours, J. B."

21. "I wish I could write as briefly, and as illegibly as you do; but I cannot bring myself to that degree of *perfection.* My opponent *Chevalier,* to shew the attachment of the Greek Christians of the Lower Empire to the tombs of their ancestors, quotes Diodorus Siculus, who wrote before Christianity; and the passage he quotes relates to history four hundred years prior still!!! I am, dear Sir,

"*Utopia,* Your most devoted and obliged,
Sixth of the Greek Calendar, 2971. PESSIMUS SCRIBONIUS."

22. "DEAR SIR, *Cypenham,* Sept. 17, 1786.

"I am much obliged to you for your kind letter, and particularly for its being *legible.* Your Lady *Romp* is one of the prettiest little creatures I ever saw; but whether any thing will ensue from her acquaintance with *Rover,* or *Juba* of Cypenham, I cannot tell; as my servant suspects that she was not sufficiently in love. An increase in my family is expected in a few weeks, and the most promising of the litter shall be set apart for your property. It is my misfortune to be called away on Tuesday, when I am obliged to be in town for two, or, at most, three days. After Sunday the 24th I shall be proud to see you at my cottage; and you shall find the most cordial reception and accommodation that a Farmer can afford. Captain Bertie, in my neighbourhood, has a breed from a lady of my family; and yesterday desired I would accept of one for any friend, and in lieu to have one of my next produce. Should you approve of this puppy, which you may see and examine, it shall be at your devotion.

"Your little *Romp* had like to have been yesterday killed with joy at springing two brace of partridges.

"I am, dear Sir, your ever affectionate, JACOB BRYANT."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, July 7.

"In your allusion to my Father, vol. V. p. 339, you describe two of his English Poems, the 'Dialogue in the Senate-house,' and the 'Den-hilliad.' I possess neither of them, and shall take it as a very particular favour if you will tell me where I can reach the two volumes in which you tell us we can find this poetry.

"In p. 339, you speak of an Ode in the 'Select Collection' as *corrected* in the volume of Latin Poems which I printed. I am aware of no *Ode* in *my* volume as having its duplicate in the 'Select Collection,' or any other book. This little circumstance heightens the impatience of my wish to reach those volumes, and the 'Poetical Calendar'. G. H."

Having mentioned to Mr. Justice Hardinge that I could shew him the Poems for which he enquired; he replied,

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, July 10.

"I thank you most gratefully for your kind intelligence. I cannot express how you would oblige and gratify me, if you would either lend me the volumes in which these verses of my Father appear, or would have the goodness to furnish me with a copy of them taken from those volumes. In return, I will make over to you with great pleasure my copy of my Father's Latin verses, printed, if you would like to publish them, and will assign to you with pleasure any emolument which may arise from that publication. These Latin verses are universally admired as classical, and worthy of the Augustan age. G. H."

The Volumes, of course, were immediately sent; and the Judge's obliging offer thankfully accepted; which led to the following correspondence:

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, July 14.

"I observe, in a note upon my Father's Latin Address to Mr. Poyntz, that my Father himself, as well as Davies (a most elegant scholar), translated that Ode, and that both translations are in a book of English Poems, where, I distinctly remember, that I saw them ages ago.

"I believe the Den-hilliad very incorrect, or at least very short; for I am pretty sure that I had a copy of it in two cantos, and may, perhaps, recover it. The verses on the Beadle I long to see: they are excellent. My Father's turn in English verse was, like Addison's prose, grave and mock-heroic humour. In Latin verse he had all styles, and all perfections. I think I am not partial; but, if I have an atom of taste, there is nothing to be named with him in that line since the Augustan age.

"Nothing will confer more honour upon me, or make me happier, than the publication of these Latin verses at your own cost and risk, if I am correct in so understanding your proposal. The books are so few, that I cannot be sure of laying my hands upon more copies than this one which I possess, and have corrected; so that I should be afraid of parting with it, unless upon the faith of your publication.

"I beg

"I beg leave to add the delight it would give me to superadd some of the best English Poems which I can trace to my Father's pen. They are very few; and, of their kind (which is like Addison's humour put into elegant verse), incomparable; but not so gifted and superior to all competition as the Latin.

"There is a very excellent Portrait of my Father, in Kent, painted when he was Clerk of the House of Commons; but there is no Print from it at present. G. H."

"DEAR SIR, July 17.

"I am not sure if I ever told you that Poyntz detected my Father in a false quantity. If not, the fact is curious, and worth your knowledge. I have reformed one error of this kind myself, in *de-est*. There is no such quantity in the Latin Prosodia—*de-est*, and all its train, are monosyllabic, and *long*. I am endeavouring to recollect some Alcaics which he gave to me when I was at Eton school. They are versions of David's Lamentation over Saul; and, if I dared (who am a passionate admirer of Scripture too), I would say very superior to it. The original wants pathetic simplicity and feeling. It is partly too high-flown, and partly too elegant; besides the shock one feels at the duplicity of it. Jonathan is more a hero of mine than David is. I am, with much regard, your most obliged and obedient servant, GEORGE HARDINGE."

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, Jan. 2, 1814.

"Dr. Barnard was the Son of a respectable Clergyman, who resided upon his living in Bedfordshire. He was educated at Eton school, upon the College foundation, but *superannuated*, and became a member of St. John's College in Cambridge. I never could learn that he was there considered as a *deep* scholar in Philosophy, in Divinity, or even in Classics; but I have understood that he was, in the early part of his life, admired for eloquence, for wit, for spirit, and for that kind of genius whose acute perceptions, taste, and sense, catch, half intuitively, the essence of learning, without labour in the pursuit. His wit made him formidable to the dull; and, like other wits, he felt himself privileged, at the expence of Lord Chesterfield's rules, to dart his lightning upon the culprit.

"He told me himself an admirable story as related by *him* (but I despair to give half the effect that *his* manner produced) at the cost of a Divine, then an Under-graduate, whom I had afterwards occasion to know, and thoroughly to despise. He was dull in the extreme, proud, and mean. I had occasion to name his conduct by me, when Dr. Barnard said that *he* recollected him at Cambridge; that he considered him as a nuisance from his dullness; that he often gave him a *hint* of it, by telling him, 'that so dull a man should not appear at coffee-houses, or at all in public; for you *know*,' said Barnard (without reserve, and quite in public), 'you *know* how *stupid you are*.' He bore this (Barnard added) with a coward's patience; and one day he half killed him with laughter at the simplicity of his excuse and remonstrance: 'You are always,' he told him, 'running your rig

rig upon me, and calling me stupid; and it's very cruel, now, that's what it is, for *you don't consider that a broad-wheel-waggon went over my head when I was ten years of age.*'

"In 1752 I found him at Eton, and at the same house in which I was to board, a tutor to Henry Townshend, who was the youngest brother of the late Viscount Sydney, was afterwards a Lieutenant-colonel, and was killed in Germany, lamented by all who had the happiness to know him; a youth of heroic valour, and the delight of social intercourse. I have a beautiful print of him, perfectly alive in resemblance.

"Mr. Townshend, the Father of this pupil, and the most amiable of men, was intimate with my Father. Upon this account Barnard undertook to be *my* tutor; so that I had an early access to his wonderful talents and powers. He was like Shakspeare's Yorick, a little more disciplined and guarded by a controuling spirit, which kept all resentment as well as reply at bay. He discovered, with sagacity, in those around him, themes of ridicule, which he never spared; but admired, without envy, talents or virtues. It has often at this late period astonished me, that in that limited sphere he could have displayed such a dignity of manner, and such effect of character, as to govern every scene connected with him, notwithstanding this playful turn for a joke, and this talent for *making fun*, as we used to call it, even of those whom he admired and loved. I have seen him very often make some of these personages *laugh at themselves* in his presence, led on by him. He was at the same time friendly, compassionate, and humane. He had a sort of mock thunder in his voice and manner, as if he ridiculed the authority that he assumed. He loved both his pupils as if they had been his own children, but *Harry Townshend*, as we called him, the most; who was then very near a man, very handsome, very good-natured, clever, and spirited; in short, a noble creature.

"To resume the tutor: Besides other faculties, in his eloquence he had the charm of a musical voice, and, in reading or speaking, a most exquisite ear. He had all imaginable variety of companionable talents, and could, in serious debate, out-argue the doughtiest champions pitted against him. He could also, without servility, make himself acceptable to superiors in rank, who had no taste for his mirth, or capacity for the enjoyment of it; for he was always a perfect gentleman. If Nature had given him Garrick's features and figure, he would have been scarce inferior to him in theatrical powers. He was an admirable mimic; but he was never, like that wonderful man, *an actor off the stage.* He had sparkling eyes and fine teeth; but his features were coarse, his face rather bloated, and his complexion too sanguine. His figure, though compact and strong, had the defect of short, and, as they are called, club feet, which gave a kind of swing to his gait, the result of this partial deformity; but converted by him into a gesture and movement of dignity not ungraceful.

"A little before Townshend had left Eton Dr. Sumner vacated the Upper-mastership of Eton. A sharp contest then arose for the succession between Barnard and Dampier, who had been for several

several years the Under-master. Then it was that Barnard exemplified Ovid's remark upon Ulysses in the contest with Ajax:

'et quid facundia possit
Re patuit.'

Barnard had endeared himself to Mr. Townshend by his admirable tuition of that gentleman's three sons. Mr. Townshend was Member for the University of Cambridge; had very good interest at Court, at Cambridge, and at Eton; and was the zealous patron of Barnard. My Father too and *his* friends exerted themselves in the same cause; but the popularity of Barnard's talents, and his own canvassing address, were not less powerful in the balance—He carried his point.

"I remember at this time travelling in my Father's coach from Kingston to London, when, during the heat of this contest, the celebrated John Burton, then Vice-Provost of Eton, and Barnard's eager patron, came up to the carriage, arraigned him for wanting spirit (a fault seldom found with *him*); and, like *Parson Adams*, told my Father, before two ladies who were in the coach, that he had proved himself as *poor-spirited, cowardly, and weak, as if he had been a woman!*"

"This Burton, a most ingenious and profound scholar, had even then been a favourite butt of Barnard's humour; but at later periods, when the latter had more importance of station, and had acquired, by his commanding abilities, a kind of privilege, it was a feast which I have often enjoyed, to see these two men together; Barnard the good-humoured but keen accuser, Burton the self-convicted, in reply, both of them laughing, and loving one another.

"*Apropos* to Burton; a whimsical adventure occurred after Barnard had become the Master, which I may as well relate in this place. The scene is present before me, as if it happened the day before yesterday. I am in part the hero of the tale; but, as I am the hero of its ridicule, the egotism will be forgiven.

"We took up, in the boarding-house, a rage for acting plays; and amongst them was that of Cato, *whom I was to personate!* But I despaired of a *likeness*, till I could obtain a suitable wig, having, I suppose, formed the idea from Pope:

"*Cato's long wig*, flower'd gown, and lacker'd chair."

"With some difficulty, a cast-off and *scare-crow* volume of hair, which had once been venerable, was engaged under prime cost; but was to be made practicable by the hair-dresser, who was to see his wig upon my head for his pains.

"Many were invited under the rose, and some ladies. The parts were studied, and the effect was thundering applause; whether to laugh at us, or admire us, I leave unexplored.

"In the midst of my harangue to the mutineers, who were all the rabble we could find, Barnard, with dignity *emulating mine*, advanced upon the scene. All the world fled—I alone remained firm to my part—he tore my wig and gown without mercy, from *the patriot* whom they had *become so well*, and hung them up as trophies in his room. Telling this adventure

to his visitors, he received amongst them Burton, the Vice-provost; who knew his wig, and claimed it from the wig-maker, 'who had made it,' he said, 'as good as new.'

"This anecdote lasted Barnard for a month. Cato, and the Vice-provost shared the ridicule, which convulsed the boys with laughter at our expence.

"The acquisition of such a master baffles all power to describe it. A *parallel* may give some hints of it. Garrick, in his new style of acting, with sense, and with ease, could not have accomplished a more powerful revolution. His little Essays, *from his throne*, of a thousand kinds, were master-pieces of eloquence, taste, and feeling. He corrected, with grace and with good humour, every thing vicious in the mode of reading, or construing. When he read our compositions, he made them his own, by the charm of his accent, and the just emphasis that he laid. When he gave out a subject for prose or verse, to hear him was a feast. With his unbounded versatility of playful humour, he was feared as much as he was loved. He had some rebellions to encounter; but was a perfect statesman in his address; never departing an atom from the dignity of his courage. Indeed spirit and command were powerful traits of his character, and they never deserted him.

"He had not long been Master, before the numbers increased from 300, the usual average before his time, to 500 boys. What he improved in us the most, was taste of composition, of reading, and of speaking well.

"In the sixth, which is the highest form, he assembled us before him, at stated periods, to read with us Greek Plays. I say to read with us; for our object, of course, being only to escape from correction for ignorance of the idiom and sense, *he* enlightened us by invaluable dissertations on the peculiar beauties of the sentiment.

"Here, as in every thing else which the purpose of the moment required, he was more than *par negotio*; and, by judicious preparation, made it appear, that he was deep, not only in the Poets, but in all their Critics.

"*Apropos* to his paraphrase of the subjects for our composition, I shall never be able to forget a change in his manner, which overwhelmed us with tears.

"We had lost one of our school-fellows, an only son, the heir to an opulent estate, a youth, admired and beloved, at the age of 13 or 14—he was drowned. Barnard, just after this event, came to us in school. He was in tears for half an hour; heard us construe without listening; broke off abruptly, and was going to part with us, when, recollecting that he was to give a subject—with a forcible action, the impulse of the moment, which Garrick never surpassed, he said, as if looking at *the watery bier*,

"*His saltem accumulem donis;*"

burst from us, and said no more. It made us understand, that our subject was a Monody on this Youth.

"In

"In correcting our compositions, he improved them, by little strokes of his pen, with magic; yet I don't recollect that I ever saw a composition written by him in prose or in verse, except his pulpit essays; which I confess that, with all my habitual prepossession *for* him, I never much admired, or his delivery of them. But his manner of reading the service at the Communion-table was absolute perfection. It was commanding, musical, intelligent, and pleasing. His pulpit manner was too hasty and vehement; at least, I thought so: but many admired it, and would have gone leagues to hear him.

"He had such an ascendant in his new sphere, that every part of the system appeared a part of *him*; and as if on *him* alone it rested.

"He had peculiar discernment into the character of boys; and loved spirit, though in opposition to himself. He admired Charles Fox, who made no eminent figure in learning or literary taste; was often in scrapes, and was rather a Mutineer than a Courtier; but marked his energy of genius and spirit with prophetic hints of the Senator and Statesman he afterwards became.

"Upon the first vacancy, and after he had long flourished as Upper-master, he succeeded as Provost; and in that situation, I was often his guest. There again he animated every thing with his eloquence and masterly abilities; but, feeling himself emancipated from the restraint upon his *manner* (a restraint which in some degree the policy of his good sense had for a time imposed), he indulged his impulse to wit rather too much, and was in some of the circles that he filled, I could almost have said, an over-grown spoiled child; half degenerating into buffoonery; and, with ladies, too much *at home* in his manner, too young and volatile; yet such was the charm of his genius that we forgave all its levities.

"A lady of infinite cleverness, and much in his own manner, paid him a visit. He caught from her all her stories, all her characters, all her imitations, with an accuracy of genius, quite astonishing; not as a copyist or a mimic, but so as to make them his own.

"When Lord North was Minister, he battled a College point with him, fought it out with him, and prevailed. I was present, with many others, when he argued it with him aloud *upon his throne* in the Lodge, and made him give up the point.

"He has been accused of partiality, and some of his enemies have imputed even guilt of corruption to his Government as Upper Master; but no impartial witness of his conduct will deny that he was eminently the reverse—exemplary in justice, and proudly independent.

"I recollect one striking instance of his acuteness and spirit. When the late Sir James Macdonald arrived at Eton, he had no connexions to recommend him; and he could not make a verse, that is, he wanted a point indispensable with us to a certain rank in our system. But this wonderful boy, having satisfied the Master that he was an admirable scholar, and possessed of genius, was at once placed at the head of a remove, or form; and

Barnard said, 'Boys, I am going to put over your heads a boy who cannot write a verse; and I do not care whether he will ever be a Poet or no; but I will trust him in *your* hands; for I know my boys, and how generous they are to merit.'

"Here, by the way, to vindicate the singularity, it was not only in general sanctioned by our implicit assent, but it was terminated by a singular feature in the conduct of this boy himself. He acquired the rules of Latin verse; tried his powers; and, perceiving that he could not rise *above* his rivals, in Virgil, Ovid, or the Lyric of Horace, he took up the *sermoni propiora*, and there overshadowed all *competitors*. To give you a faint conception of his powers in that line, much above those of a boy, I will quote a passage which describes the hammer of the auctioneer with a mock sublimity which turns Horace into Virgil:

"*Jam-jamque* cadit, celerique recursu,
"*Erigitur, lapsum* retrahens, perque aëra nutat.

Was any thing ever more picturesque?

"This prodigy, the young *Marcellus* of his day at the University and abroad, 'gave the world assurance' of pre-eminent gifts and powers, when death took him from us.

"Barnard had a constant flow of spirits, and the only fault of his wit that I could ever detect, was, that he did not *spare it enough*,

"Parcentis viribus atque
"Extenuantis eas consultò."

"It cannot be dissembled, that he was too ambitious of praise, and rather indiscreet in risking, if not giving offence; but his victims in general were selected well. They were either worthless, and fair-game, or amiable with little singularities, which made them ludicrous, but never despicable, such as Burton and others whom I could name. He saw infinite variety of characters, and, like Skakespeare, adopted them all by turns for comic effect. He cultivated, at one time, Fielding and his thief-takers. He entered into the Battle of the Taylors; and of his grotesque humour, I can tell what I personally attested, with some fear of a riot. He carried me to London in a hired chaise; we rose from our seat, and put our heads out of the windows, whilst the post-boy removed something under us. He supposed himself in the pillory, and addressed the populace against the Government with all the cant of *No.* 45, *and Co.* He once told me a little anecdote of the original Parson Adams, whom he knew, which deserves to be immortalized. 'Oh, Sir,' said he, to Barnard, almost in a whisper, and with a look of horror, 'would you believe it, Sir, he was wicked from a boy;' then going up close to him, 'you will be shocked—you will not believe it,—he wrote God with a little g, when he was ten years old.'

"I have mentioned Barnard's ambition of praise; but he was also ambitious of preferment, in which pursuit, either he miscalculated his view to interest, or preferred his opinion to his views.

"The King had been struck with him; and broad hints had been given, that he would be the new Preceptor to the Heir Apparent, and, of course, in train for a Bishoprick, when he committed, in every view of it, the most indiscreet act of his life.

He

He made a political harangue in the County of Buckingham, taking part with George Grenville against the Court:

"*Ex illo fluere;*

"He was deeply piqued—and the more when Markham, his rival, became so elevated. He often said, pointing at the beauties of the scene at Eton College, 'Do you think I have any wish to leave a scene like this, for a difference *here?*' pointing at his arm? I always answered, '*Yes*, I do!'

"He had a sister, as hard-featured as himself, and very like him; but remarkably sensible and pleasing.

"He married a charming young woman, but of too delicate a constitution; he lost her very soon. By her he had a son, who is in orders, an excellent and clever man.

"In powers of conversation, whether *tête à tête* or in a mixed company, I never yet knew his equal. He was, at all points of companionable entertainment, admirable; but his *forte* was a picturesque anatomy of character. His narratives, like those of Garrick, brought the figures alive before you, and yet with no theatrical pedantry; in which respect I thought him superior to Garrick.

"Mr. Bryant once told me that he was present at a wonderful illustration of his powers in satire. He was in company with an overbearing and impudent savage, who, conceiving effrontery to be a match for genius, was often rudely offensive to him. Barnard, in high good humour, took an opportunity of describing the man by another name; and, lest the portrait should be too marked, he gave to the hero of *his* portrait a nose that was aquiline. The curious brute was observed by the rest in the act of tracing his features, to discover if the nose corresponded.

"I cannot, in short, better describe him, than in the character of Biron, as given by Shakespeare.

'His name is *Biron*, and a merrier man,
Within the limits of becoming mirth,
I never spent a social hour withal.
His eye doth seek occasion for his wit,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expositor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged years grow truant at his tales,
And younger hearings are quite ravished,
So sweet and voluble is his discourse."

"DEAR SIR, *Milbourne House*, March 7, 1814,

"Since I wrote what you have so kindly accepted upon the subject of my ever-lamented Friend; I have received a copy of the Inscription, which was written by Mr. Bryant, and is on the point of tendering its homage to his memory in *Eton College Chapel*. It is in these words:

"M.S.
Edwardi Barnard, S. T. P.
qui Scholæ Etonensis disciplinam et famam
per annos undecim auxit et stabilivit,
Magister, Informator.

Colle-

Collegium deindè per sedecim annos
felicitèr administravit,
Præpositus.
Vir acerrimi ingenii,
variâque eruditione cumulatus;
moribus integerrimis,
pietate conspicuus.
Concionator vehemens, facundus;
idemque veritatis subtilis indagator.
In colloquiis venustus et admirabilis;
facetiarum scatebris abundans,
et verbis Attico lepore conditis.
Ut indolem penitùs noscas, Lector,
fuit vir ille memorabilis
ad maximas capessendas
à Naturâ comparatus;
ad quodvis munus obeundum
instructissimus.
Vixit annos LXIV, menses VII;
decessit IV Nonas Decembris,
anno Salutis MDCCLXXXI;
et Harpendeniæ, in agro Hertfordiensi,
sepultus est.
Hoc marmor
Edoardus (quem unicum habuit) Filius
Parenti optimo et dilectissimo
Mœrens poni curavit.

"I have discovered only the following dates and facts:

His father was the vicar of *Luton:* Dr. Barnard, as Fellow of St. John's, had the *living* of *Ospringe* in Kent.

"From what year he was tutor of Mr. Townshend's three sons at Eton School, is not ascertained, except that it was prior to 1749. It must have been a very little time after he left Eton in this department, that he became the Master of Eton School in 1754.

"In 1760, he was made Canon of Windsor; at this period, or very near it, he was presented by his attached and friendly patron, who never deserted him, to the rectory of St. Paul's Cray in Kent, which he retained for his life.

"His excellent and respectable son 'regrets to say that he 'has none of his compositions, as he particularly requested him 'to destroy all his papers.'

"I am not sure what *your* opinion may be of such a request*; but mine is, that a compliance with it *has its limits;* and that, if I had thought my Father had left any papers behind him which conferred honour upon his memory, or, without prejudice to it, could be of use to the world, I would have saved them, and with piety, at least in *my* conception of it, better understood. But many excellent men think otherwise. It seems in general un-

* If my opinion were of any consequence, the whole tenor of these volumes would loudly proclaim it. J. N.

derstood

derstood that Virgil made it a solemn injunction to burn the Æneid. Men conscious of their talents, but not vain of them, are often at the decline of their lives, and, perhaps, of their faculties, or at least of their animal spirits, contemplating the awful change they are to experience; depreciate all their labours; and, lamenting their imperfections, wish to obliterate them from the memory of the world. This depression of mind arising in part from its elevation to more interesting subjects, might have robbed the World, not of the Æneid alone, but of Bacon, of Shakespeare, Newton, or of Locke, if they had not, happily for mankind, been made known to the Publick when the Writers were living. It happens that all these wonderful men were distinguished for their piety.

"On the other hand, I hold it equally sacred, inverting the form of the duty, but retaining the substance, to withhold from the world, in opposition to any request of the Writers, a manuscript of an *Infidel*, of a *libertine*, of a *corrupt Statesman*, or a *perfidious Friend*, calculated for dishonor to him, and for an injury to the world. I should, with a similar feeling, be jealous of his fame as a man of genius; and should publish nothing which could impair the lustre of it. I could give *names* for the mischief (in all its branches) here deprecated; but which, in the compass of my own life, has been accomplished by a false devotion to a Testator's Will, or a false idolatry to his previous credit in the world, and the powers of his name, as if they would consecrate imbecility, indecorum, levities, depravity, or dulness. In the case of that very gifted person who gave rise to these remarks, I have no reason to think his written compositions of any kind would have conferred upon his memory one cubit of additional height; for such was our intimacy, and such his manly contempt for the affectation or graces of diffidence, that I am sure he would have shewn to me, whose partiality for him he knew, whatever had struck him as worthy of peculiar note in his own written works.

"In the Inscription, excellent as it is, I could have rather wished for a more pointed *eloge* upon his *fortitude* and his wonderful *talent for command* in whatever station he filled. I could also have been pleased with a little more stress upon the *revulsion* (for that name I would give to it) which took place in the fame of Eton School after the dominion of it fell into *his* hands. In a little time after *James's powder* was adopted, the decrease of deaths by *fever* in the bills of mortality were unequivocal proofs that a new *æra* had arisen. I have not actually ascertained the dates of the accumulating numbers from the average of 300 boys; to that of the 500 at which he left his *throne*; and which it has preserved ever since. But the whole style and spirit of the machine were new made by him. In this period of 11 years the Rival School, though a very excellent one, and more likely as being in the Metropolis to obtain patronage, was, I believe, stationary in its number, and in its fame. I am, dear Sir,

"Your affectionate servant, GEO. HARDINGE.

"P. S.

P.S. "The residence of Mr. Bryant, at Cypenham, was within the parish of Farnham Royal, where that learned gentleman was buried, and in the church of which place a monument to his memory is thus inscribed: "M. S. Jacobi Bryant, Collegii Regalis apud Cantabrigienses olim Socii; qui in bonis quas ibi hauserat, artibus excolendis consenuit. Erant in eo plurimæ literæ, nec eæ vulgares, sed exquisitæ quædam & reconditæ, quas non minore studio quam acumine ad illustrandam S.S. veritatem adhibuit: id quod testantur scripta ejus gravissima, jam in Historiæ Sacræ primordiis eruendis, quam in Gentium Mythologiâ explicandâ versata. Libris erat adeò deditus ne iter vitæ secretum iis omninò deditum, præmiis honoribusque quæ illi non magis ex Patroni nobilissimi gratiâ quam suis meritis abundè prætio erant, usque præposuerit. Vitam integerrimam & verè Christianam, non sine tristi suorum desiderio, clausit, Nov. 13, 1804, anno ætatis suæ 89." *Lysons's Buckinghamshire, p.* *729.

"Dear Sir, *Milbourne House,* March 9, 1814.

"I can recollect less of Dr. Battie than of *my other Heroes*; for I did not *see* him enough *to see* him *thoroughly*; but what I *do* remember of him I repeat in general with gratitude and pleasure. That he was a most able Physician, as well as particularly gifted in that most affecting branch of it which had brought him forward, none who had the least experimental knowledge of him ever denied; but I remember two features of his medical deportment, which are both of them so much to the honour of his feelings that I record them with enthusiasm for the best of his, and of all fame, that of *scrupulous* and (as it would by *some* be called) *romantic integrity.*

"He had an aversion to *Dr. James*; and it was the aversion of an honest mind. He said, and proved, that *James* had eluded the rights of the Publick by an imperfect specification, which enabled him (as it now enables those who represent him) to be the sole vender of his powder. He would never prescribe it; and was, *I know*, firm to this text for several years; insisting that he *could not*, as an honest man, prescribe a medicine of which he could not be a competent judge without knowing *all the ingredients* and all their *proportions.* I believe that he carried that antipathy so far as never to meet him at a consultation. He often declined attendance in fevers upon this account; but admitting the efficacy of that medicine which had acquired such fame.

"If you call this *a whim* in a Physician of strong sense and of established fame, I have no objection to the word; but I respect such a *whim* in *such a man.*

"The other fact I personally attest, as known to me at the fountain-head, for he told it me himself.

"Dr. James offered himself at the College, and was critically examined. I rather believe that Battie was then President of the College; but he certainly had then, as at all other times, a powerful influence upon their debates and councils; for he was a most admirable Speaker, close, pointed, and impressive; stern, and,

and, perhaps, a little too peremptory in his tone; but he paid you for it in sterling sense and sterling honor.

"I called upon him one day in town. He was at home to me, and seemed in a very bad humour, which rather clouded his manners; never graceful, but in general frank, and amongst his friends very cordial.

"I asked him 'if *some girl* had jilted *him*.' 'You are an im-'pudent fellow,' said he; 'and as you love an oddity *like your-'self*, I 'll give you *a partner in me*. I have quarreled,' said he 'with half the College, by taking part with *James*. D—n the 'fellow! I hate him still; but, should you ever be a Judge, 'you must one day or another take the Devil's part if it's neces-'sary; that is, if he is a party in the cause; and you are the 'Judge who are to say whether he is in the right or in the wrong. 'I became that fellow's advocate against half the world, who 'could not *hate him* worse than I did; and what do you think 'was the reason? because the dog had more brains in him, 'and more knowledge, than I ever had experienced in our Can-'didates—prejudice here became iniquity; and a sense of ho-'nour to a good-for-nothing dog was *my* fee.'

"I cannot undertake to say whether he was out-voted, or prevailed. He was in politics what in those days was called a *Tory*, a term which I do not here profess to define, or even to illustrate, more than by saying that it was the opposite creed of that upon which my Uncle, the first Lord Camden, acted, thought, and spoke, in power as well as in opposition. Yet these two men were the dearest friends—and a manlier independence of opinion I never saw than Battie asserted, but with playfulness and good-humour. He had a peculiar archness of manner, with a fund of dry humour—that made him an excellent companion. He had no stiffness of manner, though he had a serious and a harsh countenance. He was, I believe, an admirable scholar; but he had a powerful simplicity of mind, which made him superior to the *exhibition* of his learning. He was too *proud* to be *vain*.

"In his family he was affectionate and pleasant, but so rigid in frugality, that it was not easy to make his purse bleed: yet, *before its time*, he had a very handsome house and place at Marlow, where I had once the happiness to be his guest, and where I found him truly hospitable—in all senses of the word. He had thoroughly endeared himself to all his children (three daughters), two of whom are living; but his parsimony and the vigour of his health I have remarked, more than once, in his vehicle, the Nestor of carriages; which, half open, to avoid the rain, conveyed him to London—and home again.

"Of his incomparable and ready humour I will give you a picture, drawn by one of the parties in the scene. *Serjeant Prime*, one of the most inflexibly serious Pleaders in his day, was attended by Barnard, then Master of Eton, who was doing the honours to him. Amongst other places which they visited

was

was a room for some of the Collegers, called *the lower chamber*—In this room they found Battie, who had been rambling with some of the boys over the favourite scenes of his youth. He knew *Barnard* with intimacy, and admired, with passion, all his jesting powers. A conflict ensued, which Barnard, then my host, made alive to me, though at second hand. He fell upon *Battie* as a *delinquent Colleger!* The other fell upon *him* in return as a *partial Master*, who, as all the boys would have told him, if they dared, *spited him!* The Serjeant, all astonishment, with smiling civility, after the scene had closed, asked Barnard what it *meant*; 'for the Gentleman,' said he, 'appears of *an age* to have escaped from *your* dominion over him, and he had no *College habit* upon him.. *Barnard* (with difficulty keeping his countenance) told him it was a kind of practice between them, to *keep their hand in.* 'Oh! it was *facetious* then, was it?' said the Serjeant; 'Oh! yes, I see it was, and upon my word, Sir, it was excellent of its kind.' Here *Barnard*, who was an admirable mimic, personated the Serjeant.

"This extraordinary man, the victim of their frolic, was an able advocate; and, without a conception of humour, convulsed the Court with laughter upon more occasions than one, by telling his facts dryly, but weightily, as he found them on his brief. Upon some occasion to a Jury he depreciated his adversary's witnesses, having first elevated his own: Against these Gentlemen of repute, what is the enemy's battle array?

Two Butchers and a Taylor,
Three Hackney-coachmen and a Corn-cutter.
But, in the rear of the column,
An Alderman of London, solus.

*** In the First Volume of "Precedents of Proceedings in the House of Commons," published by Mr. Hatsell in April 1776, and "gratefully and respectfully dedicated to the Right Honourable Jeremiah Dyson, Cofferer to His Majesty's Household, and one of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council," the learned Editor observes that, "Perhaps some apology is necessary, for his having presumed, without leave or any previous notice, to inscribe these Collections to a person whose universal knowledge, upon all subjects which relate to the History of Parliament, will render this, and every work of this sort, to him unnecessary. But the Publisher could not prevail upon himself to omit such an opportunity of expressing to that Gentleman, and to the World, the very grateful sense he entertains of that kindness and generosity, which first placed him, even without any application on his part, in a situation, that has made it his duty to apply himself more particularly to the examination of the Journals of the House of Commons, and to studies of a similar nature. The public character of that Gentleman, his comprehensive knowledge, his acuteness of understanding, and inflexible integrity, are sufficiently known and acknowledged by all the world: but it is only within the circle of a small acquaintance, that he is admired

admired as a man of polite learning and erudition; a most excellent father, and a most valuable friend. They only who have the pleasure and advantage to know him intimately, know, that the warmth and benevolence of his heart, are equal to the clearness and sagacity of his head. A very ill state of health has at present unfortunately withdrawn this Gentleman from the service of the publick; but all who remember his abilities in Parliament, will lament the loss of that information, which his knowledge of the History, and of the Laws and Constitution of this Country, enabled him to give; and which he was at all times so ready, in private as well as public, to communicate."

In the Second Volume, relating to "Members, Speakers, &c." under the article "Clerks," an office which for nearly half a century Mr. Hatsell has most meritoriously filled, the following appropriate compliment is paid to his Predecessor: "By virtue of his office, the Clerk has not only the right of appointing a Deputy to officiate in his stead; but has the nomination of the Clerk Assistant, and all the other Clerks without-doors. Formerly the appointment to these offices made a considerable part of the Clerk's income, as it was the usual practice to sell them; but, when Mr. Dyson came to the office of Clerk, though he had purchased this of Mr. Hardinge for no less a sum than six thousand pounds, he, with a generosity peculiar to himself, and from a regard to the House of Commons, that the several Under-Clerkships might be more properly filled than they probably would be if they were sold to the best bidder, first refused this advantage, and appointed all the Clerks whose offices became vacant in his time, without any pecuniary consideration whatever. I was the first that experienced this generosity as Clerk Assistant; to which office Mr. Dyson appointed me, not only without any gratuity on my part, but indeed without having any personal acquaintance with me, till I was introduced to him by Dr. Akenside, and recommended by him, as a person that might be proper to succeed Mr. Read, then just dead, as Clerk Assistant. This office, at the time I received it from Mr. Dyson *gratis*, he might have disposed of, and not to an improper person, or one unacquainted with the business of the House of Commons, for 3000*l.*—Mr. Dyson's successors, *i. e.* Mr. Tyrwhitt and myself, have thought ourselves obliged to follow the example which he set: but it is one thing to be the first to refuse a considerable and legal profit, and another, not to resume a practice that has been so honourably abolished by a predecessor*."

In the Preface to his Second Volume, Mr. Hatsell with great propriety says, "It would be impossible to peruse a page of the following Work, without observing the great advantage that it derives from the notes and observations of Mr. Onslow, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, which have been very obligingly communicated upon this occasion by his Son, the present

* Mr. Dyson died Sept. 16, 1776. He was at that time M. P. for Horsham, a Member of the Privy Council, and Cofferer to His Majesty's Household.

Lord

Lord Onslow. It would be impertinent in the Editor of this Collection to suppose, that any thing which he can say, will add to the reputation of a character so truly eminent as that of Mr. Onslow; but, as it was under the patronage, and from the instructions of that excellent man, that he learned the first rudiments of his Parliamentary knowledge; and, when Mr. Onslow retired from a public station, as it was permitted to the compiler of this work, to visit him in that retirement, and to hear those observations on the Law and Constitution of this Government, which, particularly in the company of young persons, Mr. Onslow was fond of communicating, he may perhaps be allowed to indulge himself for a moment in recollecting those virtues which distinguished that respectable character, and in endeavouring to point them out as patterns of imitation to all who may wish to tread in his steps. Superadded to his great and accurate knowledge of the history of this country, and of the minuter forms and proceedings of Parliament, the distinguishing feature of Mr. Onslow's public character was, a regard and veneration for the British Constitution, as it was declared and established at the Revolution. This was the favourite topic of his discourse; and it appeared, from the uniform tenor of his conduct through life, that, to maintain this pure and inviolate, was the object at which he always aimed. In private life, though he held the office of Speaker of the House of Commons for above three and thirty years, and during part of that time enjoyed the lucrative employment of Treasurer of the Navy, it is an anecdote perfectly well known, that, on his quitting the Chair in 1761, his income from his private fortune, which had always been inconsiderable, was rather less than it had been in 1727, when he was first elected into it.—These two circumstances in Mr. Onslow's character are of themselves sufficient to render the memory of that character revered and respected by all the world*; but the recollection of them is peculiarly pleasant to the Editor of this work; who, amongst the many fortunate events that have attended him through life, thinks this one of the most considerable; that, in a very early period of it, he was introduced and placed under the immediate patronage of so respectable a man; from whose instructions, and by whose example, he was confirmed in a sincere love and reverence for those principles of the Constitution, which form the basis of this free Government; the strict observations and adherence to which principles, as well on the part of the Crown as of the People, can alone maintain this country in the enjoyment of those invaluable blessings, which have deservedly drawn this eulogium from the best informed writers of every nation in Europe: That, as this is the only Constitution, which, from the earliest history of mankind, has had for its direct object 'Political Liberty;' so there is none other, in which the laws are so well calculated to secure and defend the life, the property, and the personal liberty of every individual. *Sept.* 22, 1781."

* See vol. I. p. 392; vol. II. pp. 263, 354; vol. III. pp. 281, 282; vol. IV. pp. 580, 727.

Extracts

Extracts of LETTERS from EDWARD GIBBON, Esq. the celebrated Historian, to MR. NICHOLS.

" SIR, *Lausanne, February* 24, 1792.

" At this distance from England you will not be surprized that this morning only, by a mere accident, the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1788 should have reached my knowledge. In it I have found, pp. 698—700, a very curious and civil account of the Gibbon Family, more particularly of the branch from which I descend, with several circumstances of which I was myself ignorant, and several concerning which I should be desirous of obtaining some further information. Modesty, or the affectation of modesty, may repeat the *Vix ea nostra voco:* but experience has proved that there is scarcely any man of a tolerable family who does not wish to know as much as he can about it; nor is such an ambition either foolish in itself, or hurtful to society.

" I address myself to you, as to the last, or one of the last, of the learned Printers in Europe, a most respectable order of men; in the fair confidence that you will assist the gratification of my curiosity. Perhaps, if it be not a secret, you may be able to disclose the name of the Author of this article, which is subscribed N.S.; and through your channel I might correspond directly with a gentleman to whom I am already obliged. He is only mistaken in one fact, in confounding my grandfather with my father.

" Edward Gibbon, the South Sea Director, died in the year 1736; his son, my father, who lived till 1770, was the Member for Petersfield 1734, and Southampton 1741.

" I am tempted to embrace this opportunity of suggesting to you the idea of a work, which must be surely well received by the Publick, and would rather tend to benefit than to injure the Proprietors of the Gentleman's Magazine. That voluminous series of more than threescore years now contains a great number of Literary, Historical, and Miscellaneous Articles, of real value: they are at present buried in a heap of temporary rubbish; but, if properly chosen and classed, they might revive to great advantage in a new publication of a moderate size. Should this idea be adopted, few men are better qualified than yourself to execute it with taste and judgement *.

" It is not improbable that I may do myself the pleasure of calling upon you in London before the close of the year. I shall be happy to form an acquaintance with a person from whose writings I have derived both amusement and information.

" I am, your obedient humble servant, E. GIBBON †."

* From other numerous and pressing avocations, I never had the opportunity of availing myself of this friendly hint; but the idea has since been adopted, and successfully acted upon, by a Gentleman of the University of Oxford.

† This Letter was first printed in the Magazine, vol. LXIV. p. 5, a few days only after the death of Mr. Gibbon; which happened Jan. 16, 1794, in his 57th year.—See, in that volume, pp. 174. 178. 199. 322. some articles respecting Mr. Gibbon's Life and Writings, which the elegant Memoirs by Lord Sheffield have since superseded.

To

To Mr. Gibbon's inquiry in the preceding Letter, I immediately answered, "that I did not know with any certainty the Gentleman from whom the information was received; but that I fortunately possessed some Genealogical documents * relating to Mr. Gibbon's Family" (which had been presented to me by John Beardsworth †, esq. of Lincoln's Inn).—Those original MSS. (with my Letter) were soon after dispatched to Mr. Gibbon, through the medium of his and my confidential Friend Mr. Peter Elmsly; in whose multiplicity of business, the parcel was unfortunately mislaid, as will appear by the subsequent Correspondence.

In the conclusion of a Letter to Lord Sheffield, May 30, 1792, Mr. Gibbon says, "Call upon Mr. John Nichols, Bookseller and Printer, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street; and ask him whether he did not, about the beginning of March, receive a very polite Letter from Mr. Gibbon of Lausanne? to which, either as a man of business, or a civil gentleman, he should have returned an answer. My application related to a domestic article in the Gentleman's Magazine of 1788, p. 698; which had lately fallen into my hands, and concerning which I expected some further lights."

This produced a proper explanation; and accordingly, in a subsequent Letter to Lord Sheffield, Oct. 27, 1793, Mr. Gibbon says, "I am much indebted to Mr. Nichols for his Genealogical communication; which I am impatient to receive, but I do not understand why so civil a gentleman could not favour me in six months with an answer by the post. Since he entrusts me with these valuable papers, you have not, I presume, informed him of my negligence and awkwardness in regard to Manuscripts."

I had actually written a second time, though unluckily *not by the post;* for again my Letter was delayed at Mr. Elmsly's; and Mr. Gibbon, on its finally reaching him, says,

"Sir, *Lausanne, Jan.* 16, 1793.

"It gives me serious concern to find that I have been the innocent occasion of injuring a very respectable man, in the very act in which he intended a kindness to me.

"Last February, on the credit of your general character, I addressed you by letter on the subject of an article, in the Gentleman's Magazine, relative to my Family. I am now assured that my expectation was fulfilled; and that my curiosity would have been gratified by the communication of several interesting papers, which you procured for my use, and deposited in Mr.

* Amongst other of those Papers, are "Some Remarques of the Family of me, John Gibbon, Bluemantle Pursuivant at Arms;" with a full Pedigree of the Family, and several emblazoned arms.

† To whom they came, with the original seat of the Family, *The Hole,* in the parish of Rolvenden, Kent.—Phillips Gibbon, Esq. died there, March 11, 1762; leaving, by Catharine Bier, his wife, one only surviving daughter and heir, married, June 8, 1761, to Philip Jodrell, Esq. of the Sun Fire Office, who died Feb. 14, 1763. His widow dying without issue, March 13, 1775, bequeathed this seat, and her other estates in Kent, in tail, to Mrs. Johnson; who marrying Mr. Beardsworth, he in her right became possessed of it.—The MSS. accompanied the title-deeds.

Elmsly's

Elmsly's hands: and I can only lament that you did not at the same time favour me with a line by the post, to inform me of the success of my application. During the whole Spring and Summer I remained in a state of ignorance; nor was it till late in the Autumn, and after several fruitless enquiries, that I was informed at once of your deposit, and of Mr. Elmsly's inexcusable neglect. I then wrote to him, requesting, first, that the parcel might be sent to Lausanne; and afterwards, on cooler thoughts, that it might be returned to you, to await my approaching arrival in England. You may guess at my surprize and concern, when he informed me, by a letter which I received last post, 'that it was lost, mislaid, taken away perhaps by some workmen repairing his house,' &c. By this state of the case, you will acknowledge how perfectly I am guiltless of this unfortunate accident. You are on the spot: you have but too good a right to interrogate Mr. Elmsly closely and sharply. Perhaps an advertisement, with an handsome reward, might detect these papers, which are of little value except to ourselves. I should willingly take any trouble, or support any expence, to repair the mischief which has been the consequence of my application, and your kindness.

"I beg the favour of an immediate answer; and you will perhaps give me some account of these papers, which I hope will not turn out to be the bill of lading of a shipwreck. E. GIBBON."

Mr. Elmsly having assured Mr. Gibbon of the real causes of delay, the following explanation took place:

"SIR, *Lausanne, April* 4, 1793.

"Mr. Gibbon might perhaps have expected the favour of an answer to his first or second letter; but he is himself so indifferent a correspondent, and he feels himself so much indebted to Mr. Nichols's good offices, that he will not complain of this apparent neglect. It gave him great pleasure to learn by Elmsly's last letter, that the Family Papers are found, and most probably returned into Mr. Nichols's hands. It was Mr. Gibbon's intention to have left them there till his arrival in England; but his journey there this Summer appears so uncertain, that he is tempted to make use of a very favourable opportunity. Mr. Francillon, a Swiss Clergyman, established in London, and his particular friend, is setting out on a visit of three or four months to his family at Lausanne. He will call on Mr. Nichols; and, should the papers be entrusted to his care, their conveyance will be safe and speedy. According to the time that may be allowed, Mr. Gibbon will either return them by the same messenger, or bring them to England himself."

The MSS. were once more forwarded, perused, and punctually returned, and are still in my possession.

On Mr. Gibbon's return to England, he very condescendingly paid me several short visits; and, in one of those interviews, dictated the following lines, which were printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, for July 1793, vol. LXIII. p. 536.

"If

"If the Gentleman who signs N. S. (vol. LVIII. p. 698, vol. LIX. p. 584), on the Gibbon Family, will communicate his address, it will be a particular favour."—To which, with his concurrence, I added, "Mr. Gibbon is returned to Engand; and a new work from the pen of that celebrated Writer is expected next Winter."

Within a few days after, he sent the two following notes:

"Mr. Gibbon will be much obliged to Mr. Nichols for Philpot and Lambarde. The shortness of his stay in town will oblige him to carry them to Lord Sheffield's in Sussex; but they shall be carefully used, and speedily returned."

"If the invitation in this Month's Magazine has revealed the Author of the articles relative to the Gibbon Family, Mr. Gibbon will be much obliged to Mr. Nichols for a line inclosed to Lord Sheffield, Sheffield Place, Uckfield, Sussex."

The consequence of the inquiry was, an epistolary intercourse between Mr. Gibbon and Mr. Brydges (now Sir Egerton Brydges, K. J. and M. P.) the original communicator of the Anecdotes of the Gibbon Family in Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. p. 699; and in vol. LXII. p. 523; and whose signature is annexed to some corrections in the "Memoirs of Mr. Gibbon," vol. LXVI. p. 272.

The substance of the above narrative having been stated in the Magazine for 1796, vol. LXVI. p. 459, my books were returned, new bound; and I was honoured by the following Letter:

"Sir, *Sheffield Place, Jan.* 10, 1797.

"Having observed in one of your late Magazines that you had lent Philpot and Lambarde to Mr. Gibbon in the year 1793, I intended to call on you as soon as I shall go to London (which has been prevented for some time by the severe indisposition of Lady Sheffield) to mention that I had kept those two books, supposing they had been purchased by Mr. Gibbon. They have been *new dressed*, which I hope will make some amends for their stay at this place. I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant, Sheffield."

On a flat stone in St. George's Chapel at Windsor:

"Sub hoc saxo sepulta
Domina Rebecca Sharp*,
una è Filiabus Johannis Harvey,
Mercatoris Londinensis;
Materno genere à Barnardorum Familiâ oriunda.
Nupta fuit primùm
Joshuæ Sharp, Militi, Vicecomiti Londinensi;
deinde Andreæ Sharp, S. T. P. hujus Ecclesiæ Canonico.
Obiit 15 Augusti 1731, æt. 48.
Hic etiam situs est dictus Andreas, A. D. 1743."

* See before, p. 354.

LETTERS

LETTERS OF THE REV. JOHN COWPER* AND MR. GOUGH.

"DEAR GOUGH, *Great Berkhamstead, July* 19, 1756.

"I am sensible of the omission which I have been guilty of in not writing sooner; but am very certain your good-nature will excuse me, when I tell you that this neglect of mine has been entirely owing to the exceeding great distress which I have been in upon my Father's death. You know, Sir, such a loss as this, at my time of life, is very considerable indeed; and I dare say you will sympathize a little with me, when you are assured under my hand, that he was the best and most indulgent of Parents. However that I may not tire you with dwelling too long upon so melancholy a subject, let us turn our thoughts towards our intended expedition to Oxford. I am extremely sorry that it is not in my power to attend you. One ill piece of luck is generally succeeded by another; and I am deprived of the pleasure which I promised myself, by a great deal of troublesome business, which must be transacted as soon as possible. We have some thoughts of going to London shortly, and I should think myself very happy in seeing Mr. Gough in Red Lion Square. Our stay in so disagreeable a place as town is at this time will, you may imagine, be as short as possible. We afterwards return to this place, where any letter of yours will always meet with a most hearty welcome, and give particular satisfaction to,

Dear Sir, your sincere friend, JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR COWPER, *Enfield, July* 30, 1756.

"When I assure you how heartily I sympathize with you, I need say nothing about my Oxford disappointment, which, though the second of the kind, I can patiently submit to. As I have this summer set up for a traveller, if your present situation will admit of a little laughter, I have matter in store against we meet, which, you may depend on it, shall be as soon as possible, probably next week. I left College last Saturday se'nnight; and in it our friend Forster† as well as can be expected after a three days peregrination, and the adventure of an ill-aired bed, in which I shared alike with him. For the rest: Bene't being pretty well cleared, it was time its members should think of rendezvousing somewhere else. Excuse my brevity: when I have time, at Red Lion Square, I shall say more. Meanwhile I remain, &c. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR SIR, *St. Alban's, Nov.* 3, 1757.

"I am extremely sorry that it is not in my power to furnish you with the books you mention. My Brother, who has been here this Vacation, desired that I would part with them to him; and as he seemed particularly inclinable to take them, I could not easily refuse him. My going so soon to the University unluckily prevents my appointing any place for our happy meeting upon the road thither; though, indeed, had I staid longer, it would have been more agreeable to me to have offered you a hearty wel-

* Of whom see vol. III. p. 743; vol. VI. p. 615.

† See vol. VI. pp. 268. 270, 616.

come and a well-air'd bed at St. Alban's. I shall always esteem myself particularly happy in Mr. Gough's acquaintance. Believe me, my dear Sir, it will give me a real pleasure to hear from you at any time, as it will furnish me with a fresh opportunity of assuring you I am your sincere friend, &c. JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR SIR, *Corpus Christi College, Jan.* 11, 1758.

"I am sincerely obliged to you for the letter you was so good as to send me some time since. You should have heard from me much sooner; but I have for some time past been unfortunately engaged in a piece of University exercise, *vulgo dict.* an Act, with Mr. Martin of Caius College, Mr. Brathwaite of St. John's, and Mr. Lade of Bene't—an entertaining piece of intelligence, no doubt, to a man who is regaling himself with the elegancies of polite literature at Enfield. I have slept my winter away at Corpus Christi College, and propose sleeping my summer away in different parts of the habitable globe—at St. Alban's, at London, at Hartingfordbury, and at York. Haistwell and I are two bright suns, that set in clouds of fumigation every night. The transactions of the day, and the absurdities of our Society, furnish us with ample fund for conversation, at a time when you, we suppose, are carried in some delightful dream to the Rivulets of Helicon, or the little Hills of Pindus. Nothing very clever in the literary way. A little Poem called 'Avon' has its merit. An honourable Sizator, of great merit, gallantry, and *esprit*, is rusticated for a twelvemonth. I shall be extremely glad to hear from you whenever it is not inconvenient to you to write. You may be assured that I shall be here till the Commencement. JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR SIR, *Corpus Christi College, Nov.* 26, 1758.

"I am quite ashamed of not having answered your last favour much sooner, but have lately been particularly engaged; notwithstanding which, ingenuity and candour will oblige me to own that my natural indolence, which men of your diligence can know nothing of, has been the principal cause of my omission.

"Touching those editions of Demosthenes which you are pleased to make honourable mention of, I will not give you the trouble of procuring any for me. It will be time enough to seek after books of that nature, when I have rendered myself a pretty competent master of the Italian language. Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, I have made a purchase of Leland, whom I like extremely. You have heard (no doubt) that the Republic of Letters is in great expectation of a good edition of Theocritus from Mr. Warton, the Poetry Professor. His plan is, to give us a correct text, with critical and explanatory notes. The Muses weep your absence, and beg that you will come and spend a fortnight or two in the shady bowers of Granta. Funfigations as usual. I *keep* in the Schools on Tuesday, *De Lanâ Caprinâ.* J. COWPER."

"DEAR SIR, *Corpus Christi College, April* 1, 1759.

"Many thanks for your congratulatory epistle. I have lately been particularly engaged about a declamation, which I sported last Thursday in the Law Schools before a tremendous audience.

audience *. Mr. Sheridan has been down to pay us a visit, and met with a very favourable reception. No less than one hundred and ninety subscribers. I hear he had one hundred and eighty at Oxford, and three hundred in Town. He gave us an introductory oration in the Senate-house, at which I was present, and cannot say that I at all approved of his composition; it was insipid to the last degree. When do you pay another visit to Corpus Christi? We are impatient to see you. Haistwell and Forster both in college. Sharp † *puffs* as usual. Weston is going to publish a course of Sermons upon Ridicule ‡. He preaches the last this afternoon at St. Mary's. In the publication, they are to be thrown into the form of Essays. JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Corpus Christi College, Oct.* 5, 1762.

"Your seal was brought home last night; I like the impression extremely: and if you will favour me with a letter soon, I will send it according to your direction, for that which you gave me I have both lost and forgot. The College speaks highly in praise of your late benefaction, I mean, the 'Ammianus Marcellinus.' I wish you have not forgot the Paris edition of Catullus. Let me just hint to you, that it will travel down very safely by the Fly. I have often complained that modesty stood in my way: but am sure of having conquered it this bout. Your old friend Mr. Goodall is going to be gathered to his fathers, and there are several candidates for the place. I have purchased a stud, an absolute Bucephalus, and ride out every day. Do you do the same. Haistwell is gone into the North. JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, Oct.* 13, 1762.

"Stephens § does not seem inclinable to make a new seal, and indeed the fault seems to lie on both sides. Touching the Lion *passant gardant*, he was misled by Masters's History, which makes it only *passant*. As to the crest, if you can send down any impression, or so describe the boar's head, spear, &c. as to answer the same purpose, I will carry him the seal again, and he will try to set every thing right if possible. JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Corpus Christi College, Jan.* 9, 1763.

"That you may not think I have *turfed* it, to speak in the Newmarket phrase; nor, in that of the Poets, that I have crossed the Styx, and admitted *ad eundem* in some College of Elysium; I send you this letter, attended by the compliments of the season: and at the same time have the honour to inform you, that Mr.

* This declamation is what he made after having obtained one of the Chancellor's Gold Medals for Classical Learning a short time before—an exercise always required from the successful Candidate.

† The Rev. John Sharp, Fellow of Bene't College (B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753; B. D. 1761; D. D. 1766), was noticed for an odd custom he had of holding his breath, and *puffing* up his cheeks, as well in company, as when walking in the streets.

‡ They were published under the title of "The Safety and Perpetuity of the British State, under the Influence of Political and Religious Zeal. Being the Substance of several Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge during the late Rebellion and present War. By W. Weston, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1759," 8vo.

§ An ingenious artist both in stone and metal engraving, at that time living at Cambridge.

Stephens, upon mature deliberation, determines not to furnish you with another seal upon the terms proposed in your last. All that he consents to is, to make another for the same money, and to allow you some small matter for the last. If you like this proposal, he shall finish one for you with all possible expedition. As to my own omission in not writing to you sooner, I lie entirely at your mercy, and will submit to any punishment you please to inflict, but that of not hearing from you soon. JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR COWPER, *Winchester Street, Jan.* 28, 1763.

"I ask your pardon a thousand times for having so long delayed answering yours; but, that you may not think I have slipt into the arms of the Thames while I too venturously skimmed o'er his hoary face (to speak at once in the language of the Poets and the Season), I will tell you plainly, that, fearing you had, as before, lost the true blazoning of my arms, and so might be prevented from communicating my final determination to Mr. Stephens, I was unwilling to write till I had it in my power to send you a second copy. Once more be so obliging as to set him to work on a new seal, as blazoned in the opposite page, which you may put into his hands. If he errs now, you must pronounce him unpardonable: I wish he could totally erase the crest of the first, even though a small hollow remained, as it would make the seal of some use. Pray ask him the expence of a copper-plate of the same arms, to put into books. Let me again intreat you to favour me with your sense of the Hebrew Inscription I sent you, if you have not lost it, or are not frozen up among the floating ice of the Targums of Jonathan and Onkelos, the Jerusalem and Babylonish Talmuds. Have you seen W. Green's* Translation of the Psalms? If not, I can procure you one. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Feb.* ... 1763.

"As it is now become tolerable weather for a man to write in, I proceed to answer your last favour; and first let me begin with the Hebrew Inscription, which contains nothing more than names of the three brothers who lived in the house, *Isaac, David,* and *Solomon.* The last word I take to be the proper name, or rather the name of the family. So much for Rabbinical matters.—I have set Stephens to work upon your second seal. The price of engraving a coat of arms to put in books, is from ten or twelve shillings to one guinea.—I can think of hardly any academical news. Granchester † living not yet disposed of. It lies between Hook and Temple ‡. I suppose you have seen Scot's Prize Poem, and eke Mason's Elegies; and, to crown all, I suppose you have seen the last Cambridge Collection §. J. COWPER."

* "A new Translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew Original, with Notes, critical and explanatory. To which are added, a Dissertation on the last prophetic Words of Noah. By William Green, M. A. Rector of Hardingham in Norfolk, and late Fellow of Clare Hall, in Cambridge. 1763," 8vo.—He was B. A. 1737; M. A. 1747.

† A village near Cambridge; the living is in the gift of Benet College.

‡ John Hook, M. A. and Thomas-William Temple, M. A. (afterwards D. D.), both at that time Fellows of the College.

§ On the death of the late, and accession of the present King.

"DEAR

"DEAR COWPER, *Winchester Street, April 27,* 1763.

"When you were lately in town, why did not you call on me? Haistwell, whom you have not initiated into the mysteries of Masonry, sets out for France to-morrow, and proposes to return a perfect pattern of the *politesse, gaieté de cœur, et bel esprit,* for which that neighbouring Nation, now united to us by a *sincere and everlasting* peace, is so renowned. I hope soon to hail you Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't, May* 10, 1763.

"Have you heard from Haistwell? I intend writing to him shortly. Morritt has been here, and shewn me a letter which he received from him, in which he gives an exceeding good account of his Travels, though not quite so good as Lady Wortley Montagu. I set off for Yorkshire the first week in August. The Bishop* is expected here next Tuesday. JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR COWPER, *Enfield, Oct.* 24, 1766.

"If you could without inconvenience procure me access to the Magdalen College Library, to consult the contents *à mon aise,* which you attempted last summer without success, I meditate a speedy flight to Cambridge. Your answer by return of post will oblige yours sincerely, R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Sunday Morning, Oct.* 26, 1766.

"Upon the receipt of yours, I immediately dispatched a letter to Mr. Purkis, the Tutor of Magdalen, who assures me that you shall have all access to the Library so far as is consistent with the rules of it. In examining the Books, you are allowed to consume one Century; but in viewing the Prints, it is usual to have some Fellow of the Society with you. J. COWPER."

"DEAR GOUGH, *July* 17, 1768.

"I am obliged to you for your good wishes touching our friend Apollonius. At present, little or nothing has been done, for I can't even get an Hoelzlinus's edition to interleave. If your Friend who is going abroad is a true lover of the Greek Muses, and can make collating MSS. a matter of entertainment and diversion, I could wish to indulge his appetite, and will acknowledge his services in the best manner I am able: if not, there is no harm done, and we must only throw in occasionally a little more conjecture. If you should meet with 'Peirson's Verisimilia' in any of your walks, pray secure it. There is a good deal of matter, I believe, in it relative to my purpose. I am greatly obliged to you for your information, and in return will cheerfully undertake the office which you intend to honour me with. If you have any observations either critical or explanatory to communicate, you may depend upon it that they shall receive all the respect that is due to the person from whom they come. I am rejoiced to hear of Mons. Broutier's good fortune, and heartily wish him success in his undertaking. J. COWPER."

"DEAR SIR, *Bene't, Sunday Evening, March* 26, 1769.

"I am extremely obliged to you for 'Peirson's Verisimilia.' Apollonius returns many thanks for your kind wishes, and is

* Dr. John Green, Bishop of Lincoln, then Master of the College; see vol. I. p. 226.

sorry

sorry that the indolence of his Taylor makes it impossible for him to appear at present in a new suit. The time, however, may come, when he will have it in his power to pay his respects to you in such a habit as becomes an old Grecian. In the mean while, if you can contribute any thing to the ornament of his drapery, he will esteem it no small obligation. I have applied to Mr. Colman * about the room you mention, and am commissioned to inform you, that there is only one, upon a ground floor, which we can promise you the use of with any degree of certainty. If you have no objection to its situation, you may depend upon having it. The room itself is a good one, and will certainly at such a time be much more comfortable than any private lodging.

"I give you much joy upon the success of your very elaborate and learned work; and am, with the profoundest respect and veneration both for Antiquity and Antiquaries, JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, Sept.* 21, 1769.

"The mystery of the book may be easily cleared up. During my abode in London the last time (when we dined together at the London Tavern) Matthews the Bookseller, without my knowledge, procured the last part of the History of 'Northamptonshire;' in consequence of which, we were obliged to return the other, not wanting a duplicate. I have been extremely ill of a fever, so ill as to be almost given over; but I am, thank God, tolerably well recovered. I was taken ill in Wales. You have been very good in taking so much trouble with 'Apollonius:' I am much obliged to you for it, and am only sorry there are no more readings. I am at all times, dear Gough, yours, &c. JOHN COWPER."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, Oct.* 26, 1769.

"I am much obliged to you for reminding me of my negligence; but the truth is, it never once entered into my head that I had not answered your last favour: and indeed I can hardly be persuaded even at this time that I did not.—Be this as it may, since the letter never reached your hands, I must desire you to accept my best acknowledgments for the trouble you have taken in collating 'Apollonius.' My thanks too attend you for your kind offer of future assistance. The books arrived safe, and your letter to *Bobby*† was delivered safe into his hands. He has desired us to subscribe for Mr. Hutchins's 'History of the County of Dorset.' We are desirous of doing this upon our own account; but are the more inclined to it, as we find it is a work which you are willing to promote. As no subscriptions are taken in at this place, we should esteem it a particular favour if you would lay down a guinea for us at Mr. Sandby's, or Mr. Millar's: and I (as Bursar of the Old House) do hereby promise to be responsible for the money. Remember me to Haistwell when you see him, and believe me your very sincere friend, JOHN COWPER."

* Fellow, and afterward Master, of Ben'et College; see vol. VI. p. 618.
† The Rev. Robert Masters; see vol. III. p. 479.

LETTERS

LETTERS OF THE REV. MICHAEL TYSON AND MR. GOUGH.

"DEAR SIR, *Bene't College, Nov.* 5, 1770.

"When your Letter came to my hands, Mr. Lamborn was absent from Cambridge, and did not return till Saturday night, Yesterday I laid your proposals before him. He seems willing to undertake the Dorset Views; but as to the price, he can say nothing till he sees and examines the drawings.

"You may always command my assistance and endeavours. I shall be happy at any time to pay part of the debt which I and every Antiquary owe you. On a slight examination of Matthew Paris, c. ix. I could find no Map but one in columns, like Ogleby's Roads, on several sheets. This is too extensive and too complex to be copied. In another copy of Matthew Paris there is a circular map, which promises more, but, unfortunately, half of it is torn off. The most curious and perfect Map is in Sub. D. XII. 66. It is in an oval, Jerusalem near the centre. Mr. Nasmith imagines this to be at least as old as the time of Henry the Second.

"I will soon send you some of my *Opuscula*. I have printed a few copies of a small pamphlet on Lib. ab. al. III. with an etching of the beautiful illumination in it, which I mean to give to my particular friends. This, with the Cromwell inscriptions, and a drawing of Wicken Church, and some other such matters, I shall with great pleasure convey to you, if you will mark the way. The Map from Giraldus shall travel at the same time.

"There is another map in Ranulphus Cestrensis, E. 4.—but it is at least a century younger than Sub. D. XII.

"May I beg the favour of the Cromwell epitaphs in Hampshire? I am a little interested in them, being, on my mother's side, related to the Cromwells. M. TYSON."

"DEAR SIR, *Winchester Street, May* 8, 1771.

"Mr. Lamborn, who called on me yesterday, gives me an opportunity of transmitting to you the only parcel of Ehret's sketches I could procure at Langford's. The finished drawings sold for two, three, and four guineas apiece. Had Natural History been as much my hobby-horse as Antiquities, I should have been tempted by the glowing flowers and fruit served up before me; but all Mr. Langford's eloquence had no more effect on me than if he had been puffing plain paper. To say the truth, I am glad you had no better success: as nothing but sketches of the Cambridge Churches you once intended will satisfy me you continue in the *good old ways*.

"I was sorry I had so little to shew Mr. Lamborn about Dorsetshire; but, if any of the Seats or Capital Buildings are entrusted to me, I am to give him a sight of them. At the same time I was sorry to tell him that Country Gentlemen and poor Authors are not the proper Mæcenas's for him. RICH. GOUGH."

"DEAR

"DEAR TYSON, *Inverness, Sept.* 1, 1771.

"After a fatiguing journey of three days over the Highlands from Dunkeld, I reached this place late on Friday evening. The length of the stages and roughness of the roads are a great check upon curiosity. There is, however, fine natural scenery to make amends for such toils. As to the three Noblemen's houses I have seen, there is scarce so much to engage attention as in many private English gentlemen's. Even the disposition of the grounds suffers for want of more and better trees, though it excels in waterfalls. The Rumbling Brig is certainly stupendous, and the environs inexpressibly wild. Loch Tay is a grand object, and well improved, but wants wood. Except one or two well-preserved Abbeys, there is very little in the Gothic way. One is really shocked to see the inside of a Kirk: every thing about it debased and perverted, not a single antient monument left, nor a modern one worth looking at.

"I hope my return East to Edinburgh will furnish me with more entertainment. Your book is a faithful representative as far as it goes; and I much question if matters are greatly mended since, notwithstanding the boasts of the country. The Capital is certainly the worst calculated for accommodation of any town in Great Britain. The New Town indeed promises better; it is contrived more on the plan of the London new buildings, with more durable, but far less elegant materials.

"You desired me to procure you duplicates of such books as I purchased for myself. These are such as relate to the History of Scotland, in its several branches—Peerages, Surveys of Counties; and modern French books, imported cheaper than at London. If you recollect what you want in these articles, you have only to send me a line directed to the care of Mr. Balfour. R. GOUGH."

"*Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, Sept.* 12, 1771.

"I thank you, my dear Sir, for your letter of the 1st instant. If you have purchased any duplicates, I shall be glad to take them on your judgement, and indeed could not have mentioned any thing in particular. Any Views of places I have seen, Antiquities, or Natural History, would be acceptable.—What could you expect but fine natural scenery in such a country as Scotland? I hope you did not miss the Blair of Athol, and the famous Pass of Gillycrankie.—I should rather *inquire of you* about Gray's papers; for Mason has them all with him at York, and he alone knows their contents. We know nothing of them here. Mason has all the literary effects, MSS. books, musick, prints, &c. Lady Goring (a relation of his mother), the Master of Pembroke, Dr. Wharton, M.D. of Durham, or the County, Stonehewer, have each a legacy of 500*l*; each of the Antrobus's a more considerable legacy, with his furniture and cloaths. But the Will is still kept secret, though a shilling at Doctors Commons would fully satisfy any curiosity.

"Greene, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is presented by Mr. Brand to a living in Herts of 130*l. per annum*;

it

it is near Welling, and has a handsome new house belonging to it, built lately by Dr. Fowler. Granger's book is advertised, and, by some quotations in Lloyd's Chronicle, it appears to be a new edition with additions. Do you think my account of the MS. of Henry the Fifth would be acceptable to the Society? I mean, that I would give you the plate and printed account, if you should think they would give it a place in their next volume.

"There is an old and curious plan of Stourbridge Fair in the Mayor's booth, taken when it was in its splendour, when its street and square extended all over those fields by Barnwell. I mean to make a copy of this, and to draw up an *Historiola* of the Fair; but this is too local to be of any entertainment but to those connected with Cambridge. Thank Heaven, my Deanship ends on Michaelmas-day; after that, if you have a mind to make an offering at the shrine of St. Alban, I am ready to assist at the ceremony; but I cannot stir till that is over. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Snaith, Sept.* 29, 1771.

"I thank you for your letter, which met me at York last Wednesday. An inflammation in my eyes, owing to the bleak blasts of the North, and followed by other effects of a violent cold, after detaining me a day or two on the road, makes me wish to hasten home, and defer our pilgrimage to St. Alban's shrine till next spring, when I hope we shall meet in London, and concert measures for that expedition. I did expect something more than natural scenery in Scotland; and my curiosity has been gratified, in the article of Antiquities, at Elgin and Melrose. For richness of style, I do not recollect any ruin equal to the latter. The collection of Pictures at Hamilton seems to be a good one, even if one regards only the Portraits: But the Foulis's of Glasgow have so mis-named and mis-copied the best paintings, that one is quite disgusted with Scotch *virtù*. They have engraved a wretched view of Loch Lomond, which I have got for you, together with a set of Scotch Poems from their press. — I could not hear of Dr. Brown's description of Keswick, mentioned in your Tour. Indeed, I had not time to visit the place, and the Carlisle Booksellers knew nothing of it.

"My route lay too much to the West to go by Gillycrankie. There is a piece of road by Jinglekirk, in the way to Edinburgh, that perhaps gave me some idea of it, especially as altered by late improvements. I wish I could say the Blair of Athol gave me all the satisfaction expected. Fir-trees will never be picturesque objects, unless in their native wildness, planted by Nature, and thrown into irregular forms by age and accident.

"I will lay the copy of your account of Henry the Fifth's MS. which you gave me, before the Society in the winter; but it must be on condition you go on strenuously to rummage out some more such subjects; and let us have Richard Duke of York and Henry VII. forthwith. I am impatient for the *Historiola Stourbechensis*, with the Plan*.

* See these in the "History of Barnwell," Bibl. Top. Brit. No. XXXVIII.

"The

"The History of Leicester* is promised in the Leicester newspaper to appear next winter. I wish to have some Proposals for it.

"The oldest Plan of Cambridge, about 1560, being so scarce that I never saw but one copy of it, though it belongs to the edition of Caius's Antiquities about that time, and being no very large affair—will it be too much for you to etch, or will you get me a copy for a London engraver? R. GOUGH."

"DEAR SIR, *Enfield, Nov.* 13, 1771.

"By the time I got to York, an inflammation in my eyes, occasioned by the bleak winds in the North, was become so very serious an affair, that I was obliged to stop a day or two for it. Cold, wet, and fatigue, had also produced a disorder, which, after alarming me a good deal, made me endeavour to get home as fast as I could. I hoped to have found a letter from you, or at least to have had one by this time; especially if *our Proctor* is returned to College. But I suppose, if you are there, you are engaged in Professorship-electioneering.

"I hear Heslop is a Candidate for the Chemical Chair (I should rather call it the Chariot of Antimony); that Dr. Gordon threatens to make a bustle about the Mandamus Degree; and that Symonds refuses the Modern History Professorship, on account of the business that is to be annexed to it in consequence of a plan of Gray's †. *I wish they would give it to me, to be idle with.*—If you ever re-visit Stamford, would it be too much out of your way to make drawings of all the parts, internal as well as external, of the little Church at Tickencote, one mile and a half North of Stamford? It is a most curious *morçeau* of Saxon Architecture; and I had only time to see it in the evening. There is a noble arch dividing the nave and chancel, and a fine wooden Knight in the latter; as also a coffin with a cross fleury in the former. Dr. Stukeley held this Oratory, as he called it, in profound veneration. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR SIR, *C. C. C. C. Nov.* 17, 1771.

"I am now confined, like our Brother Cole, with my leg on a chair. A blow my ancle received some time ago has been a very troublesome job to me; for a slow fever immediately attacked it, and has obliged me to run through the whole discipline of physick: sudorifics by night, and cathartics by day, have brought me very low; but, thank God, this has saved me from a putrid fever, which probably would have been my fate had not this happened.—"I am tired of Professorships.—Watson is secure. Dunning has given an opinion clearly in his favour.—I don't believe a word about Gray's plan.—It seems to be the general opinion here, that the King means to drop both the Oxford and Cambridge Professorships. I wish you had ours, with all my heart! but I am sure *you could not be idle with any thing.*

* The History *intended* by Dr. Farmer; see vol. II. p. 621.

† Dr. Symonds did, however, succeed Mr. Gray in the Professorship, and gave very excellent Lectures on Modern History for some years.

"I will

"I will certainly make drawings of Tickencote when I visit Stamford again. There are beautiful drawings of all its parts, both external and internal, by Sir Charles Frederick, in Horace Walpole's Collection.—Mason is come to stay some time, and was with me two hours last night. I shall soon learn the state of Gray's Papers; but the first visit was not the time. He mentioned a volume of MS Notes on Plato. My good friend, I willingly accept your challenge; but I fear you will find me so poor a Knight, that you will soon decline the engagement. Your charity, I hope, will induce you *very soon* to write to your sick, but affectionate and sincere friend, M. Tyson."

"Dear Sir, *Enfield, Nov.* 18, 1771.

"By Mr. Newborn, of Trinity, our Vicar, who comes to vote a Fellow Collegian into the Chemistry Chair, I have just time to congratulate you, that your ancle has not proved the heel of Achilles, and that the gift of healing has been so successfully applied.—I could like to make a pilgrimage with you next summer to the tombs of the Cleypoles in Northamptonshire, and pay our devoirs to the shrine of St. Guthlac at the same time. I saw a beautiful church and monuments at Higham Ferrars after I left you.—I hope Mason's stay at Cambridge will conduct some of Gray's *reliquiæ* to the press. Let me know when there is the least probability of such a publication; for I have read over his other pieces with infinite regret that he published no more in his life-time. R. Gough."

"Dear Sir, *Ren'et College, Wednesday, Nov.* 20, 1771.

"I have got a fine miniature painting of Mason, which he has lent me, and given me leave to copy; but I cannot make use of this advantage, as I have no ivory by me. London is the only place I can procure it from.—Be so kind as to take the first opportunity of calling at Drake's, colour-man, in Long-acre, and buying for me three pieces of the size I shall mark on the other side, and three or four pieces of a smaller size. Be so good as to see they are perfectly white; and, at the same time, to send me half a dozen camel-hair pencils of the finest sort for painting on ivory, and also some white that will stand, and some black. These are prepared in drops, or small cakes.

"Mason intends to print Gray's notes on the back of a set of English Maps; they contain the Videnda in all parts of Great Britain, as Houses, Antiquities, Views, &c. collected from his own Travels, and from the information of his Friends. These Mason intends to print, about the size of a common memorandum-book, and not to publish, but to give to his friends. M. Tyson."

"Dear Sir, *C. C. C. C. Nov.* 21, 1771.

"I do not know whether it is not an instance of your Christian charity to employ the hands of the lame, still confined to my chair; and Time, though I hope not very distant, alone can release me.—The Grace about the matter of subscribing at taking Degrees, which made such a noise last Term, is again sent to the Vice-chancellor, with alterations by Jebb. The A. B. only are now to be

be free; but I do not know whether this will go down: many people will connect this with the Petition to Parliament, to which it seems to me to have no relation.

"Mason has been with me several times; but I have always had somebody or other with me, so that I could not have any private conversation about Gray's Papers; but I shall meet with an opportunity, as he stays till after Christmas. What I can in general learn is, that *something* will be published.

"You shall have all, and more than you want from me, but let me have my ivory first. I love to be grateful. What think you of the whole Parentalia of the Cromwells; the notes from the Family Bible; the Epitaphs of them in different Churches; and many notes concerning their Pedigree? All these are promised me by Cole. When I have the ivory, and some literary news from London or Enfield, you shall have a faithful copy, and perhaps a drawing of Spinney Church and Abbey, by M. T.—Essex is come down from London with a commission to purchase, at any rate, Pembroke Leas, to build Downing College upon, and immediately to draw a plan and elevation of the new College. The Charter is to be formed out of hand, and the foundation laid as soon as possible.

"Dr. Ewin* has a large bird-view of Audley Inn, in several sheets, by Winstanley, not the common views by him. Do you remember such a thing? M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Enfield, Nov.* 25, 1771.

"I will not conceal from you, that I am pilfering from your Field-book; and as frankly pledge myself to you, that, were I disposed to enter the lists with Mr. Pennant, who promises a Northern Tour this winter, I would not make you partner in my fame without your leave, and your promise to etch such of your drawings as I might want. I have made a few corrections in your book.—When Gray's Videnda appear, I fear I shall seem to have seen nothing in Great Britain.—When you can, I must beg you, for a reason that will shortly appear, to make all possible inquiry after a black letter 'Legende of S. Werburgh,' printed by Pinson, 1521. Farmer, I think, has it not; but it stands as printed in Ames; and though in no London or Oxford Library, it may be found at last in a Cambridge one.

"Payne will have a Catalogue soon, including Dr. Mason's† books. What are become of his MSS? Baker will have several good auctions in the course of the winter. Shall I throw such temptations in your way, as they come to hand?

"I will give in your account of the Corpus Christi College MS. to the Society, and you must send me another. I have had in my hands the following set of Winstanley's Views of Audley Inne:

1. A generall Prospect of the Royal Pallace at Audley Ende. 2. Ditto, two sheets. 3. Ditto, six or eight sheets. 4. View from the Mount Garden. 5. The Entry. 6. Prospect of the South side of the Great Court. 7. Prospect of the innermost

* See vol. I. p. 710. † Dr. Charles Mason; see vol. III. p. 656.

Court

Court towards the back of the Hall. 8. Ditto, smaller. 9. Full Prospect of the innermost Court. 10. Ditto of the great Court. 11. Prospect of the Back side of the innermost Court towards the Wilderness. 12. Ditto of the Backside of the great Court towards the Woodyard. 13. Ditto of the going out of the Palace. 14. Back of the Stables.

"Which of all these answers to Dr. Ewin's? R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Saturday night, Nov.* 30, 1771.

"Though I have tolerably well recovered the use of my limbs, yet I am not able-bodied enough to hunt down a She-saint. However, I sent an old steady hound after your St. Werburgh, who could get no scent of her, either in St. John's or the Public Library: he tells me, that in the Bodley Catalogue there is a 'Legende of St. Werburgh, done into English by Henry Bradshaw,' and printed by Pinson. A life of this Saint was printed a few years ago at Chester. I shall continue my search for you, in Pepys's Library, and in others. Farmer thinks it is not in Cambridge.—I am ashamed myself to read my own Field-book, and lent it to you only to mark out to you the distances and inns. Had *Pennant* joined his observations to *yours*, we should have had a good book; but I fear he will give us mere descriptions of Scenes and Natural History.—Gray has left many fragments of Poetry, which will probably be published; there are upwards of 300 lines of a Poem on Education, which Mason says is very fine; and an Ode, on the Happiness Mankind receive from the Change of Seasons, &c.; but you must say not a word of this: nobody knows any thing of them in Cambridge, and Mason perhaps would not like to have it known, as the affair of publication is not determined. Much in Natural History, and various other things in prose, may be expected.

"Thank you for the pencils and ivory. Send me a few pieces of ivory smaller than the last; and, if they have such a thing, *a small Agate*, used for grinding the colours on a palate.

"Poor old Howgrave, the Topographer of Stanford, was buried last Sunday. His work was only a re-publication of Butcher, with some alterations and additions. Peck published Proposals for his book many years before it came out. Amongst others who were tired with waiting for it, was my grandfather Curtis, who put together that book, to which Howgrave lent his name. Howgrave wrote the Preface: it was done only to plague Peck. I had the original MS; and it is, I believe, now at my Father's.

"Tim Bobbin, as he calls himself, properly Mr. Collier, a poor schoolmaster near Rochdale in Lancashire, sent me, the other day, curious 'Remarks on the History of Manchester;' it is not published, has some humour, and is much superior to any thing you could expect from a man in his station. You may perhaps know him from his 'Lancashire Dialogues.'

"Collier's 'Observations on the Manchester Book' is worth your looking after in London: I like it much better after a second reading; it has a great deal of peculiar humour. He calls himself 'Muscipula Senior.' M. TYSON."

"DEAR

"DEAR TYSON, *Winchester-street, Dec.* 16, 1771.

"The result of two or three tours to Long-acre since I came to town is, that the Agates in question are become so scarce and dear, that people now content themselves with a bit of glass, or a marble *muller*, to grind the colours on the pallet. Drake says, he believes an Agate cannot be had under four guineas; and it is so *fortuitous* a thing abroad, that he knows not where to send for one: they being usually formerly brought about! The ivory plates are ready to be sent when I know your determination about the other.—When Spon and Wheeler travelled together, each printed a separate account of his Travels. How then could Pennant and I have united our observations? Can you tell where I can procure Dr. Brown's account of Keswick? You have got scent of St. Werburgh at Oxford, where her existence is more problematical than at Cambridge. I must, however, have her tracked through all her haunts, till she turns out into the fair field of Certainty.—An 'Abridgement of the Universal History,' whether antient or modern, or only the former, left by Smollett, is to make its appearance this winter. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Dec.* 18, 1771.

"I began to be in a very ill humour with you; and, notwithstanding your excellent large quarto, should have called you a very indolent fellow in a few days; but your labours in Agate-hunting have softened my spleen. You may well be tired of my correspondence, for I have little to send you but my thanks for yours. Trouble yourself no more about mullers and grinding-stones. I do not chuse to play at ducks and *drakes* with Agates. Punning is the vice of this place.

"Nasmith has been in London, but staid there only two days, and was every moment engaged, either about College business or his own particular friends. He will return there again as soon as the audit is over, to receive the Bishop of Ely's legacy to *the old house*. Have you got the address of the Undergraduates to the Chancellor for liberty to square their caps? I have both that and their address of thanks after gaining their point. It is curious, as it caused such a great change in the Academical habits. If you have a mind to have them, I will transcribe them for you. I believe no one but myself and Cole has a copy of them. Mason is now in town, and has with him Gray's papers. Dr. Hurd and he are to determine what to publish, and what to destroy. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Winchester-street, Dec.* 27, 1771.

"To cure at once your impatience and spleen, I send you the ivory plates, without any thing else in the painting way. I return also your invaluable Field-book safe and sound, except the depredations committed on one leaf of blotting, by a mouse who had intrenched itself in a topographical roll, for which it has atoned by its death.—Are you not pleased with Pennant's Tour? and do you not wish for more of it?—I shall thank you for the two addresses of the round *caps*, and for any other *morceau academique* that offers.—Dr. Hurd is printing his Lectures.

"Mr.

"Mr. Pegge gave us a dissertation on that excellent *Norfolk* fowl, the Turkey, transferring it from Africa and *Turkey* to the East Indies, which the Dutch name *Colqhoon*, q. d. *Calcutta hen*, and the French *Dindon*, q. d. *D'Inde*, scil. *oiseau*, and the Russian name, which I forget, seemed to authorize. He also observed the very late introduction of the bird into our bills of fare. For myself, I always thought it a species of bustard. Mr. Pegge gave us next the History of Whittington, but could make nothing at all of his *cat*, though she is his constant companion in all statues and pictures: and I firmly believe, if not a rebus for some ship which made his fortune, she was the companion of his arm chair, like Montaigne's.

"I expect much from a second volume of Hampton's Polybius, which I hope will contain notes and dissertations.

"This is the season wherein I look for Farmer's Leicester. Do you take care I am not forgotten as a subscriber. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR TYSON, *Winchester-street, Jan.* 9, 1772.

"Now one may fairly conclude festivity to be at an end, I have the double claim of two letters on you. If any thing more serious than indolence prevents your writing, write at least to let me know. I hear Gray's Notes on Plato are shortly to make their appearance; but first, all his Poems, with the addition of some posthumous ones, as soon as the claim of copy-right to the Elegy can be adjusted with Dodsley.

"Fawkes is translating Apollonius Rhodius into English; which Dr. Askew affirms Cowper had done, besides part of it into Latin. I can only tell him they have escaped all my inquiries, and wish his may be attended with better success. There seems to be a strange bustle among you about Subscriptions. At your leisure, inform me further about it, and whether the Vice-chancellor has recovered his seat again. He seems to have been jostled in it, as I was last Monday by the Hounslow explosion.—Do you hear any thing of Dr. Mason's MSS.? R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Jan.* 11, 1772.

"Your letter of the 24th ult. lay on my table, till I returned from my pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Edmund, where I spent my Christmas week with wonderful satisfaction.

"Mr. Cullum, formerly of Catharine Hall, eldest son of the Baronet, *steppyd* over the remains of St. Edmund and his environs with me. He has a strong gusto for antiquity, and has made large and valuable Church and Heraldic Collections. He shewed me, in his Church of Hawsted, some fine monuments of the Drurys by Stone, and some glorious brasses. The tower of Saxham Magna is a fine *morçeau Saxonique*. I could not resist the temptation of making a sketch of it, though surrounded with ice and snow. I shall return to St. Edmund in the spring, when I hope to bring back some curious drawings of the old Churches, &c.

"Mr. Cullum permitted me to take home, to transcribe, a thick quarto MS. of his writing, containing extracts of the Collections of Batteley and Sir James Burrough relating to Bury. All the material

material and curious papers are given at large; the others abridged with great judgement. I never saw a more curious volume. The account of Henry VI. at 12 years of age, spending his Christmas with the Abbot and Monks, is marvellously pleasing.

"Our bustles here, like many other modern ones, exist only in the newspapers. Mr. Crawford, of Queen's, projected the Undergraduate Petition, and about 50 signed it. They soon found out that he had no intention of taking a degree himself; and, for other reasons known to themselves, about 20 struck out their names. Crawford, fearing the rest would follow their example, hurried with the Petition in that state to the Vice-chancellor, who looked upon it as so trifling a business that he did not even mention it to the Heads, who met on the following day. We grumble on one side about Subscriptions, and wish to relieve the lads; on the other side, we talk of counter-petitions and the danger the Church is in.

"I fear the world is too idle to read Plato, or Gray's Notes; I wish Mason had given us some of his observations on Gothic Architecture or Natural History, which, indeed, he did give me some hopes of.—Nasmith is preparing William Botoner for the press, with some other *morçeaus* from the Parker store-house *.

"Dr. Hallifax is preaching against Priestley's 'Candid Appeal,' and is to print his Sermons at the request of the Heads.

"Lort will tell you all about Dr. Mason's MSS. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Jan.* 18, 1772.

"As you sent me two letters, I have sent you three of my etchings of Henry the Fifth, &c.—Perhaps this time of the year may produce some academical news, at least I am not in your debt now, for I wrote about a week ago, and you will allow my King Harry to be a *Compounder*. Pray when are we to look for another volume from the Society, or any thing? though I like their drawing of Henry VIII. &c. yet I shall not wait quietly for a year or two, without something. Your friend of Chester *out-Partridge's* Partridge in his quotations.—Cole dined with me to-day, and we did not forget our Brother Antiquary.

"I sent for Sparke's Peterborough Monkish Historians out of Baker's Catalogue, but it was gone. I wish you could pick it up for me at any price. I am related to that part of the country, and what little estate I have belonged to the Abbey. The 'Anglia Sacra' has little or nothing about it.

"I have discovered the old seal of Bury Abbey, which Lort wants me to send a drawing of to the Society. It is prefixed to an old, very old deed in our MS library. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Winchester-street, Jan.* 26, 1772.

"The moment I received your packet from the Master, I posted away to White's, where I picked up Sparke's 'Scriptores,' a fine copy, in which you may write the very title-deeds of your estate; and at the price of 15*s*. Fitz-Stephen's account of London, in his Life of Becket, is printing, with curious notes and

* Archbishop Parker's Collection of MSS. in Bene't College Library.

illustra-

illustrations by our very learned Brother Pegge; and will soon appear, with Evelyn's 'Fumifugium' tacked to its tail. I believe Paul Gemsege literally *ex* FUMO *dabit lucem*.

"A second volume of the 'Archæologia' has just entered the press. It will consist of several pieces by Bishop Lyttelton, Mr. Pegge, &c.; and perhaps your Friend, the Writer of these presents, may *expose* himself in it.

"Your King Harry was introduced at the Society last night; and thanks were ordered to you from the Chair, for this valuable illustration of our History. I presented the President with one copy for his own Library, as the other is the property of the Society. The inserting it in the volume is an act of the Council, who will undoubtedly admit it, as an earnest of future communications from the same Author. Are you all so immersed in Academical Controversy, that none of the Brotherhood are ambitious of helping forward the volume? It must depend on yourselves, whether you will have any thing except the Windsor picture.—I congratulate you on the discovery of the Bury Seal. You are, however, aware that three-fourths of one has been published in the Society's Plates (II. 8.). But let not this deter you from drawing, or even etching it. The Manuscript Collections concerning Bury are a treasure I long to turn over. I should be glad to accompany you in your second pilgrimage to the shrine of the East Angle Martyr; but I think your vows to the Protomartyr should be paid first. Will not Mr. Cullum give in his name to our Society? He will certainly be a real honour to it.

"Let me know what other pieces Nasmith means to publish; and recommend it to him from me to look at the Travels of Friars Symeon and Hugh *Illuminator* (MSS. CCC. C. vii. 6.), if worth putting among them. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. Jan.* 28, 1772.

"I am highly pleased with your purchase of Sparke for me. A thousand thanks for it. When Moore* has given him a new gown, he will be the finest Monk in the kingdom. Robson's Catalogue is *rich* indeed! I wish I could say the same of my own pocket, I would then give you a fine bede-roll. The Society and President do me great honour in receiving my trifle about King Harry; and I shall best show my gratitude to them by endeavouring to pick up something else more worthy of their acceptance. The Bury seal will, I hope, be in this predicament. The Society's print of the fragment, vol. II. plate 7, I have in my collection. The seal which I shall send is not the same, and, I will venture to say, is much older. The deed to which it is appendant is a grant from H. Abbot of St. Edmund's and the Convent, without date; a strong mark of its antiquity. Now this H. must either be Hugh the ninth Abbot, or Hugh de Norwold the 11th; probably the former. It is a figure of the Martyr in a *Romano-Saxon* habit, seated on an antient tripod, holding in his left hand an orb, and in his right a sceptre. The Abbot's seal, which is appendant to the same

* A celebrated Book-binder at Cambridge at this time.

deed, is also a simple figure; but no more of this at present. Before the Society meet again, you shall have a copy of the deed, and a drawing of both seals. I have also, from our old Treasure-house, the seal of Anglesey Abbey, 14 E. III.; and the old seal of the Town of Cambridge before it was altered in 1515: I shall take drawings of these. I long for Pegge's Fitz Stephen. His paper on the Turkey I have not much faith in. All Naturalists say, they come from America; and many Travellers have seen them in a wild state in that country, and none that I know of, in any part of the East. Their first appearance in Europe at the table of Francis I. agrees well with this account. These matters of fact are stronger proofs surely than any etymology of names; and *Dindon* will do as well for the West as East Indies.

"Essex, who has just left me, is much pleased with the honour you have conferred upon him, and desires his particular thanks to you. He will send you a very ingenious and curious paper on the various modes of building, with some strictures on Whitaker's account of British foundations in the Manchester Book: this will be an ornament to your second volume. You have put me in high spirits about this volume: I long to know the subjects of some of the papers, particularly those *one Gough* is concerned in. Nasmith means to send Symeon and Botoner on their travels together, with some other fugitive pieces.

"Pennant entertained me much. I wish you would follow his example. I am sorry I did not beg the favour of you to write your *stations* in my Field-book, which I am heartily ashamed of: I was at that time neither Naturalist or any thing else, and looked with the same indifference on a Highland hut and the Abbey of Melross. Your curiosity shall be satisfied in regard to the *Collect. Buriens.* I have copied the whole of Cullum's book, and I will send it to you to look over, by Nasmith. The Master of C. C. C. has told you all Cambridge news; nothing since has happened. An University Scholarship is vacant by the resignation of Bates of King's. Essex and I are going to eat our mutton with the *Milton Hearne.* Most Kings in Europe feel an itching about the neck on Thursday morning; let us for ever *fast* on that day, as a memento to them. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Jan.* 30, 1772.

"It is reported that Mr. Walpole has printed a Defence of his *Doubts*, against the President and others; but it seems uncertain whether for publication or not. Have you any means of coming at the knowledge or sight of it?—What is much more to the purpose is, that he has it much at heart to continue the 'Collection of Illustrious Heads,' not merely in chronological order from the last of the others, but to fill up gaps among them.

"An original Portrait of Edward IV. is just come to light—I forget where; and innumerable others have been attended to in private galleries since Houbraken's time. They are to be engraved by the best Artists, at one guinea for four in a number, with letter-press. Some doubt whether they are not rated too high;

high; but our present Engravers do not work so cheap as Houbraken.—I heard lately, with horror, that Sir James Burrough's Collections, with many of the Caius College MSS. were perishing in a garret, in the clutches of an old woman *(nigris dignissima barris)* his executrix, who expects the College should redeem them at an enormous price. I shall not sleep till you assure me they are safe.

"I wish the *Milton Hearne*, to whom I desire to be remembered, would gratify this Antiquarian age with some of his stores. His communications would find a hearty welcome with the Society. I ate a most comfortable dinner with our President, &c. yesterday, where much Literary and Antiquarian lore went round, with 'the Gascoigne and the Rhine.' This quotation reminds me that Mr. Tyrwhitt (late Clerk of the House of Commons) applies himself *totis viribus* to Chaucer in the Museum, where is a copy of Urry's edition, with infinite collations by Bishop Tanner. Mr. Tyrwhitt conceals his design from his most intimate friends; but much is suspected and expected from his leisure and application.

"Mr. Cowper, late Clerk of the House of Lords, is advertized for as missing*. He went from his Mother's house at 10 one evening.

"The Pantheon opened last Monday. I hear it surpasses all idea for magnificence. Such profusion of glitter from chandeliers, and tutenague grates, which pass with the vulgar for gold and silver. The dome is illuminated by invisible lamps; and there is such a profusion of the most exquisite refreshments, that it seems the very palace of 'daintie devices and delights.' Within, such a mixture of company, from the first nobility to the first demireps and friseurs. Without, such troops of pickpockets, that not all the staffmen, nor all the constables, are a match for them. Garrick abuses it; and the Town abuse Garrick for not entertaining them better, and more like a gentleman. Murphy's *petite* piece was instantly damned. Zobeide has no great run. Mrs. Yates is beloved by none of her associates. The Play is readable enough; but coldly acted.—But I have got out of my track.—Once more! when is the *Leicester* to come out?—I would send you Stillingfleet's Catalogue, and other auction ones that occur: but why send temptations to a poor man? I am posting to Robson's, from whom I have already had one porter's load. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Old House, Feb.* 1, 1772.

"Yes—Walpole has printed a Defence of his Richard III.; but I much question whether the world will ever see it. The *Milton*

* "Whereas a gentleman went out on Monday afternoon last, the 20th inst. and has not since been heard of, and there is the greatest reason to apprehend some fatal accident has befallen him: Whoever can give satisfactory information concerning him to Mr. Ridley, bookseller in St. James's-street, shall receive from him twenty guineas.—He was dressed in a chocolate-coloured frock and waistcoat, and a blue surtout, black breeches, white stockings, a plain ruffled shirt, and a plain hat."
London Chronicle, Jan. 25—28, 1772.

Hearne has a copy—I tell this to you in great confidence of your secrecy—let it only satisfy your own curiosity. I am promised a sight of it. Cole says 'tis wonderfully tart; and, in his opinion (who, before he read it, was a warm *Lancastrian*), has completely whitewashed Richard. Let not a word escape you.—Hume's answer to Walpole was printed in some Foreign Review. I think D'Yverdon, or some such name, was the Author of the Review—it was printed in England, and only a few numbers. If Mr. Elmsly should know the book, and have any by him, I wish you would buy me that Number.—Walpole was last year on a treaty with Boydell, who was to undertake the new Illustrious Heads under Walpole's direction, who was to point out the subjects, and Boydell was to find Engravers.—Boydell at that time thought the scheme would not answer, and *begged leave to waive it.*—However, by your letter, I hope the affair is come on again—and, poor as I am, should not grudge 1*l.* 1*s.* for four good heads.—Your melancholy tale of Sir J. Burrough's Collection is too true.—However, all the Prints, &c. *bound* in volumes, are in Caius Library.—Green has published a new edition of his Bury Book, which is corrected and improved by Cullum.—I should be much obliged to you to pick me up any of these kind of LITTLE HISTORIOLA of ANY place.

"Cullum has sent me a curious epitaph of John Daye; who

'—— set a Foxe to wright how Martyrs runne
By Death to Lyfe. Fox ventured paynes and health,
To give them light, *Daye spent in print his wealth.*'

This is curious—'tis in the chancel of the church of Little Bradley, Suffolk, juxta Thurlow. A brass without any figure.—Daye's bed was as prolific as his press. He appears to have had 25 children.

"Bentham has cleaned, and *re-painted*, and restored West's chapel at Ely.

"I think Gray's Poems, &c. will come from the press at Strawberry Hill. Walpole, I know, did make the offer to Mason. I had a letter from Mason yesterday, who tells me, that Wilson has made a striking likeness of Gray, which will be engraved, and prefixed to his book, I suppose. Do you hear any thing of Hawkins of Twickenham's Book of Musick. It was finished when I was at Strawberry Hill last summer. Walpole said it was a most entertaining book to even an unmusical man.

"Yours sincerely, M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Winchester-street, Feb. 7*, 1772.

"Whitaker is printing an octavo Answer to Macpherson's Scotch Antiquities. But this is not to be talked on till it appears. I can hear nothing of the squib thrown at his Manchester, which I should be glad to see. We chat together every Thursday; but it is not a question to put to himself.

"The new edition of Dugdale's Fens goes on apace.

"I mean

"I mean to spend a few days with you when the 'colde season is paste, and dayelighte waxen longer.'

"I believe *one* volume of Hawkins' *five* is printed. He is at present hunting after portraits of all the musicians and musical people of England for the last and present century, to be engraved. —A fourth volume of Walpole's Painters is ready. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Saturday Evening, Feb.* 8, 1772.

"I am obliged to the Society—and thank them and you in return. Whilst my trifles pass through your hands, I shall be in no fear. I am sure you have the credit of your Friend and the *Old House* too much at heart, to suffer any thing improper to be shewn. I have Ramsey, Barnewell, Anglesey, Hatfield, and many other Seals; and think I shall soon be able to get at a fine *bevy*, which were left by *Parkyns* to Pembroke Hall. There are the original surrenders of most of the Abbeys, with their Seals appendant, finely preserved. If I can get at them, you may depend upon hearing from me.—My letter, as to what was mentioned about the Seal, *was* intended for you to make some minutes from. I was in hopes you would have let in some light, as you have done; but I thought that I had not sufficient *data* to write a formal History.

"Cole has got two immense folios: the Leiger-books of Crowland and Spalding Monasteries, which he is busy in transcribing. He had them from Commissary Greaves; they belong to the Wingfield family, to whom Greaves is nearly related—

'Amidst them all he in a chaire is sett,
Tossing and turning them withouten end;
But for he was unable them to fett,
A little boy did on him still attend,' &c.

This admirable Portrait of an Antiquary one would think was drawn from the *very Milton Hearne* himself. His *lameness*, his employments, admirably answer.—Pray turn to your Spenser, book II. canto 9.

"I want much to be certain about the time of painted glass being introduced. Walpole quotes Aubrey's MSS. of Wiltshire for its first appearance in King John's reign.—I have looked with care into the 'Anglia Sacra,' and many other likely books, but can find nothing certain. It would be a curious subject.

"You shall see Muscipula's squib against the Manchester Book, when you come to see us.

"The Orthodox are all on fire on the ill success of the Petition—quære, would they not like to burn some of the Petitioners in it? I was not of the number, and am safe. But, though *we possess the original copy*, and I profess myself a hearty Antiquary, yet I do not know how far my veneration goes—alteration surely might reasonably and properly be made; but don't tell this to the Bishop of Lincoln, one antiently hight *Gamwell* *.

"Yours, &c. M. TYSON."

* The College appellation of Bishop Green.

"DEAR

"DEAR TYSON, *Winchester-street, Feb.* 21, 1772.

"I am transported at the prospect of that treasure of Seals which you have found, or are in scent of; and hope you will not fail to make copies with your wonted fidelity.

"I received *Muscipula* safe. 'Tis a droll squib, which sets ridiculous things in their proper light. I had not perseverance to read Manchester through.

"I hope Cole will collect a great deal of information from the Croyland Registers. I do not give up my scheme of getting its West front engraved. Will you go with me this summer, and draw it?

"Spenser's Antiquary is my old acquaintance. I would sit to your pencil for the portrait, or even for the caricature.

"I have got D'Yverdon's Review, of which there were only two numbers published. The second has the account of Walpole's *Doubts*, with refutations communicated by Hume. The Bishop of Gloucester says, Walpole has burnt his Answer to the President. He was provoked to write it, by the many converts that paper made among Walpole's own friends. I will lend you D'Yverdon, and return your book by Dr. Ewin. You will be entertained with the whole of this Review—perhaps French is a more *spirituel* language to review in.

"Dr. Hurd is printing select, or the best, parts of Cowley, with notes, in a size to suit his own Works.

"I had this morning in my hands a most exquisite miniature of Whittington, *in extremis*, surrounded by his executors, confessor, and 13 almsmen, whom he provided for by his will. It is at the head of the Almshouse Statutes, *penes Comminalitatem Mercerìorum*, consequently as stationary as our C. C. C. illuminations. R. GOUGH."

"*C. C. C. C. Feb.* 24, 1772.

"You must give me, my good friend, longer letters, or we cannot trade for Seals and Abbots. How many sheets does this singular curiosity deserve! The learned Doctors Watson and Glynn think it the most extraordinary curiosity ever heard of. Your letter of the 21st was very short; and I am indebted to my Friend Lort for an account *even* of your own curious Altar, *Genio Terræ Britanniæ*. To you I send *my all;* to him nothing. I am in doubt whether this would not have gone with more propriety to the Royal Society; though *we* claim property in every thing found in the Ruins of an Abbey, and the F. R. SS. encroach too much on our environs.—Lay the Cere-cloth and the Extract * before the Society on Thursday next, and let me know its reception. If it is agreeable to them, I will send you a much more particular account next week. I have wrote to Cullum for that purpose, to learn the shape of the coffin, the exact place where it was found, and a more particular account of its wonderfully perfect limbs. Surely this was some very antient Abbot, who had all this art and cost bestowed upon him as a

* See p. 586.

Candidate

Candidate for a future Saintship! Don't fail to write to me on Friday, else I shall think this not a proper subject for the attention of the Society—it is my present hobby-horse, and I would not have it lost. They are now continually digging amongst the ruins of the Abbey, and no doubt will find many curious things, which I shall continue to communicate to you.

"Essex brings you the Bury Book by Green, which I beg your acceptance of.

"Dr. Gordon read a Grace on Saturday, to appoint Syndics to examine a Letter from the Members to the Vicechancellor—it was, to acquaint the University that Sir William Meredith intended to bring a Bill into the House to relieve Graduates from subscribing at taking degrees—that they (the Members) had prevailed upon Sir William to postpone his motion till they had wrote to the University, to know if they would relieve themselves. The Heads had met upon this Letter several times; and it is thought they are not well pleased that it is taken out of their hands. Indeed, under the rose, I believe Gordon meant it as a slight to them, for their granting Watson a mandate degree. However, the Letter they had nothing to do with; it was addressed by the Members to their Constituents. It is to be offered to-morrow; and it is generally thought, it will pass without a *Non placet.*

"I must dare to differ from you in regard to Crowland Abbey. I think its architecture is neither elegant nor antient, and that it does not deserve a better print than Millicent's. However, talk with Essex; and, if you can persuade him to go with us and draw the Architecture and Perspective, I will undertake the Figures.

"Farmer gave me, the other day, *Corolla* varia contexta per Guil. Haukinum Scholarcham Hadleanum, in agro Suffolciensi. Cantab. apud Tho. Buck, 1632; containing many *Notitiæ* relating to Bury Abbey, in the Notes to the Poems, which are pastoral, and a neat cut of the modern Abbey Seal. It is a very scarce book.

"The Master begs his particular compliments to you. I could not help punning with him about *Lort's* women performing *Night's service.* He wonders how a bachelor could be acquainted with these matters. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Winchester-street, Feb.* 28, 1772.

"Your precious relique, in all its ODEUR *de Sainteté,* was last night laid before the Society; who expressed their acknowledgments to you and Mr. Cullum, but wish to know every further particular about the place and circumstances of discovery before they can pronounce whose body it belonged to. Indeed, a further account is more particularly necessary, as a very false one made its appearance in the Public Ledger of yesterday, supposing it to be the body of the Duke of Exeter, who, we all know, was buried in *St. James's* church at Bury. The usual place for *Abbots* was the Choir or Chapter-house; and they were generally attended with crosiers, chalices, or rings; and seldom, if ever, *folded up* in lead, like the Ratcliffes at Boreham in Essex,

sex, and some other Gothic mummies. But is it possible this corpse, whoever it be, was treated by the marauding labourers in the manner the *Letter-writer* represents? I am shocked at a profanation as gross as that our Founder met with from the Puritan Dancing-master, who tumbled him into the hen-house.

"It was difficult to find time to introduce your communication after the reading of a long letter from Mr. Whitaker, introducing his new publication against Macpherson's Introduction to the History and Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland. I suppose it was an Abstract of his Preface; but a more virulent libel was never prosecuted in a Court of Law than was now presented in a Court of Literature, the Author present all the time. Macpherson is charged with preferring tradition to sound history; falsehood, wilful perversions, self contradictions, and absolute want of common honesty: and all this for deducing the origin of the Irish from the Caledonians, and the Caledonians from I know not whom, and both from any body but the aboriginal Britons of the West; and for following the moonbeams of tradition, which Whitaker himself follows, and supports with greater pertinacity and positiveness. For the rest, the letter was replete with the *fustian* of the 'History of Manchester.' But I must take care I do not administer occasion for a *pun* here. At least you will have but a second-hand one, any more than in the *Night's* service, which at the time of reading started into the head of a married Brother Antiquary.

"Mr. Essex is so engaged with the Bishop of Ely, that he could not join us last night. He has much edified me with his conversation for two mornings.

"I have looked into the Poet of Struan, which Pennant so praises; and find a strange motley mixture of Jacobitism, Obscenity, Devotion, and some Fancy, in his *Poematia*.

"The Town is disappointed by the *English Garden*, and thinks it prosaic and defective in the simplicity it means to recommend. But we are impatient for Gray's Life.

"Schismatic as you are in regard to Crowland, I reckon on forming a trio there with you and Essex in the long vacation. I have got *his* promise; and while you are at work with your pencils, I will handle the pick-axe, if haply I may find Judith's husband, whom the Conqueror made to *hop headless*.

"The new Edition of Gibson's Camden has been presented. It contains only some few Additions by the Bishop; and a continuation of families to the present time by his son-in-law George Scott, Editor of Ray's Itineraries. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *March* 1, 1772.

"The account which appeared in the public papers relating to this said body is false and infamous. I saw a letter from the gentleman who owns that part of the Abbey ground where the body was found, to our Professor of Modern History, who says he shall bury the body in the Church, and erect a monument over it, with an inscription, if the person can be ascertained. Let us try.

"We

"We all know, you say, that Thomas Beaufort was buried in St. James's Church. If you mean the present St. James's, certainly not.

"Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, in his will, dated 29 December 1426, bequeaths his body, with that of the Lady Margaret his wife, to be buried in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin annexed to the Church of St. Edmund's Bury, in the diocese of Norwich. See his Will in Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. tom. 2. p. 126.—Dugdale says he was buried there, on the 27th of December in the same year—should it not be the following? Sandford and Weever both say he was interred there.—And William of Worcester, Libri ab aliis 13. MSS. C. C. C. C. p. 171. writes, 'Longitudo capellæ beatæ Mariæ, *ex parte boreali chori, ubi Thomas Beauford jacet sepultus,* continet 40 gressus.'—In this Chapel the body lately found was dug up. Had he been an abbot, a crosier, chalice, or ring, would have been found with him; but there was no such thing, nor any valuable crucifix, or any other body, as is falsely mentioned in the papers. The coffin was shaped like the body, and appeared as a leaden mummy. I send you these my conjectures about the person, that you may examine them, and add to them, or form a new conjecture. I shall send you before Thursday a more particular account of the state of the body by Mr. Cullum; and, if you think proper to say any thing more about it to the Society, you may make use of the necessary parts of my letters.—In Batteley you will see a plan of the Church, and trace out the Chapel of the Blessed Mary.

"We are in confusion here; somewhat upon the stool are divers persons. Gordon's Grace was rejected, because he would not insert a clause in his Syndicate, *Quorum unus semper sit Pro-cancellarius.* —He thought this gave the Vice-chancellor a kind of negative. The Vice-chancellor proposed another Grace, exactly similar to Gordon's, but had not that clause. However, though the Grace was opposed in the Regent House, yet it passed by a great majority. Gordon proposed then, that the Heads should be thanked for their *great trouble* in examining the Letter from the Members; and appointed them and the Vice-chancellor, with the Orator, to be Syndic, and to inquire into a proper method of thanking the Members for their attention to the University; this, it is thought, will be thrown out. The clause *Quorum unus,* &c. is left out in it.

"What is Dr. Percy about? I saw, three years ago, proof-sheets of his edition of Lord Surrey. What is become of it *?

"The great Dr. Harvey is buried at Hemsted, in Essex, in a leaden mummy coffin. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Bene't College, March* 3, 1772.

"As I, in my last, gave you my conjecture of the person, I shall now only send you Mr. Cullum's observations on the body †.

* See the fate of this work, vol. III. p. 161.

† *St Edmund's Bury, Feb.* 21, 1772.

"I shall make no apology for sending you the enclosed relick of antiquity, which I hope will be acceptable to you. It is a piece of the cere-

cloth

"Dr. Gordon's Grace was thrown out in the Non Regent's House, (*Non placet 22; Placet 7.*) To-morrow he is to offer another Grace, that the clause, *Quorum semper sit Pro-cancellarius*, shall never be interpreted as implying a negative. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *March* 16, 1772.

"Though I dare not expose my weak eyes to the rough and bleak blasts of Boreas and Eurus united, I have dispatched my Mercury to Hingeston and White after Ray, without success. But in Beecroft's next parcel comes a Catalogue of Emblems, and all manner of 'daintie devises,' which will be sold March 30; and, among others, the above book, which before fetched 12*s*. If, presuming on this, you give me your commissions, they shall be attended to, as I can't keep away from such entertainments, though at the peril of my pockets; and it was from a tender concern for yours, that I omitted sending you such temptations before. Sir Joseph Ayloffe asks whether the Bury body may not as well be the Dutchess as the Duke of Exeter. We all wish to know more about the place, &c. and I presume Mr. Cullum is by this time enough in the *secret*.

"There is a glorious work going forward, to engrave 900 Plates of Plants found by Banks and Co. by the time they come back again. England will rival Denmark, where Missionaries are preparing the result of their Arabian discoveries. What a progress is this age making in Science! Let it animate us to contribute all in our power to enlarge the plan. I long for warm weather, to visit the destined parts of our Island with you. We must contrive to see Stukeley church in Buckinghamshire, which the Doctor its namesake thought one of the oldest in Britain.

"I have lately had an opportunity of seeing the splendid Receuil of the French History, published by the Benedictines, in ten or twelve folios, beginning with Gregory of Tours, and the older Greek and Latin writers about the Franks, and including Froissart, Monstrelet, with an infinite appendix of *diplomes et pieces justificatives*. I grieve, to think we have no body of

cloth that surrounded the body (perhaps of one of the Abbots) which was dug up yesterday in the ruins of the Abbey. The outside coffin (of wood) was intirely decayed, but the leaden one was complete: I went to see it opened—the body was entirely surrounded with two or three different sheets (the same as the enclosed) upon taking which off, the body was as intire as if it had not been buried above two months. I opened the breast and belly; the bowels had been taken out; but in the place where they should have been, there was a *bloody water*, such as I have seen in bodies that have been dead only a fortnight. I do assure you, in that large muscle (which we call the *psoas*) that goes down on the side of the loins, cutting into it, there was still the appearance of *red* muscular fibres. I have got the right hand in spirits; the *cuticle* has separated, and the flesh looks quite brown, but still you may see the small *porous appearance of the skin*. I have dissected some of the tendons of the wrist, by which I have suspended it in the bottle; and, what is very extraordinary, they were quite *supple* and *moist*, and even retain their fine *glistening* or *shining appearance*, though undoubtedly the person must have been buried (at least) 250 years. T. G. CULLUM."—*To Rev. Michael Tyson.*

Monks

Monks to undertake our history on the same plan, and that our *Benedictines* are not rich enough. I wish they could get Downing's endowment.

"Do you see how Farmer's knuckles are rapt in the last Saint James's*?—Your Fish is engraved for the next volume of Philosophical Transactions; and Basire pays your drawing great compliments. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *March* 18, 1772.

"We must leave the Duke of Exeter quietly to repose in his oaken coffin. The voice of the Antiquary can be heard no more. I have advised his Majesty the Bath King † at Arms, to publish a pamphlet on its chirurgical appearance, or to send a very minute account to the Royal Society. He offers to exhibit the hand in spirits to ours; but a ring from his finger would have been more our property. I have put many more queries to him, but cannot make any additions to what I have already sent.

"You delight me with these Otaheite and Arabian Naturalists.—I will hunt for prey, and will not devour any of my spoil by myself; it shall be spread on the board of Antiquity. I asked the elder Cullum for leave to send the account, *De adventu regis Hen. VI. ad Monasterium S. Edmundi;* but he has promised it to Mr. Rawlinson, who is to lay it before the Society. It is a curious exhibition of Monkery, to please a Boy King. I shall soon send you some more Seals.

"I expected my Patagonian fish had been quite neglected, and have myself etched that with two others brought by Commodore Byron. You may have the etching, with the descriptions, which I have printed; but I would not have them much seen, as they are to appear in the next volume of Philosophical Transactions.

"There is not a more honest and generous man than my friend Farmer; and his delay in publication is owing to extreme ill usage from the *Corporation of Leicester*.—I saw at his room, the other day, Steevens's proof-sheets of the new edition of Shakspeare. Farmer is making additions.

"The Provost of King's is to be buried this afternoon at four, in one of the side Chapels in King's College Chapel.

"Dr. Cook, Fellow of Eton, is to be Provost, it is said, without opposition; but the younger part do not like him, as he is supposed to be a strict Disciplinarian. He is old, and has a large family, and is a good scholar. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Winchester-street, Mar.* 28, 1772.

"I honour the man who can, with so much address, interweave the remotest points of Antiquity with the minutest events of modern times; and, beginning his letter at the tomb of the Duke of Exeter, end it at that of the Provost of King's; not forgetting an excellent apology for a Friend in the interval. An apology* for Farmer has already appeared in the St. James's Even-

* See a later attack and apology in vol. II. pp. 627, 628.

† The present Sir T. G. Cullum was then Bath King at Arms.

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ing. If you will tell me who was the Champion, I will tell you who was *not* the Challenger.

"One Francis Grose, F. S. A. is putting forth a most delicious Recueil of English and Welsh Views and Ruins; in which one Hooper, printseller on Ludgate-hill, is his associate. Why should not M. T. F. C. C. C. S. A. execute some such plan? *A propos!* there is a *Monarchie Angloise* in agitation.—But, not a word of this till we meet.

"I shall thank you for your Fish, and for every thing which *you* offer me; but I shall be always *at* you till you perform your promises.

"I have just had the perusal of a most delicious Tour, which Thomas Pitt and Lord Strathmore made through Spain and Portugal, 1760, with most accurate descriptions and some plans of the principal Moorish and Gothic buildings, and a comparison of the two styles of Architecture. There are the Cathedrals of Granada and Corduba, Toledo, Segovia, the Alhambra, the Escurial, St. Ildefonso; the monasteries of Alcobaça and Battaglia, and the ruins of Lisbon, most minutely and masterly described. If Spain was a less inhospitable country, and these descriptions did not bring the scenes to me, I should be for immediately setting out for the Tagus, and risquing the chance of being driven half way to the Brazils, when, six hours before, the rock of Lisbon was in full view.

"Fitz-Stephen has made his appearance. Evelyn's Fumifugium walks the town in a new dress. An assemblage of Saxon Coins have broke loose from Paul Gemsege's study.

"Mr. Pennant is setting out to *approfondir* every corner of Scotland, both land and sea. I verily believe, where horses and boats fail, he will take unto himself cork jackets, if not wings. We shall thirst after a second edition of his Tour. R. Gough."

"Dear Tyson, *Winchester-street, April* 3, 1772.

"As you have probably seen the Specimen of the 'Monumens de la Monarchie Angloise,' how do you like it? Do you think, with the generality of men here, that *Evangelists* are not peculiar to the Saxons, but the produce of all Christian countries? I think so too; and hope the next Number (which then will be considered as the first) will contain Portraits of our Ancestors coeval with those in Montfaucon. But, to this purpose, you and others must find out and communicate such pieces, wherever concealed; and I hope Mr. Strutt will shew himself not unworthy the public patronage; nor Mr. Tyson be backward to assist him.—Who comes to the rectory of St. Mary Abchurch?

"Yours sincerely, R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *Past* 10 *o'clock, Saturday.*

"The frequent *odeur* of the weed shall join with the pen to thank you for your two letters. Farmer has almost promised to take part of a chaise, and be at the celebration of St. George our Patron. Last week I went over to Ely, where I found a most exquisite image of Henry VII. in the house of my friend Bentham.

ham. It was found in November last, concealed in the Chapel of Bishop Alcock, and was carved by some most masterly Artist in the time of him and that King. I was so pleased with it that I made a second journey on purpose to make a drawing from it. In this I think I have succeeded, though it was the labour of five hours. If you should look upon it as an object worthy of the Society's attention, I will send you the drawing to be presented to them. The figure is as perfect as a work of yesterday, and is worthy of a Phidias. My drawing will give you an imperfect idea of the original, but will tempt you to come to Ely to see it. It is to be placed in a glass case in the Bishop's Chapel.

"Essex says that we should make a trio this summer, and visit Normandy. What think you of such a scheme?—Surely Ducarel has not done justice to our Norman Fathers.

"I saw some plates to-day of Forster's 'Philosophia Entomologica et Genera Insectorum,' which promise well. Do you know any thing of the work?—I do not know but that Abchurch will come to me, but am by no means certain that I shall take it.

"Yours sincerely, M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *April* 6, 1772.

"Unwilling to lose any communication from you, I throw aside for a moment all the many subjects of my pen, to answer your letter, and entreat you not to lose a moment in transmitting to the Society the matchless effigies of Henry VII. If they should be ungrateful enough not to engrave it, I hope you will, somehow or other, contrive to give it to the publick, either in the 'Monarchie Angloise,' etched by yourself, or in whatever other form you please—*modo fiat publici juris.*

"Your Normandy tour is a most tempting enterprize; but I know so little of such matters that you and Essex must calculate the time, expence, and all the *quomodos* concerning it; and we will debate upon it when we meet.—As little do I know or have I heard of Forster's book, but will enquire about it. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *April* 7, 1772.

"It has been the labour, though with pleasure at its side, if they can come together, of some hours this day, to make the copy of my Henry VII. more perfect. I have sent you a letter inclosed, which, if you think a proper one, may be read when the drawing is exhibited. I have preserved the likeness of the face very exact; but the beautiful folds of the drapery would have done credit to a Reynolds, and were above my pencil. I think it should be engraved, and the Society would do well to do it; but, if they should not, I will give it to any one you please. I am all in the dark about the 'Monarchie Angloise.' Lord Bute, some years ago, did talk of such a business to Horace Walpole; and he was to be the director, and the whole under Royal Patronage. This dropped on Lord Bute's going out of power. Walpole mentioned it to me, and would have had me undertake it. I should willingly lend my assistance, such as it is. Let me know

know the fate of that *triste visage*, as soon as you possibly can. Yours sincerely, M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *April* 12, 1772.

"Your elegant drawing received its due praise from the Society last Thursday. But not one of them stood up for Henry the Seventh's title. Indeed, I myself controverted it, the moment I saw it. The *Saxon* crown, the incumbrances of sword and sceptre, and the form of both, joined to the want of likeness in the face, and the place where found, concur to make me give it to some earlier King or Saint, perhaps Patron of the Chapel (for I forget to whom it was dedicated); in whose honour Alcock had it made by the best hand. But, that you may not think you have laboured in vain, and spent your strength for nought, it will be worth while to trace out the history of this Statue, for which all Antiquaries are already so much obliged to you. The Society have engagements, which prevent their engraving it. If it is too much for you to etch, reserve it to grace the 'Monarchie Angloise,' if it goes on. I thought you has seen the Specimen of it advertized in the Papers. It has no connexion with greater personages than myself; and you, if you will give it countenance. One Joseph Strutt, who served his time with Ryland, has commenced a second Vertue as to design; and I wish to encourage so laudable an undertaking.

"Forster's 'Entomologia' will consist of, I think, 30 plates, explaining the various distinctions, &c. of the insect genera, according as it finds encouragement. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *April* . . , 1772.

"Mr. Pennant is very entertaining; and I wish him an agreeable Tour. I wish he would take a good Botanist with him—in that respect Scotland is little known.

"I am always ready and glad to assist any one; and should be pleased to forward the plan of Mons. Strutt. In the Museum are materials enough for 20 volumes. If you can point out any thing here, I will make the drawings for him.

"Who comes to be rector of Abchurch? Probably Forster; if not, perhaps Nasmith.

"The Normandy Tour we thought might take up six weeks, or two months; and that about 30 guineas each in our pockets would carry us through, and to Paris.

"I will leave Bentham (against Milles and Co.) to support the title of Henry VII.—As to myself, I have no kind of doubt about its being intended for that King; the peculiar features are so strikingly like the genuine prints of him. The collar or cope of ermine, of an uncommon make, which appears in Walpole's print of Richard the Third, and Edward the Fifth, by Vertue, are exactly as in this image. But the likeness in the face is a proof to every person I have shewn it to here. 'The Saxon crown (if you call it so) is of the same form as those worn by the Henrys, Edwards, and Richard, his immediate predecessors'—sings James Bentham, Antiquary—to whom I sent your

your opinion, that I might know to whom the Chapel was dedicated, and that he might trace out for whom the Statue was intended, if not for Henry VII.—Mr. Essex, who is now with me, agrees entirely with me that it is Henry the Seventh: from him I learn that the sword and sceptre were not found with the King, *i. e.* in his hands, but at some distance; and as fragments of some other images were found at the same time, they might belong perhaps to them. A fragment of the Queen's Statue was found at the same time—another argument in favour of its being Henry VII.—But I am contented. You have given my drawing an epithet it did not deserve, *elegant*.—Strutt may have it if you please; but I do not much desire to make another, if you deprive the real owner of his title.—If it is truly a Saint, I think it not worth the expence of engraving.

"Bentham does not know to whom the Chapel of Alcock was dedicated—it was built for his place of burial, and there was a chantry priest appointed to officiate in it for his soul.

"Essex and I have been talking about some short summer tour with you.—Take into your consideration the following schemes—either Normandy, and by water to Paris—or in England, to Colchester and its environs—to Canterbury, Rochester, and their environs—or to St. Alban's, &c.—or to Framlingham and the Suffolk Antiquities. The month of May or the beginning of June are the best times to put any of these plans in execution; and we shall be glad to attend you, in which is most agreeable to yourself; but we have both seen enough of the Fens not to visit Crowland again.

"I have sent you my Fish; and an unfinished etching—if you know for whom it was intended, I will finish it, and get some impressions taken off in London. It would make a much better figure, without any other addition, even from a tolerable impression.

"Mr. Grose's first number had some picturesque merit; but his Views are too small to give any satisfaction to the Gothic architect. His second number is much inferior to the first; and his View from Cambridge Castle wrong in every part. Why did not you tell him that Ducarel's print is in Braun's 'Civitates?' The Bury pamphlet I have sent you, as you note those things in your 'Anecdotes.' An answer to it was printed at Ipswich; very low, and abusive *. The first is supposed to be the work of the elder Cullum. By the bye, Sergeant, a brother surgeon, had printed a sheet, abusing the Surgeon Cullum † for cutting off the arm of Thomas Beaufort. I will try to get you one of them.

* See p. 586.—On this subject, see Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 92; British Topography, vol. II. p. 245; Phil. Trans. vol. LXII. p. 468; Archæologia, vol. II. p. 195; and, more particularly, Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 83.

† "A most impudent libel on Mr. Cullum was first attempted to be circulated in the County Newspapers, and afterwards engraved on a copper plate, and dispersed about the county; and last of all reprinted in the Antiquarian Repertory, No ix.: the author is a surgeon at Bury." Brit. Top. vol. II. p. *259.

"As

"As you send me Letters, &c. I shall forward to you the Seals of Barnwell, Hatfield, Ramsey, the antient Seal of the Town of Cambridge, &c.; drawings of Spinney Abbey, and the Church where Henry Cromwell lies; but send me much literary news; for my great labours in your service deserve some reward.

"Yours sincerely, M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *April* 28, 1772.

"Both Pegge's publications give satisfaction here. Mr. Pennant takes with him a botanist and two draughtsmen. I have pointed out the best Gothic ruins I saw. There is a design on foot at Edinburgh to publish such from drawings in the advocates library, or from fresh ones. He will be accompanied, I believe, by a Mr. Floyd, of whose qualifications for such adventures you will have a specimen in the next Philosophical Transactions,—a description of Elden Hole, *qu'il a approfondi* now first since Queen Elizabeth's time.

"It cost a friend of mine 60*l.* to visit Paris and the Paraclete —including purchases—from which, if my fellow travellers have the virtue to abstain, I am sure I have not; therefore had rather defer a continental tour to a future season, provided I do not lose your company. I will attend you on the whole of the home circuit which you mark out, the end of May or beginning of June. I wish to visit Dorset, and to entice you thither about the middle of May. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *May* .. 1772.

"Essex and myself will both with pleasure attend you on some tour this summer. The *where*, we almost leave to your guidance, with a few exceptions. Peterborough and Crowland we have seen so often, that time and money cannot be wasted upon them. The Norman tour would be attended with the most profit to us all; and the expence would be less than any jaunt in England of the same time. We could visit most of the places by water. The passage from Rouen to Paris is the most commodious and delightful in the world. A much better book of Norman Antiquities than Ducarel's would appear, with the name of *Gough*, *Essex*, and *Tyson*—think of that, Master Gough.—But as you must not say a word more about Crowland, we will be silent about Caen, and obey your call to Dorset.—We might take Winchester in our way, and extend our route to Devon. I have seen little of the South-west part of England—but, if you like the Suffolk and Essex tour, we attend you there. —Colchester I never saw. Its Antiquities would well employ a few days. Select the plan most agreeable to yourself.

"I beg you will return my thanks to Mr. Basire, for his most excellent engraving of my Fish.

"I will attend to your Cambridge Collectanea when I receive them from Masters; and will beg the contributions of the Brotherhood.—I am impatient for Grose's third number, which has not yet reached Cambridge.

"We talk of getting Baker's MSS. in the Museum transcribed for the University. M. Tyson."

"Dear

"DEAR TYSON, *May* 18, 1772.

"I thank you for your coincidence with my South-west tour. Dorset is at present my object; July, a most convenient season to me. If time and other requisites admit, why should we not go Eastward afterwards? Winchester and Salisbury are essential parts of our scheme; and I have only to beg that you will furnish yourself with your best pencils and washes, and give me leave to point out some subjects for them. I do not relinquish Caen in a future summer.

"Grose's third number will hardly appear before next month. His last rather disappoints me.

"Your Henry V. was lately voted for publication, and we shall be much obliged to you for your plate. Basire is hard at work for us; and I flatter myself our next volume will be no contemptible collection.

"Bentham's account of the Ely bones is ordered to be printed.

"Nasmith's paper must probably be postponed till next winter. Three nights have been taken up by a paper on the antient Constitution, Tenures, &c. of England. Another is appropriated to a singular Coin of Nerva, found at Colchester. The succeeding ones have their engagements. Let not this, however, discourage him or you from feeding our never-dying Lamp *.

"I am but just recovered from the horrors of a most furious fire in my neighbourhood in London, by which our house was in imminent danger, though my Collectanea had been just before removed to their summer quarters.

"I am still much importuned about the History of *Leicester*.

"Would it be too much trouble for you to etch a seal or two for the History of Dorset—those of Shaftesbury and Abbotsbury, among the Antiquarian Society's plates? or vignette views of either place? R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *June* 12, 1772.

"You must have fine amusement in Cole's Notes, which I send—he tells me they are very *peevish*, and I do not doubt it—he has a copy of them in his 50th volume. Farmer has your *Collectanea* at present, and has promised me much assistance. After Ashby has added his, I shall return them by the coach. I understand this to be your meaning, that the sweets of all bees should be collected.

"I wish you would take a place in the coach, and give us only one day, if your charity does not allow more. I have much to show you and to tell you, and then we could settle every thing.

M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, June* 27, 1772.

"Secure for me one, or if possible *two* copies of the abusive paper against Mr. Cullum, when you go to Bury; and by all means let me have a world of intelligence when you come back.

"One of our fellow-travellers in the fly told us that Dawes, of Peterhouse, had it from Dr. Watson, that the Thermometer was at 96 on Wednesday. I want to have this verified. R. GOUGH."

* Alluding to the Seal of the Society of Antiquaries; more particularly to the Motto, "NON EXTINGUETUR."

"DEAR GOUGH, *July* .., 1772.

"I did not recollect the duty I owed to Sawston, when I engaged in our extensive expedition—it was from want of attention I did not. You must pardon me.—I could not then have procured a Curate, even at any price.—Our expedition was planned on the supposition of Nasmith's being in College, and I forgot he would be absent in August. It is for the sake of *your company* that I move from the *Old House*, even to Herts. Why cannot you go alone to Dorset? I am sure I have no *business* there! and could be of little use to you. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, July* 27, 1772.

"We must, I fear, leave you to perambulate Dorset by yourself. At your return, I think we might pay our devotions to St. Alban; or, if you liked it, visit the shrine of Thomas à Becket.—Perhaps Mr. Haistwell could make it convenient to him at that time to be of the party.

"Yesterday letters came to the Master, President, and Forster, from Dr. Warren, acquainting them that he should decline accepting the presentation to Abchurch.—Forster took a chaise this morning, to examine Thurlow and its environs.—An hour after Forster lost sight of Cambridge, Dr. Warren entered the walls of the *Old House*, with a new determination of taking Abchurch.

M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Sept.* 7, 1772.

"My travels ended not till last Saturday, after prowling over the greatest part of Wilts and Dorset. I wished to have shewed Mr. Essex the remains of Malmesbury Church, of which I believe there is a tolerable view by Buck. There is a most magnificent porch, loaded with Saxon rude reliefs, which I have engaged a young artist to draw if he knows how.

"At Lydiard Tregoze, in North Wiltshire, I saw the gaudy repository of the united family of the St. Johns. The chancel is full of monuments of the two last and present centuries, and on the North side a folding screen-like pedigree at full length with arms, which incloses a good deception of a family tomb.

"I spent one day in perambulating Bath, which did not answer my idea of a *tout-ensemble* of good buildings. Taken singly, the Circus, but especially the Crescent, have merit; and the environs are fine country. The West front of the Abbey has a good effect, and is well preserved; the inside neat, crowded with modern monuments, as thick spread as if a plague had been there.

"Look into 'Vitruvius Britannicus' for *Eastbury* house, Dorset, the work of Vanbrugh, marvellously heavy, and ill contrived without: there is a handsome hall open to the top, and a better suite of upper rooms than the first view promises.

"Lord Shaftesbury's is a more convenient house, with an awkward outside, of little more than long brick walls, pierced with rows of sash windows, and embattled.

"But Stourhead is the place of places, before which other grounds must vanish as lesser luminaries. The terrace, seven miles

miles round, with its extensive prospect; Alfred's triangular Tower, commanding the country all round, and aspiring to a still greater height; Bristol Cross at the entrance of the village and grounds; a fine tract of wood-lands, looking down on water beautifully disposed and crowned by an elegant Chinese bridge, are the principal charms of this place. The house is small, and has some good pictures, particularly Seventy-nine exquisite miniatures of Italian families, taken out of Pope Sixtus the Fifth's cabinet, which is a beautiful piece. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Sept.* 9, 1772.

"Welcome, dear Gough, from the *Scriptorium* of William of Malmesbury, emplastered with Saxonisms! Stourhead, when I saw it, was not a Paradise.—Alfred's Tower and the seven-mile terrace did not exist, at least I did not hear of them; and Bristol Cross was cased and repairing. There was more of Arcadian Nature in what I saw—but the place had its beauties, and those were considerable. I remember the cabinet of Sixtus V; but do not recollect the miniatures.—Whilst you were rambling over the plains of Dorset, I spent one agreeable week with Mr. Cullum at Hardwick House. He is very desirous of having the honour of being a Member of our Society. His family, his knowledge of Antiquities, I think, will easily procure him a place at the board, especially if you will second his wishes. Lort will give his name, and help me in the form—but I could wish to make his wait till I am admitted myself.—I was much pleased with the Philosophical Transactions; but could wish Ducarel, at least his papers, were buried in a *chesnut* coffin*—in my opinion he is clearly wrong.

"I intend soon to etch the Ely figure, and shall certainly call it Henry VII.—and your Map shall soon be done. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Sept.* 22, 1772.

"Nasmith and I intend to set out either on Sunday Oct. 11, after evening service, or on Monday the 12th, in our road to Oxford, where we shall both be happy to meet you. We travel on horses, and shall probably not come the direct road home; and we could visit any place with you at a moderate distance. Do give us your speedy answer, that we shall meet on the banks of the Isis.

"A Mr. Ives, an Antiquary of Yarmouth (who has lately had his head etched by Lamborne, and whose seal is a simple parallelogram, with only '*Moribus antiquis*' on it), has lately purchased the most valuable part of Tom Martin's MSS. relative to Suffolk. He wrote the other day to Mr. Cullum, to inform him of this purchase, and to offer Mr. Cullum the full use of them, as he had heard Mr. Cullum was collecting materials for a History of Suffolk; a design Mr. Cullum never had; however, I take it for granted he will have the curiosity to peep into the papers.

"Sir Joshua Reynolds's *Ugolino* did not please me in the least. His *Resignation*, both in the print and picture, is wonderfully fine, in my opinion. M. TYSON."

* Alluding to the Doctor's Letters on the Chesnut Tree being indigenous.

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Sept.* 28, 1772.

"I cannot absolutely promise to meet you and Nasmith on the banks of the Isis, however much I wish it. I suppose you are unalterably bent on going, and should be loth to counteract any of your plans. If I come, it certainly would be by the London road; for I abhor that which leads from one Seat of the Muses to the other.

"Mr. Ives is the man who makes so honourable mention of Mr. Nasmith's assistance in the 'History of Yarmouth,' though he did not give him a copy for his trouble. I have the honour to rank him among my acquaintance; and shall hope to peep into his Suffolk Collections, as well as Mr. Cullum.

"When Mr. Nasmith writes next to Mr. Russell, the Dutchy of Lancaster Antiquary, I wish he would recommend it to him to note all he finds in his researches relative to *Enfield*. We have great dependance on that Dutchy.

"I wish you could search the Register at St. John's, and send me the exact entry of Mat Prior. I am told he entered himself of *Winborn* in Middlesex (where I know of no such place), to conceal his mean birth at Winborn, co. Dorset.

"Mr. Forster just now tells me, he once imported a quantity of what he thinks Smyrna wheat, which differed from English only in being bearded; and, if he is not mistaken, it was reddish; but the ears are not shaped like that you etched. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Sept.* 30, 1772.

"I thank you much for the *Plantæ Woodfordienses*.—Mr. Warner makes his book very valuable, from his accuracy in the Stations of Plants.—It is from these County *Floras* alone that we can have a perfect *Flora Anglica*.—You shall have your Map done soon after my return.

"Do you know any person learned in Lichens and Mosses? I have two or three plants of that class, which I have great reason to think have not been seen by any English Botanist. I would gladly send specimens to any person who could make them out.

"Nasmith and myself are fixed in our intentions of beginning our Oxford journey on Monday the 12th of next month, if we can get a recommendation: but, alas! we fear Tom Warton is at Winchester; and Ashby, the only person who is acquainted with Huddesford, is not in Cambridge. By the foot of Ovinus's Cross, let me beg and intreat you to get us a line in our favour—we only want admittance to the Lions. Look over the Society's List. You must find a friend who has a resident friend. We mean to be at the Angel, and shall be absent a parson's week, though not above half that time at Oxford. For God's sake, meet us, and get us an introduction. You shall employ my pencil the whole time.—As soon as Ashby returns, you shall have Mat Prior's genuine admission. You take no notice of Cullum's wishes to be in the Society's List. M. TYSON."

"DEAR

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Oct.* 2, 1772.

"The President of St. John's [Mr. G. Ashby] is returned, and will give us his billet to Dr. Huddesford; as will also Farmer his to Tom Warton—so that nothing but some very unexpected and untoward accident will prevent Nasmith and me setting our faces towards Isis on Monday the 12th. We both again beg of you to contrive to give us the meeting in the Library of Tom Hearne.

"Mr. Ives is your acquaintance; he has complimented my friend Nasmith; but still he has had his *own* head engraved—he must write as many volumes as Cole as an apology.

"Do you hear any thing of Pennant, or of Banks and Solander?

"I expect soon to have in my hands Gray's interleaved *Systema*, which has been the employment of his latter years. On the other side I send you the full *Historiola* of Mat Prior.

"The *Ego M. P.* (wrote by himself) *Middlesex* surely puts it beyond doubt that he was of the County. Ashby says, Quære, is there no single house, or hall, called *Winburn?* The *Generosi Filius*, and his being admited Pensioner, would make one think he was of no very mean birth. Give me your opinion.

"Matthæus Prior, Middlesexiensis, filius Georgii Prior generosi, natus infra Winburn in præd. comitatu, atque literis institutus in Scholâ liberâ Westmonasteriensi sub M'ro Busby per triennium, admissus est Pensionarius, ætatis suæ 17 & quod excurrit; Tut. & Fidej. ejus M'ro Billers, 2° April. 1683.

"*Ego* Matthæus Prior, Middlesexiensis, juratus & admissus in perpetuum Socium pro D'næ Keyton, decessore M'ro Roper, 5° April. 1688."

"No mention of *admissus* — was he abroad? In Mr. Baker's MS History of St. John's, p. 397, he is called son of a *reputable tradesman* in London; where he was born, 21 July, 1664. Posthumous Works, vol. I. p. 2. from Mr. Baker. He was chosen Senior Fellow Nov. . . , 1706; and died at Wimpole, 18 Dec. 1721.

"We mean to make a complete parson's week, and four days will answer all our purposes at Oxford; so that we *can* and *will* attend you to Salisbury, or where you will, for the remaining time. Fail not, therefore, to come; and I will draw your *Tomb**. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Oct.* 4, 1772.

"I thank you for your full extract from the Johnian Register. Mr. Hutchins says, Mr. *Thomas Baker* informed Browne Willis, that Prior was born of mean parents at Wimbourne, Dorset; and Mr. Hutchins himself, in 1727, heard a labouring man of the same name declare, that he was first cousin to Matthew Prior, went to Wimbourne to visit him, and afterwards heard he became a great man. Tell Ashby this; and let him determine whether such evidence is weight against Registers. I wish any body at Cambridge could get the entry at Westminster: I know not whom to apply to.

"As much as you importune me, and I myself wish to accompany you and Nasmith, *non est in fatis* that we should meet on

* See p. 598.

Isis' banks this year. Alas! alas! my *Tomb* at Salisbury is under the hands of a *Coach-painter*. If you will go and rescue it, you will do a charitable action; and the more so, as, while I fear he is learning how to paint it, Bowyer and Basire wait for it. As much do I want the Font at Winchester. But, if my presence is to be your price for drawing it, as much I fear I must go without it.

"I recollect nothing to point out to you at Oxford, but the two beautiful Statues of Cardinal Wolsey and Bp. Fell at Christchurch; and twelve Heads of Abbots of Waltham, in the Ashmolean Library. If any of the phizzes of my neighbours of Holy Cross strike you, will you copy them? I find an account of them in our Minutes.—If I think of any thing else, will write again on Saturday; provided you return to the *Old House* on Sunday. — I consider Mr. Ives just in the light you do; and Granger has had his head engraved, as well as Ives. Let *me* have the head of *Grimston*.

"Prior, in his History of his own Time, as quoted in the 'Biographia Britannica,' says he was born in *London*, where his father was a citizen and joiner. Q. whether free of the Joiners' Company, or a joiner by trade? I can find no such place as *Winborn* in all the Maps and descriptions of Middlesex. Would such an imposition on a College Register be deemed an innocent one?

"Pennant and Lightfoot arrived at Edinburgh Sept. 18; and left it next day, for Melros, Kelso, &c. They have got great Collections, particularly of drawings.—Banks and Solander are to winter at Upsal, if the Revolution does not frighten them, or it be not true that the Northern Voyage is a *feinte* to cover one to the South Seas, as some are firmly persuaded.—Look at Rawlinson's *Plates* and *Views*. I long to know what they are.

R. GOUGH."

"DEAR TYSON, *Oct.* 7, 1772.

"Since you have thrown yourselves on my mercy, I will treat you generously. If you *will* go *without* me to Oxford, as without me you certainly must in this present year 1772, I will give you a recommendation. I tell you plainly, I wish you to postpone this scheme till next Spring. Weather, want of daylight, dirty roads, the absence of so many of your *confreres*, every thing is against you. But, if you will have your own way, I will see what I can do for you, and set you a task, by way of reward and punishment.

"You are as eager to see Oxford as Petrarch was to see Rome. But the Bishop of Lombes will shock you.—May one hope for an etching of old *Grimston* the Standard-bearer? R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Oct.* 9, 1772.

"I am sorry it is not *convenient* for you to favour us with your company at Oxford—but here your argument should have ended. October is universally looked upon as one of the most settled months for weather in the year—eleven hours of day-light are sufficient to answer every purpose, and every one knows that autumnal

tumnal roads are better than vernal. However, the scheme was first thought of by Nasmith, who has *never seen* Oxford: *I* have *twice* before peered into every grove of Isis; and if I have any eagerness to visit them again, it is on his account, and this is the only time of the year he can attend me. His Lectures as Sub-tutor confine him to College in the Spring and Summer, except the two short and the long Vacations, when he always goes into Norfolk. Thus you see the principal intent of my jaunt would be frustrated by deferring it to the Spring.—Had you joined our party, we should have marched on to Sarum; but now we probably shall take another less extensive route.

"Moore is now binding me up a pocket-book with some vellum leaves, on which I hope to bring home some subjects for etchings; particularly I have my eye upon Dillenius's portrait, of whom there is no engraving. What do you mean by old *Grimston* the Standard-bearer? I am quite in the dark. We shall be at the Angel at least four days. If you will send us a list of *videnda*, we shall thank you; and if you give any *facienda* for yourself, they shall be attended to. We are full of recommendations, and have no need to trouble you in that respect. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Enfield, Oct.* 11, 1772.

"Will you look into the MS. of Harding's Chronicle in the Bodleian Library (Arch. Seld. B. 26.) and give me your opinion of the *Map of* Scotland? I dare not think of *your* copying it: but, if I could have some account of it from you, will get you to engage somebody there to copy it, if deserving a place among the old Maps of Great Britain, which you know I am collecting.

"By all means examine St. *Peter's* Church, with its droll capitals and very antient arches, and rude font.

"In a letter from Aubrey to Wood, printed in the Gent. Mag. May, 1771, are mentioned several draughts of *Oseney* Abbey, by one Hesketh. They may be worth looking at; also a drawing of Dorchester church and *cloisters*, by Wood, among his MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum, No. 8505. 8548. 8565. and 8586. You will be pleased to see this church itself. It is but three miles from Oxford, and deserves examining. The cloisters are gone.

"If Ewelme lies at all *in* your way, I wish to have some account of the *palace*, which I take to be an old *brick* building, and of the monuments in the chancel.—I have great expectations from the drawings and engravings in Rawlinson's trunks and boxes. But, if I go on to set you tasks as I have begun, I shall tire your patience, as well as encroach on your time.

"I recollect a Missal, whose illuminations pleased me much, in St. John's Library: I did not see the Gidding Harmony there.

"It is marvellously strange you should not recollect *Grimston* the Standard-bearer, on whom you bestowed so much pains in the Library at Gorhambury. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *Nov.* 5, 1772.

"As my last was so welcome to you, this, I hope, will be more so—for, lo! a great part of the 91st Decade of Livy is discovered—a Hebrew MS. of Tobit concealed this mighty treasure—it was

wrote

wrote at right angles to the Hebrew, and was found in the Vatican by one of the Collators for Dr. Kennicott. Several columns are perfect, and it is supposed to be written in the second century: it will soon be published, with a fac-simile of the hand.—You may depend upon this account.—I think you may procure a list of the Rawlinson Plates by writing to Mr. Price, and you paying one of the Sub-librarians for his trouble. There are no impressions from the plates, but I recommended it much to Mr. Price to have some taken off—but this would be attended with expence, and we must wait their leisure and inclination. Mr. Price is the most civil man I ever met with, and would give you his utmost assistance.—Poor Huddesford, he is a loss indeed! with what accuracy has he made indexes to those four volumes of original Correspondence of Lister, given to the Ashmolean Library in 1769 by Dr. Fothergill! He had many works in eye—a collection of curiosities from those 160 MS Pocket-books of Tom Hearne in Bodley.—As to my Harry V. for this reason I particularly wish to have it in the second volume—it would please a very good Father, who perhaps may not see a *third*, though I hope he will a *tenth**. As to chronological order, I am sure mine was sent to the Society at least before half the Essays to be printed, I am indifferent as to myself about it; but, if it is ever to come in, let it be in this, or return me the plate. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Nov.* 17, 1772.

"You enjoin me to write soon, on pain of your high displeasure. But what am I to write about? You have all the stores of the two Universities to unfold—I only what lies within the compass of mine own narrow cell, unless you will have church notes taken in a circuit of 10 miles round me.

"I congratulate you and the *Orbis literatus* on the discovery of the 91st *book*, you mean, not *decade* of Livy. When this and the Oxford Classics make their appearance, I shall have food indeed!

"Your Henry shall be inserted. *Your man shall stand.*

"Lord Dartmouth at first seemed inclined to accept the Presidency of the Royal Society, but it is now devolved to Sir John Pringle. R. Gough."

"Dear Tyson, *Enfield, Nov.* 29, 1772.

"There was presented to the Society last Thursday a fine drawing of the famous *Pusey Horn*† given to William Picote by King Canute with lands. It seems to have been a *drinking*, and not a *bugle* horn; and so much resembles that among our College Plate, that, if you can at your own or the Master's fire-side, make a drawing of *that*, you will confer a singular obligation on the Society in general, and your humble servant in particular; and, if you will accompany it with an account, as it is thought to be very antient, you will oblige us still more; and your drawing and account will appear in good company of the same sort in a future volume.—You say Cardinal Luxembourg's Tomb at Ely was very much injured by the Fanaticks. It appears among some of the best

* He long outlived his son. See pp. 204, 209. † See Archæologia, vol. III. p. 3.

preserved

preserved in Bentham's Book. Should not your assertion be a little softened? I long to add a note, comparing your Henry V. with Philip le Bel and Jehan de Mering in Montfaucon. My *Directorial* office authorizes me to do this; but I would not presume to stretch out my hand over your property without your leave. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Monday, Dec. 7,* 1772.

"The venerable Horn of the Gild is now before me; and I have got a very accurate measured geometrical outline of it, which I shall immediately finish, and send to you.—You have nothing to do but to point out a safe conveyance for it, and receive it.—But are there materials sufficient to fabricate an Essay on this Horn?—I can tell you, from the Historiola Jocelyni, 'Johannes de Goldcorne, quum suo tempore erat Aldermannus Gildæ, dedit magnum Cornu potatorium ornatum operculo cum suis appendicibus ex argento deaurato, quo usi sunt ejusdem Gildæ Fratres in festo precipuè Corporis Christi sanè liberaliter.'—And I can tell you also, that this said Maister Goldcorne was Alderman in Edward the Third's time—but what more?—'Why,' quoth Robert Masters, 'at their General Meeting, they usually feasted together, when they drank their ale *(of which they kept good store in their cellars)* out of a great Horn, &c.'—'Tis a marvellous pithy, and pleasant observation! No less facetious is that wight hight *Tom Fuller*: 'Then in Corpus Christi Colledge was a dinner provided them, where, good *stomachs* meeting with good *chear* and *welcome*, no wonder if *mirth* followed of *course*. Then out comes the *cup* of *John Goldcorne*.'

"I shall look upon any notes you may add to my Henry the Fifth as a compliment, and a favour done me; and if you think proper to alter the account itself, you have my full leave to do it as you please.—It is true, that Luxembourg's monument suffered much in the Civil Wars, and no less so that the said Cardinal's Head and Hat owes its existence only to the imagination of Mr. Lambourne. There never was such a Cardinal's Cap as he has given him. My account describes the *Illumination* itself; in the etching, the whole is inverted—I wish you would signify this in a note.

"What is become of Pennant, Banks, and Solander!

"Thank you for Sir Isaac Newton *. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Dec.* 10, 1772.

"I am in a wood of books and papers, unable to determine which I shall throw into my strong box for the winter's use. I shall be found in Winchester-street on and after to-morrow, ready to receive and answer all orders and questions, and glad to hear from or see you. You shall hear of Pennant, Banks, and Solander, from that well-spring of knowledge, London.

"Livy and Mr. Burns are just got into the Newspapers. Is he to be published at Oxford or Rome, and when?—I have written to Mr. Price about a Catalogue of Rawlinson's Plates. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Tuesday morning, Dec.*... 1772.

"*Such* head-achs, catarrhs, and *such* indolence, the constant attendant of *such* companions, have deprived me of the power of

* Inserted in Gent. Mag. vol. XLII. p. 520.

wagging

wagging a pencil—but the drawing of the Horn shall be safe in Winchester-street before the Society meet again in Chancery-lane. Many thanks for the books you sent—the one is valuable to me on its own account, the other for the dirty fingers of Charles Mason. These my thanks will be conveyed to you by my friend Lambert, the Greek Professor, who wants much to see the Society's drawing of the Interview of Henry VIII. I trust he will call upon you for that purpose. For my sake, and your own too, I hope you will do him that good office. You will find him a most ingenious good kind of man. He will open to you the full budget of the *now* Cambridge News, as I will its future contents. Mr. Mason sends you this copy of Gray's Notes on his Maps—only a hundred copies are printed—it is to be given only to a few friends; it was intended only for private use, and Mr. Mason is sensible it is too imperfect for the public eye.

"A very convenient room is fitted up, by way of Museum, in the house belonging to our Botanical Garden—many private persons have sent us things in, and we hope the Colleges will send their curiosities. Pray make this known, and exhort the generous sons of our Alma Mater to open their corners.

"Mason is now entirely employed about Gray's Life, as I hear from Dr. Brown; and I think it will appear from the York press.—Mr. Allen, of Cheshire, has sent a curious Roll, containing the portraits and arms of all the Peers, &c. in the first Parliament of Henry VIII.—Cole has sent me a curious Letter upon Masters's Essay: under the rose, you shall see it.—What is become of Forster and his Cornish Livings? M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Jan.* 21, 1773.

"At last, 'out comes the Horn of John Goldcorne *.' I last week made a very accurate drawing of a much more curious piece of antient plate—'tis the cup of Mary de Saint Paul, the Foundress of Pembroke Hall.

'the sad Chatillon, on her bridal morn
That wept her bleeding Love'——

it is of silver gilt, and near the upper rim, in large square text capitals, is the following inscription:

SAYN DENYS YES ME DERE FOR HES
LOF DRENK AND MAK GOD CHER.

Lower, GOD HELP ATHED.

"Masters's Strictures on Walpole are much disliked here, and all seem to wish that they were not to have a place in the Society's Book. Lord Sandwich has sent a curious Mummy, brought by a Captain from Teneriffe—the flesh, hair, and nails, are perfect, and there is no appearance of any kind of embalming matter in it. It is supposed to be more than 1000 years old.—What do you say to 'Walpole's Miscellaneous Antiquities?' and what do you expect more? Send me some news: I am quite an *Athenian*. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Winchester-street, Jan.* 15, 1773.

"The *Cornu Goldcornianum* was introduced to the Society last night, and thankfully received. You have my thanks for it.

* Engraved and described in the Archæologia, vol. III. p. 19.

But

But you have also tempted me to beg a copy of the Pembroke Hall Cup for the same purpose.

"Since you are got upon Founders and Family Cups, &c. do you ever think of the furniture said to be the original belonging to Henry the Eighth's sister, somewhere in Suffolk, near Ickworth? which, in some future visit to Mr. Cullum, you might perchance make in your way, and send me *fac-similes* of Chairs and Tables, and perhaps of Reredosses and Toasting-forks.

"What do you say to 'the Parnassian flame' condescending to be a transcriber;' and to the Genius of Strawberry Hill reprinting the 49th Chapter of Segar? R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Jan.* 29, 1773.

"A lucky slave last week turned up a leaden impression of the Seal of *Ranulphus Earl of Chester*, in the ruins of Bury Abbey.—My friend Mr. T. Gery Cullum sent me a cast from it. It is much like the Seal of Odo Bishop of Baieux in the Archæologia; therefore we may give it to the first Ranulphus, who, Dugdale says, came over with the Conqueror. But what are we to say to his Spurs with Rowels in them? These do not appear in the Great Seals till Edward III. or in any other that I can find. But, in every other respect, this said Bury Seal has much the appearance of being as old as William the First or Second. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Saturday, Feb.* 8, 1773.

"The Society do me and our Horn great honour in having it engraved; and if you think they would like to have the Pembroke Cup engraved, I would very willingly make a drawing of it—and it would make a beautiful plate. Its inscription makes it a real curiosity; but I do not think that a mere exhibition would answer the labour of making the drawing. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Feb.* 15, 1773.

"You shall have a drawing of the Pembroke Cup, which will make no bad figure, as its form is more elegant than could be expected from the rude workmanship of those times—and its inscription is truly singular.—Carter, Parker, &c. tell us that her husband was killed on the marriage-day in a tilt—from what authority do they say this? Dugdale tells us, he was murdered in France. Answer this question, as I shall want it for my Dissertation; and point me out any thing that will help towards forming it. A sketch of her history would not be a bad companion to the Cup. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Feb.* 21, 1773.

"An *impudent* Irishman read to the Society, last Thursday, Stewart's attack on Cullum in MS. which, he said, was fuller than the printed one. My choler could hardly be kept down till he had finished: but, the moment he had done, I made a solemn appeal to the President, to Norris who stood at his elbow, and to all whom it might concern, against this malicious libel, which contained not a tittle of Antiquarian information. It will sink into eternal oblivion in the table-drawer, and never shew its head more. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR

"DEAR TYSON, *March* 22, 1773.

"I cannot find any authority for the Earl of Pembroke being killed in a tilt. Dugdale, whose authority outweighs a hundred Carters and Parkers, is expressly against it. I must refer you to Hemingford, Trokelow, and the other writers of Edward the Second's time, which I have not; and all I can say at present is, that Rapin, pleasantly enough, makes the Earl alive three years after others have fairly killed him. I should be unwilling to controvert authority, however unknown to me, known to Gray; but I forget whether he has a note about the bridal morn. Have the Pembrokians no Anecdotes about their Foundress! We must have a History of her at all events.

"Pennant is now in town, detailing to me the treasures of his last Scotch Tour. This is uppermost in his thoughts, and his Engraver is hard at work. We shall have some sweet Views, &c. He has materials for a French Tour; but not the result of such attentive examination. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Ben'et College, May* 13, 1773.

"I have lately been very much employed. My friend Cullum is fabricating a new *Flora Anglica*, which is printing at Bury. I give him all the assistance I can; but this under the rose, for we would not have our publication noised about, for fear Hudson should spoil our trade, by publishing a new edition of his book. Mason has sent me Gray's MSS. of Natural History, which are truly valuable—every leisure moment I have, I employ in making extracts from them.—I think Basire's head of Bishop Hoadly is the flower of all English heads—could your interest with him procure me one, or, if possible, two impressions? I am willing to pay any thing reasonable for them. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, May* 20, 1773.

"I transmit to you Basire's engraving of the Corpus Christi College Horn. If you find aught amiss in it, let me know, the first moment you can steal from your Botanical studies. They will never have my countenance: but I scorn to betray you. Have you not omitted the College Arms on the Horn? If they are there, they should as least be noticed in the letter-press.

"The noble Collection of Portraits and History-pieces at Cowdray, if yet unseen by you, will give you great pleasure. I wish for another trip thither in fine weather with you. I shall draw up a Pocket Companion; but I have not ti me to contract it in this letter. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. June* 5, 1773.

"Pray make my compliments to Mr. Basire, for his most excellent head of Bishop Hoadly, which, in my opinion, is the first engraving of that kind we have. A friend of mine, who venerates the memory of Hoadly, wishes to have one of the prints—so you would oblige me much if you could procure two impressions; pay what you think proper for them.

"You will not be displeased to hear that Cullum, having paid 13*l.* for 500 times 100 pages, has locked up his *Flora*; and whether it will ever open in public light is now a matter of doubt.

"I envy

"I envy you your expedition to Cowdray! I see no reason why I should not attend you there towards the end of the summer—the week after next I shall make an excursion to the sea coast of Suffolk; and am told of some Antiquities there, which I shall not neglect. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, June* 17, 1773.

"I am always glad to hear from you; but your last letter has innumerable particulars to enhance its value. The prospect of attending you to Cowdray animates me beyond expression. I shall incessantly pray for fine weather; that, instead of being boxed up in a chaise amidst cataracts of rain and a deluged land, you and I may enjoy on horseback the sweet wood-lands of Sussex, and spend a whole day of the brightest sky in the Historic Room.—I fancy the sea coast of Suffolk will please you. I have sent you, for your travelling guide, Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, and Account of Buildings, &c. engraved by him; on which I beg you will write what critiques you please.

"See how perverse I am. Now Cullum has laid aside his *Flora*, I wish he would publish. There is a little spite in this, to punish Hudson for not lowering the price of his by a new edition. —A book likely to meet my taste is the second volume of 'Stuart's Athens.' I saw the plates at one of the Exhibitions, and have a juster idea of Athens and its monuments than from any other.—I have sent a large order to the *Bibliotheca Martiniana;* but much fear Nasmith is not the only one a-head of me.

"Yours sincerely, R. GOUGH."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, July* 13, 1773.

"Mr. Basire desires your acceptance of the Plates which accompany this. The Fish are from a drawing of Reinhold Forster, to appear in an ensuing volume of Philosophical Transactions. Your good opinion of him has so flattered him, that you may command impressions of any of his Plates. Why will you not come up, and see his Windsor Picture?

"If you are returned from Suffolk, may I prevail upon you to join me in a ramble of two or three days next week into the North parts of Essex—Hedingham, and thereabouts? I will meet you on horseback at Walden, any day or time of day you appoint.—Lort will contrive to accompany us to Cowdray—when shall we go?—And me into Dorset—will you do the same?

"The 'History of Stalbridge' was a bird of good omen. Are you not now Senior Fellow, and Mr. Præses?

"Is Strutt come down yet, with letters of recommendation to you? I know you will give him every assistance for his 'Monarchie Angloise.'

"I received a letter from Mr. Price, with a list of Rawlinson's Plates; but, to my surprize, the identical ones you had specified, and not a word about 30 *shelves* besides, full of Plates.

"Yours ever, R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, "*C. C. C. C. July* 17, 1773.

"I will meet thee at Walden! *and on Wednesday next at dinner.*—Nasmith will ride with me. I could have wished to have been

been with you on Monday or Tuesday; but our Dean Heslop stole off, and left all ecclesiastical and civil government to me.

"My compliments to Mr. Basire shall be given to you then; to whom I am greatly obliged; and I think it is an honour to both Societies to have so excellent an Engraver. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Aug.* 3, 1773.

"I hope you had a pleasant journey to the *Old House*, and were satisfied with Thaxted Church. Mr. Forster and I spent the greatest part of the day on the site of the old Castle of Pleshey, taking notes and sketches. I am much obliged to the pencil of my friends. The best return I can make is, to collect what account I can of their subjects.

"Basire is engraving a delicate small head of *Swift*, for a new Edition of his Works in Ireland; and another of a Clergyman, for Mr. Dalton: both drawn by the same hand. But this is *entre nous*. He will get you impressions of the Horn. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Aug.* 13, 1773.

"Monday last I wandered over *my common* to Ely, where I met with Mr. and Mrs. Cullum. On Tuesday we pushed it down the River, in a Lynn Channel oyster-boat, some five or six miles, to a wigwam hight *Prick-willow*—where our host and the gnats had a contention who should *bleed* us most. On Wednesday Fortune conducted us to the village of *Isleham*, in our way towards Barton Mills. Cullum, who is no less an Antiquary than a Botanist, immediately desired to visit the Church. This is the richest I ever met with in Monuments. Being separately employed about three hours, we brought away with us most of the inscriptions. I made some drawings; but it would take some days to sketch them all. However, as it is not more than four miles from Snailwell, I make no doubt I shall some time or other complete my Church-notes. But hear with patience the treasures we found in a small Chantry (St. Catharine's Chapel) at the end of the South aile of the nave. Under an arch supporting the South window is a figure of a Knight in armour; the form of his helmet is remarkable, the top being truncated; and the cross-bar of his sword, which lies between his legs, is so large as to extend as far as the extremity of both his thighs. Before him (and covering part of the monument, and most of the window) are two magnificent canopy monuments. That on the left has two cumbent figures, a Knight and Lady. He in black armour, she in the habit of Henry VIII. No inscription containing either name or date; but the arms of *Peyton* in many parts. The other, on the right, has also two cumbent figures, a Knight and Lady. Over the canopy is a large shield, containing 21 coats, and six smaller shields on each side, the marriages of the Peytons. Next to the left hand monument, two other figures on the ground, in brass, a Knight and Lady. 'Johannes Bernard, miles, ob. 1450.'—On an altar monument under the East window is a simple brass cross: and against the wall *was* in brass the figure of a rood, and under it an inscription in brass,

now

now remaining, 'Of yor charitie pray for S. Robt Peyton, Knyght, whiche dep'ted 1518.'—Next to this, at the North entrance, a cumbent figure in stone, on an altar monument, without name, date, or arms. Of this, which is antient, I have a drawing.—Another brass, on the ground, for Sir Robert Peyton, Knyght, 1550.—Another, on the ground, of a very singular form, in brass: 'Pray for the soule of Elizabeth Peyton, whiche decessed the 15 day of Novembre, the yer of our Lord 1516, on whose soule J'hu have mercy.'

"On a brass against the South wall, 'God have m'rcy of the soule of Christofer Peyton esqer, &c. Ob. 1507.' So much for the South Chantry. The North has an antient, very antient, cumbent figure in stone, and a curious figure of Barbarie Themithorpe, daughter of Sir Edward Themithorpe, who was buried A. D. 1619, aged seven. In the same place a mural monument to Robert Peachy, clerk, who died 1688; whose eldest son, of Graies Inn, was barbaro' *murdered* by Mr. Hutton of the same Society. Do you know, or can you find out any thing of this History? The chancel and ailes, &c. have many monuments, particularly antient brasses: not an *Orate* nor a *Jesu have mercy*, is touched. The chancel is about the age of Edward III.—the body of the church not older than Edward IV.—the roof of the middle aile was finished much later; for, what is truly singular, there runs all round the frieze of the roof, on both sides a long inscription cut in wood in Gothic characters—it begins, 'Pray for the good prosperitie of,' &c.; but we had neither time nor eyes to make out the whole—however, the date is 1495. I think you will congratulate Brother Nasmith on having so fine an Antiquarian Lion in his neighbourhood; the inscriptions I have taken would fill two sheets, if fairly written*. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Aug.* 18, 1773.

"To what felon hand you trusted your letter of the 13th instant I know not; but it was found, opened, on the road from hence to London, about a mile from this town's end, and brought hither by a poor woman, a stranger. What a treasure of Antiquities might have been lost, for want of a post-mark! For heaven's sake *put no more such trust in Princes, neither in the Sons of Men.* The family of Peyton still subsists in the Baronetage. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *C. C. C. C. Oct.* 21, 1773.

"I own myself to be a very idle fellow—you see I have learnt to *confess* by my Travels, and you can absolve me as well as the Bishop of Antwerp himself. Essex and myself returned home delighted with Popery and Popish Churches—but to other matters now—you shall, some time or other, peep into my journal. Mat. Paris is now on the table before me—are you aware that it is only half a Map? It is cut off at Lincolnia. As this is the

* A full account of Isleham Church, and its Monuments, was afterwards given by Mr. Gough, in "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. II. p. 266.

case,

case, you may perhaps think it not worth engraving—but, should you say with the adage, that *half* a loaf is better than no bread, I will set about it.

"One Strutt has been at the *Old House*; and was two days in my room, found many things in the library to his purpose.—*O qualis Facies!* shade of Hogarth! *Gamwell* porrecting his watch!

"I think I might as well send you the original drawings of the Essex Monuments. Basire could engrave as well from them as from a copy—and the likeness is generally hurt by a repetition of copies. If you mean to have them engraved, I think this the best way. If you only want to keep them in your collection of drawings, I had better make copies of them for you. But, in either case, your commands shall be obeyed. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Enfield, Oct.* 27, 1773.

"I mean to have the Essex monuments engraved certainly, though how soon I know not. Yet, to save you trouble, if you will trust me with the Field Book, Basire shall copy them. The Hawkwood Tomb is for immediate use. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *C. C. C. C. Oct.* 29, 1773.

"The 'idlest of Camus's sons*' has at last traced this most truly valuable specimen of English Geography; and, no doubt, the able burin of my friend Basire will truly shew the world that Matthew Paris could not make a Map. Following the example and instruction of Mons. Strutt, I have sent you the *tracing* only, which any Engraver can copy with more fidelity than from a second tracing on paper. I think you have got those two blots which Giraldus Cambrensis calls *England* and *Ireland*; if not, pray let me send you such valuable companions to my Master Mat. We drove through Kent, post haste, in our way to Dover; and on our return we looked at Canterbury without notice, so that I have no Kentish Tour. However, when I have reduced my Flemish Field Book to some order, I will send it to you. I am in great hopes that the first stone of a new Corpus Christi College building will be laid next spring.

"The book of tracing-paper you have was intended for some very curious figures of Chaucer's Pilgrims, in a very old illuminated MS. which I now have in my room. Shall I send you the Pembroke Cup? I assure you, I mean no longer to be idle—and I assure you also, that I find the spirit of Antiquarianism much stronger upon me than that of Botany.—Mr. Nasmith tells me, that this very copy was given by Matthew Paris himself to the Abbey of St. Alban's.—I have since found the Dedication: 'Hunc librum dedit fr' Math' de Parisiis Deo .....' [no doubt to St. Alban's.]

'Anglia habet in longitudinem .....' M. Tyson."

Nov. .. 1773.

"Last night arrived from Cambridge a considerable part of the antient family of the *Veres* from their tombs at Colne—they are to be seen till eleven this morning at the London Coffee-house, and at any *appointed* hour, at the same place, until seven

* Alluding to Mr. Gough's Verses, printed in vol. VI. p. 335.

in

in the evening. We hear these extraordinary ghosts were conducted to town by one hight a *Scrutator*, who intends to continue in town till Friday morning, on purpose to attend the Antiquary Society on Thursday evening; and it is confidently reported that the said Scrutator intends to visit Oxford, where he will do any business a worthy Antiquary may put him upon.

"Yours, &c. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Nov...*, 1773.

"The drawing of Hawkwood's tomb is another addition to Mr. Basire's credit with me. I have not a single fault to find in it.

"200 pages of Gray's Life are printed, and the whole will be published early in the spring. I am told he appears as a man of humour in some part—particularly in the relation of the adventure which occasioned the 'Long Story.'—Lort has discovered, in the Public Library, a most beautiful illumination of Henry VII. and other figures. I have not seen it yet. Strutt shall have it, if he pleases: if not, I will etch it myself. My Master Strutt has finely puffed me off in his third number. I could have wished he had only mentioned the Library. Pray let me see the drawings of the Veres, when Basire has finished them. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Nov. 26*, 1773.

"I am much obliged to you for the etchings, and beg that you would pay my best thanks to Mr. Forster for them.

"You shall have the Pembroke Cup; but there is nothing to be got from the College. I have repeatedly asked the Master.

"When Dr. John Barnardiston gives you a plate, add his arms—but, when the College gives one, only *their* arms should be engraved at the bottom. Turn to your Bentham again, and you will find this was the case with Jesus, King's, and Queen's. Colman calls me, to go to visit the *Milton Hearne*—excuse therefore my haste. I hope I shall peep into some of his volumes, as nobody will be there but Colman and myself. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Winchester-street, Jan.* 14, 1774.

"I meant to take the opportunity of our friend B. Forster, who passes before the eyes of his London friends like a vision in order to make those at Cambridge happy with his company, to send you the remaining drawings copied by Mr. Basire. I hope to send them *all* together, and with them a draught of a curious Cross in Cumberland by Mr. Pennant's servant, of which I am permitted to take a copy. You have also another view of Hertford Castle, which Mr. Edward Forster hopes you will accept as favourably as you did his other works.

"I shall soon send you a proof of your Map. Mr. Basire and I have been very busy at the Museum after the same sort of game. After all the trouble I have given you, I believe I must come and see those at the *Old House* with my own eyes, and read what is said about them. But I cannot think of sending you or myself into the *dark tower* this *colde, colde season.*

"I cannot learn that Banks is on any other expedition—but quietly at home revising his papers. Pennant's Tour goes on

rapidly at the press. Mylne, the Architect, has a fine collection of drawings made by himself in *Sicily*, and is hard at work about his Travels* there. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *C. C. C. C. March* 21, 1774.

"About a fortnight ago Essex sent to you two Essays on Masonry, at my exhortation, which, though somewhat too verbose, yet contained much curious matter.

"Nineteen Resolutions, for examinations of Noblemen, Fellow Commoners, and others, are to be laid before the Senate to-morrow, and voted on the first day of the Term. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Winchester-street, April* 1, 1774.

"I have just sent a letter to Mr. Essex, with my thanks for his two *volumes*, which I have read with great pleasure, and intend to introduce to the Society as soon as they have got through a long paper of Mr. Strange's, the Venetian Resident, on certain Welsh Antiquities; and some others on Irish Antiquities, by Major Vallancey, who is Secretary to the Irish Antiquarian Society, and himself a Society of Antiquaries alone.

"I shall, with Mr. Essex's leave, as I have told him, urge the inserting of his Essay in one of our volumes. It is so judicious, that though it combats some opinions adopted by the generality here, who have neither viewed the subject in the same light, nor studied it with half his attention, the Society ought, in justice both to their learned Member and themselves, to print it—I had almost said in spite of his modesty.—I wish I knew how to satisfy your avidity after London news, and to tempt you to send me that of Cambridge—though I do not hear of things before they get into the Newspaper, that universal recipient. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *Sunday afternoon.*

"Mr. Essex's quartos contain many new and curious hints, and he certainly throws about his brick and mortar in a masterly manner—but, if I remember right, in his first essay he has got into regions he has no map of, and gropes about wonderfully in the dark. I think a most excellent paper might be made out of them; but, depend upon it, neither the Society nor the Publick will like them in their present tedious verbose form.—This I could not decently tell him; but I thought they were too good entirely to be lost—and that the other matter might afterwards be managed.—The account of Lincoln is, as Essex tells me, by Dr. Richardson, son of the Master of Emmanuel—and he thinks that it should not be printed without his consent. He will return to Cambridge from the Hague in a short time—and then, if you do not print it before, I will ask his permission.—The carpenter who robbed our butteries is respited until May 11.—My *avidity* for *London* news, is not to hear the annals of the Old Bailey; for, thanks to the pen of that ready writer Mr. Secretary Gurney, we have the *Tyburnologia* very regularly printed—but what I want is —what literary works are likely soon to be printed. M. Tyson."

* These still (1813) remain in MS. in the possession of Mr. Mylne's son.

"Dear

"DEAR GOUGH, *Wednesday, April* 27, 1774.

"I am much obliged to you for Dr. Stukeley's Letter, which I trust you will receive safe from the careful hands of Mr. Essex. I also send you my etching of Bartlow Hills, which, if good for any thing, *on proof*—you will cause *thirty* impressions to be taken off for me, and *ten*, if you please, for yourself. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. May* 2, 1774.

"The bearer is my friend Sir John Cullum. I wish you would introduce him to Mr. Barrington, and, if in town, to Pennant. There is not a better Botanist in England than Sir John. M. T."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. May* 7, 1774.

"Dr. Bob Richardson owns himself the Author of the Letter on Lincoln Cathedral *, and seems pleased with the honour the Society intend him of printing it—but wishes that it could be sent to him, as he could make very considerable additions to it—for he wrote not only *one*, but several letters on the subject—particularly a long one he addressed to the Chancellor of Lincoln, and he has sent to him for it.—I dare say he will digest them, and give you a valuable paper.

"I shall hope, some time or other, to peep into your Topographical Cabinet; but, as to Dunmow, I suppose you will not meet me there this summer, but will defer your journey till you go to *claim the bacon*. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *May* 7, 1774.

"What shall I begin with?—The Empress of Russia's 1200*l.* coach, with elegant flower-pots of mother of pearl, tinged with blushes, festooned with spangles, panneled with the Seasons, too costly for Lord Craven, who was glad to have it taken off his hands at a cheaper rate than he could get rid of his *false Leman*?—Or the Empress of Russia's *Wedgewood*, 300 dishes, plates, tureens, vases, tea-cups, &c. &c. painted with all the seats, views, rocks, waterfalls, ruins, &c. that England can furnish, and, to make men loath their meat and drink, stamped with the *foul Toad* in his *proper colours*?—Or the two Exhibitions, which I have been viewing, where Reynolds reigns unrivaled in every thing but *colour*; which China, by the industry of Capt. Blake's son, is to help him out in, when the Chemists have analysed her crayons, and the Botanic Painters have caught that glow of colour which almost compensates for the stiffness of the various specimens of Chinese plants sent over to astonish European Artists?—Or of Cox's amazing improvements in useful mechanism, of which he disputes both the praise and profit with the starving underling inventor?

"These are *modern* matters; to enlarge on which, would require as many separate letters as there are articles. Shall I then enlarge on what, if we would ever so fain cover with the veil of secrecy, *Fido* and *Gaffar*, and the menial tribe of Carpenter and Mason accomplices, with Verger Edwards, and the ladies who could not be kept from peeping, would paragraph to

* He was a Prebendary there; see vol. V. p. 159. His "Historical Notes concerning the Power of the Chancellor's Court in the University of Cambridge," are in the Archæologia, vol. VII. p. 25.

the Newspapers—or, it may be, some curious Brother Academic and Antiquary forestall to you, as in the Public Advertiser to-day.

"The opening of the Tomb of Edward I. and the actual view of the dead Conqueror of Scotland, inshrined in robes of Royalty, his crown on his head, and two sceptres in his hands, his visage so well preserved as to exhibit a likeness to an able draughtsman, a mantle of red paned with white, and at every square a jewel of chased work, besprent with pearls and red and blue stones; a superb fibula fastening the mantle on the right shoulder, studded with pearls and 22 stones, and fastened by an acus of three joints, headed and screwed in by a brilliant sapphire: his hands bare and entire (bone with a dry tanned skin, but no nails) holding, the right, a sceptre surmounted by a cross fleuré; the left, another longer, surmounted by three clusters of oak-leaves diminishing and terminated by a dove. These sceptres were of gilt metal, as also the crown of fleurs de lis. The feet were enveloped; but the toes, planta, and talus might be felt distinct and fleshy, and the whole body six feet two inches long. Over the mantle was a wrapper or two; one strongly cerated. Mr. Barrington found in Rymer several writs directed to the Abbot, &c. of Westminster, *de cerâ renovandâ circa corpus Ed. I.* in the reign of Edward III. and lastly in the reign of Henry V; which his curiosity to ascertain prompted him to get admission to the body, though not without some difficulty. A particular account of this discovery is to be read and printed by the Society. Repay this prelibation to your curiosity by not letting οἱ πολλοὶ into the secret.

"Yours sincerely, R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *May* 13, 1774.

"We are obliged to Mr. Barrington and you for peeping into the Tomb of that *Malleus Scotorum*—but did you procure a drawing of his visage? Mr. Dixon says that you told him none was taken.—I wish to construe your lines, 'so well preserved as to exhibit a likeness to an able draughtsman,' that one actually did attend *.—I am sure such a pencil as mine is, should have been at your service, and I would have come up to town on purpose. M. T."

"ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ. *Jan.* 1, 1775.

"M. T. *Bursar* of Bene't College, saith for himself, that Monday the 13th of February next is fixed upon for the College Audits; that he has all the accompts to make up against that time, moneys to receive and pay, &c. &c.

"M. T. *Fellow* of C. C. C. C. saith for himself, that, before July next, he must keep an Opponency in the Divinity Schools, and an Act there; must write a Thesis, and a *Clerum* for St. Mary's Church; and that he the said M. T. has not got one

* "I proposed Basire to go; but Mr. Barrington did not think it necessary. So little did we expect to find what we did find. The rude sketches I scrawled of the sceptres will not convey an idea of them. We must not be too severe on the hasty manner in which the whole was conducted; considering who we had to deal with, and that we were neither Huguenots nor Roundheads. R. GOUGH."—See Sir Joseph Ayloffe's particular description of this delicate investigation, in the Archæologia, vol. III. p. 376.

letter

letter prepared for these purposes. M. T. is always ready to do what he can for his Friends, and particularly for R. G.; but hopes he will take the above matters into his consideration.

"I made, it is true, a drawing from the shadow and my own ideas of Mr. Gray, very soon after his death. Dr. Glynn was much pleased with it; and it is now framed, and in his possession. Mr. Mason did not think it like Mr. Gray; and I don't think he would be pleased if any use was made of it—but I will mention the matter to Dr. Glynn; and, if he is willing to let it be sent to town, and Basire is still desirous of having it, it shall be sent.

"There is not now one single person in Magdalen College that I am acquainted with; but, if I can find any third person to introduce me, I will endeavour to give you satisfactory answers to your queries. You know, surely, that the Prints are not to be taken out of Magdalen Library, but to the Master's Lodge; and must be sensible that no man could have the use of his fingers, in such a season as this, to copy such operose drawings as the two Crosses must be. If the Pepys's Cheapside Cross is any thing like that in La Serre, I could not copy it in less time than three or four mornings. I will endeavour to get an introduction, if possible, to the Library, and you shall have all the satisfaction my *words* can afford you; but you cannot expect my *lines* should flow in such circumstances, and in such a season.

"On the opposite side, you have as accurate a copy of the Map as my eye could make, with all the names *I could read; in*deed you have most of them.—If this will not answer your purpose without a tracing, you shall have that when I have time.—You see *Britannia* is barely, if at all, made an Island of—and my sketch on the opposite page is full as elegant as the original.

"I have since seen Dr. Glynn, who agrees with me, that probably Mason would not be pleased to have my drawing made use of—but, should Basire afterward like to engrave another, mine should be at his service. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Rene't College, Jan.* 18, 1775.

"Such are still the laws of Hospitality even here, that a Stranger may always have admission into any Library. *I*, under the sanction of Mr. Gough's literary fame, could have attended him to Pepys's Library, though unknown to its Key-keepers.—I should then have had hopes of rivaling, at least in assiduity, his former, and now justly lamented, Sir Clement Cottrell.

"'The Devil is in me,' to use your own phrase, if I have La Serre's Book. I once in my life saw it in the Bodleian Library, when I took the Catalogue of Rawlinson's Plates for you.

"Now to the point—I, this day, by application from another person, got Dr. Waring to open Pepys's Library—there, in the first volume, containing London and Westminster, I found at page 80 Serre's print of the Procession, &c. through Cheapside, in which the Cross made a most considerable figure.

"This I take to be the best representation by far; the proportions

tions are evidently more exact, and nearer truth. At p. 82, is a very neat drawing, washed with Indian ink, of the same Cross; the general form agrees with that in La Serre, but the *figures (statues)* particularly are very different. At the bottom of the same page is the old plate of the pulling down the Cross—that in the Gent. Mag. is evidently copied from this, but 'apes it most abominably.' The Cross at top varies in each.—I give you the drawings, the only ones I could make, on the other side—A. La Serre—B. the lower column of La Serre.—C. the top and part of the dome as in the drawing. The lower tier of columns in the print in Gent. Mag., as also in the old one in the Library, are Corinthian. I have given you the form of them at B in La Serre—and on the whole the Cross has not the least resemblance to any thing called Gothic —so, *I humbly presume that you cannot think any of them to be a delineation of that built by Edward I.* 1290. So much for Cheapside Cross.—In Pepys's Library the only figure of Charing Cross is a drawing of its stump, like that in your letter; only it is raised on eight steps.—Thus ends my talk about Pepys Library.

M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Jan.* 21, 1775.

"Many thanks for the account of Cheap Cross, which gives me as satisfactory an idea as I can expect without the help of the pencil.

"We were shewn, last Thursday, Charles the First's band and night-cap, and his wife's handkerchief of rich broad coarse lace, from the Kirks, of whom one was Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Anne, who was to have had them if she had lived. R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *Sunday, Feb.* 19, 1775.

"I congratulate you upon the Order of Chapter, which returns the thanks of the Master and Fellows to Mr. Nasmith for his Catalogue, and directs the same to be printed under Mr. Nasmith's direction, and all the profits of the sale given to him.

"The engraving of Gray does Basire great honour indeed—not so the Draughtsmen. I think it is a good *caricatura* likeness—but that smirk should be removed.—I shall send Basire my strictures; but I could very little touch it up, as I could not remove the shades. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Enfield, March* 6, 1775.

"I am much importuned to get a particular account of our *Red Book of Derby*. I have transcribed Stanley's. But, if you or Nasmith will send me a better, you will confer a special favour on a Brother Antiquary.

"I have no literary news to tell you. I can talk only of Burè Pears and trained Apricots, and Pyracanthas and Syringa's, and the flowery tribe.

"Bryant is hard at work on another volume; and on Wood's Description of Troy *, which may be expected this winter.

* Of whom see vol. III. p. 85.

"Your

"Your idea of Gray's Portrait was very just: Basire says, Mr. Mason will permit it to be adopted; otherwise it will really be a Caricature.—Askew's books sell immoderately dear. The best go to France, particularly the early Classics. *I* cannot shew my head there. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *March* . . , 1775.

"I mentioned the circumstance of the Books you desire to the Master, as Principal Librarian. He told me, we have no authority to send them out of the University, but by grace of the House, or, perhaps, by order from the Vice-chancellor.—I suppose you will not put me upon asking either of these. If you will come to Cambridge, I will have the Books in my room, and you shall have the full use of them, as long as you will favour me with your company. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. June* 9, 1775.

"I received your valuable cargo last night; and I particularly thank you for your Quarto*. You are more valuable to me as an Annotator and Editor, than ten thousand Pegges and Barringtons on Cock-fightings and Currant-bushes. It is a truly valuable publication. When your second edition comes out, I wish you would subjoin an English Translation. I can read Mons. Perlin with some little trouble; but there are many people would wish to know what is in such a book, who have not a word of French.—I wish you would give also a Plate of one of the Presence-chambers. I never understood the manner of putting up the arras, and many matters of antient furniture, so well as from Mons. La Serre. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. July* 21, 1775.

"Lort stole off like a ghost. Who would have thought that he would have left the Commencement to take care of itself? I waited for a friend to convey your books, and also more particularly to pick up some materials for your *Histriole* of Israel Lyons†.

"The MS copy cannot be seen, nor can Gray by any man.—It is a noble common-place, but would not do for publication. I have no power to show it. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't, July* 30, 1775.

"Mr. Lombe informed me that Miss Antrobus of this place has a most curious collection of Deeds, &c. of all the Religious Foundations in and about Cambridge, numbers of which were the property of Lancaster *de Torto Collo*‡. Some ancestor of this Miss Antrobus was Town Clerk, and found them in the Town-chest. Lombe is now gone out for five or six weeks, but says that he could easily get you sight of them. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Aug.* 18, 1775.

"In 'Dissertations and Critical Remarks on the Æneids of Virgil, 1770,' 12mo. in the Preface by the present Professor Martyn, you will find Anecdotes of the Life and Writings of his

* The new editions of Perlin and De la Serre, noticed in vol. VI. p. 318.
† Which see in vol. II. p. 327.
‡ Henry Plantagenet, the first Duke of Lancaster, 1345.

Father.

Father, with several of his botanical friends, amongst the rest Dillenius. He (Dillenius) certainly was the greatest Botanist we ever had in England. He opened a field of Plants before unknown, the Mosses. If you write about Botany, you should by all means get some anecdotes of this great Naturalist from Oxford.—Martyn was admitted at Emmanuel, and afterwards removed to Sydney for a Fellowship; and, about a year or two ago, I believe, married the Master of Sidney's sister. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *C. C. C. C. Sept.* 7, 1775.

"On Saturday next will depart from this place three Cottenham cheeses; and with them will travel two proof-sheets of Nasmith's Catalogue, which contain his account of William of Worcester. This will be of some value to you, as he gives the contents of every page; but I expect to have these sheets returned when I see you.

"Essex told me that he would make a drawing of the Pembroke Cup, and give a plan of the Abbey of Denny. Could one get at Cole's muniment-room, a most valuable paper might be drawn up.—A few days ago I saw a quarto volume of some hundred pages, extracted from Cole's treasures—it is a complete account of Ditton parish, for the use of Dr. Gooch, the present Rector. Cole tells me he could, in the same manner, go through every Parish in Cambridgeshire. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *C. C. C. C. Dec.* 4, 1775.

"This is the first day I have tasted the air beyond the walls of Bene't. I have had a slow nervous fever—not even the view of Lamborn, with the Rector aged 90, could have tempted me to have pained my head so much as to look at it five minutes.

"The Monument of Gundreda is a singular curiosity, and I am much obliged to you for your account of it. Henley, who saw it at the Society, made me a slight sketch, which explained your description—but your terms I could not understand without such a map.—When words only are used, they should be as simple and plain as possible—when drawings are given, you may bring in as many figures, the more the better, to shorten the description.

"By accident, I told you that, many years ago, Gray found, *as he said*, La Serre in the Public Library. Some future Gray may perhaps find him again—it is in no Catalogue, and accident only can bring him to light. He is probably bound up with some other book. Mr. Price will collate him in half an hour in Bodley. He stares you in the face there. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Nov.* 15, 1775.

"Truly a very merry Comedy this of the *Supposes!*—but is it *Plautine*, or only the dung-fork of *George Gascoigne?* One *supposition* you might have made with truth, that I shall never forget the truly pleasant week I spent at Enfield. If you had not made it so agreeable to me, I should have been more myself at Cambridge. When I returned, I found myself stuffed up with a cold and great lowness of spirits, a cart-load of bursar's accounts, which at once oppressed me with their weight.—I had a thou-

sand

sand agreeable schemes in hand; but they all fell, from the languor of my spirits.

"Present my most grateful thanks to Mr. Forster. Mr. Panchen has, I suppose, long since waited upon him with my thanks and his own, for his elegant drawing of Lamborn, which Mr. F. Dixon brought very safely to me. I thought it not worth while to trouble him with a letter of mere thanks, and that you would make my compliments in a more Attic strain than I could. I wish my pencil may ever be able to return the favour to Mr. Forster.

"The Heads met on Sunday, to hear the proposal for an Address from Dr. Farmer—but few were present, and the determination was postponed till Tuesday last, when a hasty-pudding was produced; and, if the Chancellor can digest it, the pot is to be sent up as soon as possible.—I call it a hasty-pudding, because I hear that the ingredients are all very mild, and fit for a weak stomach. "Yours truly, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH,

"Should you think fit to read your account of the Hatfield Picture to the Society, the drawing will afford them some faint idea of it. You may shew it to them, but I beg your acceptance of it. The other group I made a sketch of is too imperfect to finish—the figure called Ann Bolen may perhaps, some time or other, be made something of—the ladies with their loaves you have not given coloured gowns to, but they are probably blue—the fidlers are exact, as I had marked my drawing. Essex likes this much better than the Cowdray; I wish it may satisfy you.

"This summer I intend to ride to every Church near Cambridge, and make sketches of what is worthy notice. You may expect a tithe of them, on condition you send me some literary and antiquary news.

"I have also sent you two Monuments from Isleham. The one is singular for the hands on each side of the cross, with the bandage under the fingers. What is the meaning of them? The sword, of a most enormous bulk, makes the other very curious. I have most of the inscriptions and some drawings; but this summer I intend to visit it with Nasmith, whose house is about three miles distant, and make the whole perfect. Is not the Procession going to the dinner? The bread may be manchets, or sweet cakes, march-pane; and the vase with its flowers to decorate the *Soteltie*.

"The copy of Salmon's Essex, which I had from Tom Payne's, has neither title-page nor end; the last page is 460. How much is it defective? The Index is wanting. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, March 6, 1776.*

"Thanks, many thanks, more than I have utterance for, for the matchless productions of your pencil, which came to my hands this afternoon. If these are the fruits of illness and business, for Heaven's sake never be well nor idle again.

"I will forbear all communication to the Society about the Hatfield Picture. They have had a surfeit of Pictures; and sooner

sooner than make such a pother as was made a fortnight ago, I would answer for engraving any favourite print myself. It is a foolish thing to make parties in Societies, and most of all in Literary Societies: but one does not like to have things crammed down one's throat, or to see a public body dictated to, even by their friends. Sir Joseph Ayloffe is of opinion, that the Hatfield Picture represents a private Masquing of the Cecil family. He told me this *before* last Thursday sevennight; and that he intended one time or other to illustrate this Picture. But now I think he has hardly had his own way enough about the Cowdray Picture to touch on more.

"A most curious account of Mason's Botanical Travels at the Cape of Good Hope has been lately read at the Royal Society. He penetrated in waggons drawn by oxen as far into *Cafreria* as the savages could be trusted; was hospitably entertained at Dutch farms in the midst of barren deserts; lost his way on dreary mountains; and had his beasts taken with the malady of the country, which makes them cast their hoofs. Yet, with all this, he has brought home great variety of new species of *Gerania, Euphorbia,* &c. &c. which grew, and blowed at sea, as he came home, and are lodged in the Royal Garden in a most flourishing state. The Travels will appear in the next volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

"Mr. Edward Forster tells me, a very singular Plant has been discovered in Bengal; a kind of sensitive plant, which, *untouched,* raises its leaves, and lets them down again, continually, in a kind of slow time. He says, the late severe weather here is as much exceeded by a Siberian winter as it is by our hottest summer day; and that, when the Siberian winter exceeds itself in the same proportion our last did, birds drop dead as they fly.—Benjamin Forster has been in most imminent danger of drowning, having been 20 minutes under water in the river which forms Plymouth water; and, had it not been for Francis Dixon, must inevitably have been lost. They were riding to Exeter by a different way from what they usually took, and about seven in the evening came to a bank, where their horses made a full stop. They got off, and the bank crumbled under their feet into the river. The lad, like a true Cornishman, *turned his pockets inside out;* and, though borne down by the stream some way below them, escaped by that charm, and would not turn them again till he got home.

"I spent a very agreeable day with Reinhold Forster and Son, who are busy preparing their Voyage.

"A second volume of Niebuhr's Arabia is to appear this year, with a particular account and drawings of PERSEPOLIS, which he examined in the *life of his Fellow Travellers* very accurately.

"A very curious Journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, through the Moorish part of Spain, by a Mr. Carter*, is printing with all speed, and correcting by Arabic Jones†. Much is expected from it.

* Francis Carter, esq. see vol. III. p. 237. † Sir William Jones.

"I am

"I am told Dr. Burney has acquitted himself well in his account of Antient Music. He might have saved the hundred guineas which he gave Bartolozzi for three Bach's Concert-tickets.

"Sherwin, whom we have so belaboured about the Cowdray drawing, has executed a most delicate second edition of the Duke of Marlborough's Gems for Bryant.

"Sir William Hamilton is preparing an Account of Volcanos, with 40 Plates.

"Mr. Astle gave us last Thursday a curious paper on the Gold Seal of the King of the Romans, which the Society engraved in one of their former Plates, illustrated from original records.

"If there were any traces of *feet*, I should suspect the *hands* on the Isleham monument were the *manus Salvatoris*, and the band the mark of the wounds. You may have seen the five wounds expressed by hands, feet, and a heart. The sword is enormous, but the truncated helmet not uncommon.

"I think the loaves, &c. have *passed* the dining-hall: consequently, unless they meant to parade round it, they are no part of the feast.—Salmon's Essex never had Title or Index. My copy ends at page 460, and has no more than yours. I always lamented that it had neither Colchester nor Colnes: for Morant has made sad work with the latter.

"From your Sketch-book now sent, pray oblige me with Lady Fitzwalter's large head, Hedingham round window, Dan Reynard, and the Weathersfield Lady—as slight as you please.

"I hear we are to have no more *Grayeiana*. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *March* 9, 1776.

"Dan Reynard *now* pipes in bistre; Lady Fitzwalter shall have her best point cap on by Monday noon; the Weathersfield Lady shall have her black cap and her red gown on Tuesday; and new glass shall be put into the round window at Hedingham.

"My Lord of Ely* has lately furnished a Gallery with Portraits of the Bishops of that See from the Reformation to the present time; and the Housekeeper very learnedly informed Dr. Glynn, that *Bishop Butts* was *one Bishop Blase, a man who invented the noble art of wool-combing*. Some such learned lady, I suppose, found out that the Hatfield Picture was a *Masquerade*—because the figures were in habits so unlike her own gown. They are all dressed in the fashion of Henry the Eighth's time, and are, you know, of all ranks. There is not one grotesque figure in it, nor a single mask to hide the face, which, I suppose, were used at that time. The Cecil family made very little figure before Elizabeth's time; these habits are certainly prior to that.—The Treasurer's Father had a place under Henry; but had neither rank nor fortune enough to make so splendid an entertainment. I think the Lady is certainly Anne Boleyne; but I doubt much whether the man is intended for the King.—And again, in regard to its belonging to the Cecil family, we certainly should

* Dr. Edmund Keene; see vol. IV. pp. 322. 371.

have

have seen the Portrait of the person who gave the Entertainment, as all the Portraits of the Family are preserved either at Hatfield or Burleigh, and must have been known to us.

"My Lord of Lincoln has got 25 copies of our New Plan—Essex is gone to Lincoln, to repair, or do something to the Minster—when he returns, he is to give an accurate estimate of the expence of our new building. He intends to add *notes* on the spot to Dr. Richardson's account of the Church. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *London Coffee-house, May* 4, 1776.

"On Monday every door of Dr. Hunter's Museum was opened to my leisure. His books, his medals, and his natural curiosities, which last are very numerous, and classed so well as to be of real use to any Naturalist. Tuesday was a glorious day. Masson* himself shewed me the New World, in his amazing Cape Hot-house, his *Hortus siccus*, *Ericæ* 140 species, *Proteæ* many, *Cliffortiæ* more than 50, *Gerania*, &c. &c.

"A long reading of minutes about Falling Bodies, at the Royal Society, and an account of a Cow struck by Lightning, indulged me and the far greatest part of that honourable Society with a comfortable nap. And I found so little entertainment at *our* Society, that I was prevailed upon to attend Astle to Clapham, where I was highly entertained with his fac-similes, his Saxon charters, and his fine house and grounds. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Sept.* 14, 1776.

"Mrs. Holgate repeats the dire tale of her having destroyed a cart-load of old deeds, seals, &c. nor did she spare an original letter of Oliver Cromwell's, with a lock of his hair enclosed—had you hired one of your tenants' carts, we might have loaded it with *auncient lore*. The excuse she makes for this sacrilege is, that she is removed from the Priory to a small house, and wants every foot of room in it. She talks of a large old box not yet opened; so there are still hopes of some treasures.

"In the beginning of October I intend to pay a visit to Mr. Milner of Welwyn; and if we could contrive to meet at the *Masquerade* at Hatfield, I should like it very well.

"Gray's Topographical Notes are the names of the principal County Histories, and some few others not worth notice.

"That you may not draw a false conclusion that I have lost all love for Antiquities, hear the following account—A few months ago some workmen repairing the outside of Frekenham Church, near Snalewell, let fall a large stone, about two feet square, plain on the outside—but, on taking it up, it was found to be of alabaster, and carved masterly in relief, on the other side, in the following manner, coloured, and as fresh as if done yesterday. A figure in *pontificalibus*, holding in one hand the leg of a horse, in the other a hammer, and in the attitude of striking—before

* See in Phil. Trans. vol. LXIV. p. 268, Mr. Francis Masson's "Account of Three Journeys from the Cape Town, in the Southern Parts of Africa, undertaken for the Discovery of new Plants, towards the Improvement of the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew;" and in vol. LXVIII. p. 601, his "Account of the Island of St. Miguel."

him

him stood the horse on his *three legs*—the scenery about was a blacksmith's shop, with hammers, nails, &c. This I have not seen, but take it from Nasmith's description, who has. When I was at Snalewell, the Rector was absent, and it was locked up. Make out the legend, which neither Cole nor Ashby can, and you shall have a drawing either for the Society or the Gent. Mag. I mean to take the first opportunity I can, after the return of the Rector, of making a drawing from it. The workmanship is said to be extremely good—the figure is supposed to be that of an Abbot, as he has a cap, and not a mitre on. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Monday Evening.*

"Mr. Basire has sent me some Impressions from Spencer's Head in our College.

"Mr. Kerrich and myself are busy every morning in making a Catalogue of the Prints in the Public Library. Mr. Kerrich has the Travelling Fellowship, has been some years in Italy; and was rewarded at Antwerp, at the Academy of Painting, with a gold medal, for making the best drawing. He has a fine collection of drawings from old monuments, in England, France, and Flanders—so good, that I shall be ashamed ever to draw another. M. T."

"Dear Gough, *Bene't College, Sept.* 18, 1776.

"I will certainly make a drawing of this Frekenham *bas-relief*, when the Rector returns.

"Christianity has nothing to do with either Squire Gibbon or Dr. Watson *. I don't think I shall read either of them.

"The Genealogy of the Mordaunt Family, by Halstead, a vast folio, is in the University Library. Such a book could not be sent out of the town, I should think, on any security.

"I never heard that any person in the University wrote about East India affairs.—'What is remarkable at Wrest, Ampthill, &c.?' At Wrest, nothing—a habitable house, and a garden without much *Capability Brown'd*—a good Library.—At Ampthill I never was—there are two seats, as I am told; one the seat of Lord Ossory, where you will see a Cross designed by Essex, and *based* with Verses on Queen Catharine by Horace Walpole—the other Ampthill (the Lord knows whose it is) was the scene of Sidney's Arcadia; and I remember Cowper brought home some Verses copied from the walls, which were said to be written by the hand, and with the pencil, of Sir Philip.—See the Gothic private Chapel at Luton—a wonder, as it is said.

"I like Pennant much, and could wish to meet him at your house; and will contrive it if I can.—It is *possible* that I could read a *Welsh Turnpike-act*; and it is *possible* I may some time or other get through *his last Tour*—but I have not yet been able. He wants the art of composition.

"Where Lady Margaret's house stood at Colliweston, now stands a modern house built by the Tryon family. Some of the walls, and part of a kind of tower of the old mansion, remain.

* Alluding to the excellent "Apology for Christianity," in answer to Gibbon, by Dr. Watson, the present worthy Bishop of Landaff.

The

The old vaults are still there, and (perhaps 40 years ago) some bones were found. The house is haunted, as you may suppose: a most charming situation it is.

"Worthorp House, built by the first Earl of Exeter, was in part, and indeed in great part, pulled down in 1758 or 9; only four turrets now remain. Before it was taken down, drawings were made of all its parts by one *J. Heins*, whose name you will see in Drake's York. He was my master in perspective. No part can be of any use now.—Sir Thomas Hatton, of this county, has a fine original of Sir Christopher Hatton. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *C. C. C. C. Oct. 7, 1776.*

"I twice visited the rectorial house of Frekenham last week, but found the house without its master, and the Blacksmith Bishop locked up in his study. Nasmith is to give me notice of his return, and then I will make the drawing. I shall send it to you—and I think we could not do better than to give it to Mr. Urban, and call upon T. Row or any body to comment upon the legend.

"I am informed that a consultation of the Faculty have signed the *mittimus* of the Rector of *Lamborn*, to use the words of Gamwell's Chaplain *—and this account I have had confirmed from another quarter. If you should see or would write to Forster, perhaps from his vicinity some authentic intelligence might be had: you and he would do me a great favour. I assure you that it is in my estimation no small addition to the value of the living, the hopes of having two such good neighbours.—I have lived so long in College, that all my old friends are gone, and nothing but a parcel of boys left—this situation is by no means agreeable, and I shall be heartily glad to change my quarters.

"Yours most sincerely, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Bene't College, Oct. 20, 1776.*

"I paid my respects to the Bishop of Frekenham last week—I found him a very rude Blacksmith indeed—I had time only to make a very slight sketch.—I have no remark to make on Sir John Hawkwood. Basire, I think, is very exact in all his parts. M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Enfield, Nov. 1, 1776.*

"A delightful ride this morning to Lamborn has been made more so, by hearing that the Living is vacant. Mr. Tooke quitted it on Wednesday night; and, that you may not rest on the credit of the Head Inn there, it was confirmed to me by the servant of the deceased, a fresh-coloured buxom girl, who was riding to Epping on business. She lived at the Parsonage some time; and I presume, though her master was a single man, she will have no objection to serve *Mrs. Tyson* there. I hope I am not anticipated in my intelligence, which I take the earliest method of communicating, and on which accept my hearty congratulations, which I beg may be also made acceptable to *Miss Wale*. If I can serve you in any way on this occasion, you may freely command me.—Is it *Heslop* who is made Prebend of Oldbourne? R. Gough."

* Luke Heslop, B. D. Chaplain to Bishop Green, of Lincoln.

"*Bene't*

"*Bene't, Nov.* 3, 1776.

"Accept, dear Gough, my most cordial thanks for the last tribute of your friendship—the letter came at eight o'clock on Friday evening, and brought me the first certain account of Mr. Tooke's death. By the Thursday's post I had a letter from Heslop, informing me that the Sister of Mr. Tooke had entered a Caveat against any Presentation. We then had reason to think him dead. We are not alarmed at this Caveat, and cannot even conjecture what plea they can have against the College Right—the Title, Will, Mortmain, every thing is in our favour. But it is necessary to hasten the Presentation: this is the opinion of all—therefore I hope to be in town on Friday, and if fortune favours me, I hope, ere long, you will see and hear me toll the Bell at Lamborn.

"Pray present my best thanks to Mr. Forster. His picture of the situation of Lamborn makes me very happy. A rural retirement was what I always wished for, and 'the peaceful hermitage' my constant prayer. I should be miserable in any Market-town, and would rather have had my bones rest at the foot of the Manuscript Library, than be doomed to play at quadrille with grocers' and drapers' wives. A man fond of Natural History, and who can mark (perhaps with his pencil) the rising and setting sun, may be happy in the country: it is his own fault if he is not so.

"I shall continue to write to you the events as they happen—once more many, many thanks. Affectionately yours, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *London Coffee-house.*

"I this afternoon came here, with the Presentation to Lamborn, and with Dr. Wynne's Opinion that they cannot hurt the claim of the College. I have no fears, and am armed with the whole power of the Law. We even cannot guess at their plea.

"Most truly yours, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *London Coffee-house, Monday morning.*

"A sad fog hangs over Lamborn—Caveats and Contre-presentations.—I come with powers to arm the Law, which seems at present so strong in my favour that I am in hopes the enemy will capitulate—but I am obliged to be in constant motion after them, so that I am not master of my time. I seem to be in no great danger; but the Law's delay is no comfortable thing. The case is too long to explain in a letter. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *C. C. C. C. Jan.* 5, 1777.

"Dr. Hamilton's question to you gives me great satisfaction—what they go upon I know not. The Statutes of our College mention nothing about Livings—only that a person shall enjoy his Fellowship no longer than one year after his institution to an ecclesiastical Benefice. I suppose this is some mistake in referring to the General Mortmain Act, which directs that no College shall have Livings exceeding a moiety of their Fellows. We have eight, exclusive of Lamborn. If you turn to Masters's History, you will find that we had very few Livings at the time the Statutes were made; that most of them have either been purchased

purchased since, or given by private patronage. So the Statutes are quite out of the question. I wish they may go on this ground. I have had a conversation with Serjeant Grose, who is my Pleader. He thinks there is no objection to be made. Probably the next Term will end the matter; if not, certainly the following one.—Your search in the Museum may save me a Term; for, by proving a similar devise, we gain a *lex loci*.—The Term begins soon; but I do not desire you to travel in the frost. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *C. C. C. C. April* 15, 1777.

"I mean to wait upon Mr. Basire, to thank him for his masterly touches on my etching of Archbishop Parker. The plate is gone up to town, under the care of Woodyer, who has a son, apprentice to Rooker the Engraver. Basire flatters me about the etching; but I do assure you that I think it very unfit for the place it is to be honoured with—it did well enough to circulate privately amongst my friends, but never was intended for any thing else.—Should you see Basire before my arrival, pray thank him in my name.

"On Monday the 28th instant I shall go to Hatfield in the morning, the Visitation being the next day—if you could contrive matters to make it convenient to you, I would willingly employ that whole day about the Royal Masquerade, or any other picture in the house. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *May* 28, 1777.

"My Lamborn suit has made some considerable progress since you left Cambridge; and I am in hopes that the affair will be ended at the next Chelmsford Assizes—but the slow terrors of the Court of Chancery still hang over me. I know you will willingly, as you have most friendly hitherto, give me what assistance is in your power. Our defect, and indeed our danger, is in our ignorance of the Tooke Pedigree. Our adversaries will give us no light, for their own sakes. And the only method of getting any intelligence I can think of is this—In Lamborn church (if I am not much mistaken) there are several Monuments of the Tookes. What we want to have is the inscription on the Monument of John Tooke, A. M. who died about the year 1745. We particularly want to know when Susannah Tooke, whom we suppose was his wife, died; and then by this we could come at her will: for, in our Declaration, is set forth that she made Robert Tooke her executor; and this will is of the utmost consequence.

"You will excuse this trouble. I know your friendship for me will allow me to ask the favour of you, when and as soon as convenient to you, to ride over, and take the inscriptions belonging to the Tookes in Lamborn church. I make this request to you, only on condition that you think it can be done with propriety. I see no reason why you should not enter Lamborn church as an Antiquary; for they never would imagine you came for any other purpose than mere curiosity. You would be of the most signal service; and if you could find the date of the death of Susannah, would almost be my Patron of Lamborn. M: T."

"Dear.

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't, May* 25, 1777.

"I cannot suffer the post to leave Cambridge without sending by it my best thanks for the Lamborn Inscription, which contains all the information I wanted, and will lead me to the Wills, if necessary. I hope your conversation with the Churchwarden prognosticates a happy omen.—The Declaration was filed in the Court of Common Pleas last Term; and, if the Calverts will but think proper to give us and themselves as little trouble as is necessary, they may *demurr*, and end the matter next Term. If not, it must wait till the next Assizes.

"There is a Theocritus in our press by a man of Queen's*, whose name I do not recollect: it is to be in octavo, with a new Latin translation. Yours most affectionately, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *May* 28, 1777.

"I have got an extract from the Will of John Tooke, Clerk. He leaves the Rectory of Lamborn in trust for his eldest son; and, in case of his refusal, to his youngest son; and if he refuse, to the eldest son, who was to nominate a proper person to the trustees. His preface to the matter is, 'Whereas the Advowson of Lamborn has been devised to me by my brother, &c. for *certain years*, &c.' By this he acknowledges the bequest to the College, under the brother's Will—this is a great point. I hope, ere Autumn comes, to meet you at the Porch of Lamborn Church. Adieu, in haste. M. T."

"DEAR GOUGH, *June* 18, 1777.

"I yesterday dined with a large party at the *Milton Hermitage*; and there I saw part of a letter to Cole from Lort, in which he mentions the new tax laid on the Antiquaries†. The Country Party don't seem pleased. Is it from the Gentoo Laws lately published that you found your right of making acts which have a retrospect? Are those *Compounders*, who paid originally a certain sum when the annual payment was only 1*l.* 1*s.* proportionably raised? if not, where is the equity and justice of your new act?—2*l.* 2*s.* is a considerable annual payment in the pockets of Fellows of Colleges, poor Rectors, &c. 'You may take your names out:' you will answer. No—we must go without our pudding, rather than have our poverty so loudly proclaimed to the world—our delicacy would be hurt. 'But you shall have more Books and Prints. We cannot dine upon them—indeed the *Learning of the Egyptians is of very hard digestion.*

"My Lamborn broad-wheel waggon does not mount the hill so quickly as I could wish—the Defendant has got time to plead, which does not expire until the 21st. 'This delay arises, it is supposed,' says my Lawyer, 'from the difficulty they have to make a case. However, this may not probably prevent it coming before the Summer Assizes.—The Curate at Hatfield, promised to do something about the Picture. Forster, who is most acquainted with him, might write to him. I will send you what impressions of my Plates I have, for Forster and Mr. Tutet—and will send you

* Thomas Edwards, D. D. late Fellow of Clare Hall.

† The annual subscription was then doubled,—It is now *four guineas.*

also the Plates themselves of those I have not, and will beg you to get me about 40 impressions from each. Of these take what you please—but employ an honest Printer, who will not take off more than are ordered. Many of my Prints have got into the *Magazin des Estampes* in Cockspur-street—this robs them of their only value, *scarcity;* and deprives me of the pleasure of giving them to my friends.—Your large Map is done, and the other nearly —and some Drawings. In the summer I will give you a perfect drawing of the *Blacksmith Bishop**, that you saw was only a memorial sketch.—I heard from Farmer the other day, that the Dean of Exeter and other Rowleyians give up the Poems as forgeries. What are the grounds they go upon? To me, the last Monthly Review has demonstrated that Chatterton could not be the Author—who then could? Pray very soon give me some account of the present controversy. I have interleaved my Rowley, and have a bushel of Notes from Glosses, &c. Let me hear from you without fail in a few days, and answer this query about Rowley as far as you know. Yours faithfully, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Bene't College, June* 28, 1777.

"The Heir-at-law has thought proper to try the Lamborn cause on a Demurrer; so that it will not come before the Assizes, but be argued in Michaelmas Term in the Court of Common Pleas. As this is the case, I shall have no occasion to visit Chelmsford this summer. Thank you for your attention to Rowley, and I hope to hear more about him as soon as you have seen the Literati. I could publish an edition myself, having taken great pains in every Glossary and Dictionary I could meet with.

"Nasmith has about 22 subscribers in Cambridge.

"Now to my second head—I last night received *Canutes* † for Cole, Masters, Nasmith, Farmer, the College, and myself—for which last accept my best thanks. Farmer has got his. Cole, Masters, and Nasmith, shall have theirs to-morrow.

"*Oro atque obsecro*, that you would attend to what follows, and that you will comply with my request, if you have not the most cogent reasons to the contrary; *i. e.* that you and Mr. Brooke would, as soon as you can after this week, pay me a visit in Cambridge, in which you shall have these accommodations. Both shall have chambers in College—you, *your old room.*—You shall dine in the Hall, or not—will find perhaps nobody, or not more than one besides myself, in College. You may fill your rooms with MSS. and Books from *every Library*, which shall *all* be open to you. I shall be ready to attend you to any Church or Lion in the environs. You will find Farmer, Masters, and Cole with all his volumes, ready to receive you—and, in short, if you refuse all these offers, which perhaps *I may never have in my power again to make, you will live to repent it.* Remember, I am the last of the Bene't Antiquaries, and almost of your acquaintance in College. Let not, therefore, any trivial business prevent this visit. From my heart I assure you I shall be happy to see

* From Frekenham Church; see pp. 620. 622. 628.

† Mr. Gough's "Catalogue of the Coins of Canute;" see vol. III. p. 249.

you,

you, and the longer the better; and will endeavour, by pencil, book, &c. to make myself as useful to you as I can. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Sunday afternoon, Aug.* 3, 1777.

"Mr. Henley has the book about Queen Elizabeth's Suffolk Progress, with a design to publish it with others. He lives at Harrow on the Hill. Write a line to him, and desire him to leave it, or send it to Brown's or Bowyer's for you. This will save time, and be much better than my writing from this place. Make what use you please of my name.—You ought to have heard from me before this time: I must therefore give some account of myself. I have been lost some time in the Sierra Morena, travelling either with Don Quixote, or with some Shepherd reading *el Parnaso Espanol.* In plain English, I devoted part of the Vacation to reading Spanish, and have been in such raptures with the language that I have done nothing else.

"Now I will absolutely confine myself to a task. On *Saturday evening next* shall be left at Hamilton's, at the Rose and Crown, Enfield Highway, Tracings of Maps, Lists of Admissions; Impressions from Etchings, for Forster; and Plates to have impressions taken from. But for farther particulars enquire in the parcel. Only I send this to give you notice to send a Person for the plates, &c. as I would not have them lost on any account.

"If you have a mind to go to Earl's Colne, I am ready to attend you—but I will bind myself with no promise of what you may get—you must take your chance. I could wish to have a little excursion with you to see, any time, any where—cannot you prevail upon Forster to join a party? I am indifferent where. I have had no vacation yet; and, if you would make some party, I will come and storm your castle at Enfield.—Poor Hook * cannot, I fear, live over this night.—What say you to Rowley now? Who is the Author † of the last squib in the Gent. Mag.? What does Forster say about the authenticity of the Poems? I would sooner have his opinion than that of half the Societies of Antiquaries and Inscriptions.—Serjeants Grose and Hill have had a consultation, and say my Lamborn case is a clear one. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Aug.* 6, 1777.

"A party of Antiquaries were met at my room, to eat a haunch of venison, when your letter arrived. I shall be glad to meet you any where, even at the Ruins of Horseheath; and shall keep myself disengaged to obey your summons when it comes. Mr. Masters, who was one of the dining party, will endeavour to meet us at Horseheath.—I am extremely sorry that Mr. Claxton should have been so long without his book‡. I confess it was an ill return for his civility—but, for my part, I had not the least recollection about it; and, when I found the mistake, I was desirous of making the best reparation I could, by an immediate restitution of it to its owner. As I knew that Mr. Henley and the book were both within the reach

* John Hook, Fellow of Bene't College; B. A. 1754; M. A. 1757.

† Answer: The Rev. John Duncombe; see vol. XLVII. p. 317.

‡ One of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, which had been lent to Mr. Henley, and afterwards re-published in the Collection of Progresses by Mr. Nichols.

of a penny-post letter, I thought the most expeditious and safe method was for you to desire him to send the book to Mr. Brown's. My proposition I thought a clear one—why you have raised wars and rumours of wars about it I cannot say.—Mr. Henley and I have lived, and still live, upon terms of friendship; and I hope always shall do. Had he been intrusted with *the original Domesday*, I will venture to say that he would not willingly defraud the owner of it. His heart and head are both too good to make him wish to embarrass a matter of this kind. I will write to him to-night.—I remember, before he left town, he returned me Laneham on the Kenilworth Progress, which belonged to Emmanuel Library, where it now is—but I am pretty sure he did not return that belonging to Mr. Claxton.—I must have seen it; for Laneham was under lock and key—in a few days it will, I hope and trust, be safely returned.—I shall send shortly a drawing of Cowper, and the front of the *Pensionary*, to Haistwell.

"Martyn is about a *Flora Cantabrigiensis*, to be published next Spring, I have the sheets to make additions to, and to correct.

"You will let me hear from you as soon as you have regulated your motions.—I go very early to-morrow morning to Saffron Walden, to make a drawing of the Castle and Church. If you chuse to keep the *Bishop Smith*, I have no ambition to have it appear in print: it is entirely at your disposal. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Friday, Aug.* 8, 1777.

"You will send this and the Drawing * to Mr. Urban, if you think proper—but, should G. R. immediately explain the legend, it might be given to the Antiquarian Repertory: it is a curiosity. Pray take 36 impressions from each of the Plates I have sent—the six I appropriate to you. Mr. Forster and Mr. Tutet are to have the others, which, by the bye, as to paper, &c. are specimens for the new impressions.

"I can make nothing out about Swift. Employ a Johnian. I cannot find the Plate of Cowper: however, I have the original drawing; and a better Plate is easily done. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Aug.* 17, 1777.

"With yours of the 16th instant came one from Henley of the same date—in which he says, 'A friend will take this, and also carry the pamphlet of Mr. Claxton to Mr. Gough. I am to blame in not having returned it before, and therefore am answerable for all the trouble you have had about it; but the truth is, I have not had as yet an opportunity of transcribing it, and that is the reason. However, as it will be safely returned, I shall hope to borrow it again in the course of the winter for that purpose, when I am able to do it out of hand.'

"As a much better account of the Suffolk Progress is printed, I shall recommend it to him, not to trouble himself any more about such a trumpery business. Besides, he has now another work in the press, which will sufficiently engage his attention. —I write this, to inform you where to enquire after the pamphlet.

* Engraved, and described, in Gent. Mag. 1777, vol. XLVII. p. 416.

phlet. I think even you will allow me to have done with it now.

"I have been told from good authority that the Plates of Audley Inn were sold as old copper to a brazier in Cambridge, and beat to pieces. Sir John Griffin has a complete set, which is shown to strangers who visit the house—should I go there in the course of the summer, I will take a Catalogue of them for you. I never heard of a single impression being in any Library in Cambridge.—I made two drawings of the Church of Walden, on a large scale, one on a smaller of the Castle. I did not visit Ickleton Church, but probably shall. Yours in haste, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, Oct.* 26, 1777.

"Chance brought *Grose* to Cambridge; and, to shew you we were not idle, read the list of the Views we took—four at Walden—seven Views and Monuments at Little Dunmow—three Heads in stained glass at Thaxtead—one Monument, three Views of Pleshy—Market-place, Great Dunmow—three Views of Tiltey Abbey, with its beautiful East window.

"Since that time I have done several Churches in Cambridgeshire.—In the back ground of an arras figure of James I's Queen, at Houghton, is a distant view of Theobalds. This Walpole employed a Painter to copy for him, as the only memorial of that celebrated house—this I have also done, with an intention of sending it to you, if I know it will be acceptable.

"I have found an etching of Cowper, which I send inclosed for Haistwell; and still mean to send him a drawing, with that of the Garden View of the College.—I expect to have a call to town very early in the next month, when the Lamborn cause is to be heard, and, if any faith can be placed in Lawyers, finally determined. I shall hope to meet you there—but I will not, on any account, release you from your promise of meeting me at the Church-door at the hour of induction—be it even midst Christmas snows. Ever sincerely yours, M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Oct.* 29, 1777.

"Can you doubt your Drawings will be acceptable, when you know I am longing for them to a degree of *worrification?* In the name, therefore, of Charity and Antiquity, send an East Indiaman's cargo of them, when you get time. I shall be distracted with impatience till I see your *Pleshys* imprimis—next, the Dunmow Monuments, if you have any better opinion of them *for engraving* than of those you drew with me. I wish to be the great port, into which all the rich carracks and galleons land their antiquarian cargoes; and I will honour the man who does me that honour. I sent Haistwell my copy of Cowper, to copy as an unique. You know not how much you will oblige me with every thing that concerns Pleshy. I have been enamoured with that spot from my earliest infancy of Antiquarianism; and have its History in contemplation *, though I do not tell all the world so. What pity Time and Reformation have stripped it of every thing but Earthworks; and they were too big to carry off. R. G."

* See vol. VI. pp. 181. 302. 332.

"DEAR

"DEAR GOUGH, "*Bene't, Dec.* 22, 1777.

"In my next parcel, and that shortly, I will send you the slight sketch of Theobalds. I am much obliged to Mr. Forster for his View of Waltham—you may send it by the *Dilly John* or Fly, in a book of waste paper.

"I yesterday received a very kind letter from B. Forster, congratulating me on the *determination* of the Lamborn cause in favour of the College. In the name of common sense, how could you send him such premature intelligence? You know it is to come to a second hearing next Term; and though the facts are clearly for us, yet we have not had any determination. It will cost me a full sheet of writing to rectify this mistake—so many collateral questions branch from it. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, Jan.* 9, 1778.

"The post will only allow me to let fly a few lines. The drawing in its portfeuille came safe. Forster, by this time, has received my thanks. My stay in London depends on the will of the Law. My own wishes are, to feast with you on the 30th. If any conclusion takes place to the suit, as I and all expect, then I can celebrate *the fatted Calf* with you in honour of the County.

"Do reward me a little by some literary, or, if you please, political news. Lort is a good correspondent: you was once—be so again. Yours ever, truly, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, Jan.* 25, 1778.

"A letter I received yesterday from the Lawyer has deranged all our plans. Tuesday, Feb. 3, is set down for the Re-argument of the Demurrer. I should like to spend next Sunday at Walthamstow, and meet you there.

"Harry Hubbard * is to be buried on Thursday next in the Chapel Vestry. He has left about 1800*l.* in legacies; 5000*l.* to the College—the largest fortune I ever heard of acquired by a Fellow of a College without patrimony. Two Candidates to succeed him; are to be nominated on Tuesday Feb. 3, and Wednesday the 4th is the day of Election. The Candidates are, Barker of Christ's, Squire of Caius, Borlase of Peter House, Bennet of Emmanuel. Yours ever, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Feb.* 3, 1778.

"The madness, or what you please, of these Calverts, has now almost deprived me of hopes of being Rector of Lamborn for some years. A Writ of Error, which they have entered in the Court of King's Bench, stops all proceedings for at least a year—except they have sense to listen to a treaty. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *London Coffee-house, Tuesday, Feb.* 10, 1778.

"*Benedictus benedixit.* If ever I set up any one of the species of carriages mentioned in a Turnpike-act, the above may serve by way of motto or rebus. Beyond all expectation, the Court have this morning concluded the Lamborn suit in favour of the Col-

* Of whom see vol. II. p. 619, 629; vol. III. p. 659; vol. VI. pp. 470. 477.

lege;

lege; therefore hold yourself in readiness to accompany Sir John Cullum and myself to the Church-door. Till Thursday, I rest

"Yours most truly,
M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *March* 16, 1778.

"The perplexities of Lamborn only ended this evening. I shall be inducted there on Thursday; Mr. Colman, and Mr. Edwards, the gentleman who inducts, will be there. I shall be truly happy if the morning should tempt you to ride over.

M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, Monday night, May* 4, 1778.

"Our friend Cole has often lamented my departure from the *Old House*, considering me as its last Antiquary. You, as well as he, will be pleased with the ambition of Colman to inlist himself under the banners of our Society. I yesterday forwarded his Testimonials, signed by the Cambridge Antiquaries, to Lort. I trust you will add the sanction of your name to the list, with the addition of such of our party he met with, as may think proper to do him that honour. We may hope that, under his future guidance, a new generation may rise up, fit and able to serve our holy Mother *Antiquity*. That you may see I am still a dutiful and attentive Son, I send you the following account of the opening of a Tumulus on Gog-magog Hills very lately. The account I had from Mr. Cole. It was written by Colonel Townley, nephew to Commissary Greaves.

"'That there were found deposited at the bottom of one of the Tumuli on Gog-magog Hills, which had been lately *impiously* destroyed, *seven* skeletons; that six of them were laid close together, in a parallel direction, their heads pointing due North; that the seventh lay in a different direction, the head pointing due West, and the feet thereof pointing to the side of the nearest of the six, forming a right angle therewith, and so composing a large τ with six tops.—That the whole of the Tumulus was composed of a fine light brown soil, which must have been collected purposely, and from some distance, as the natural soil or earth of all those hills consisted, first of a thin stratum of light mould, then gravel, then chalk to a considerable depth. The earth immediately inclosing these bones was distinguished from the rest by a blueish tint, which I imagined might have been communicated to it by the putrefaction of the fleshy parts of the body; that the Tumulus was situated at or about the distance of 60 yards from the Roman *Iter*, or *Via Consularis*, which leads from Colchester to Granchester.'—Such is the account I send you of this discovery, which was made known to me only this morning. To-morrow I mean to visit the Tumulus itself. I have no authority for you to communicate this in its present form to the Society; but you may, to what Friends you think proper.

"What conjectures do you make about the six being interred due North and South, and the seventh as a Christian, to rise towards the East?—Are they Danes, Saxons, or Romans?—I will answer any queries you may make about them, in my power

to

to investigate; and should be glad to be informed if you have ever met with any thing similar in the course of your reading.

"Yours most affectionately, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, June* 21, 1778.

"I have met with nothing to add to Colonel Townley's Narrative, or to West's Comment on the Gog-magog Bones, or would have written sooner. I have been some time employed in making a Catalogue of my Library, which consists, I think, of more than 2000 volumes. When these are packed up (which will be in the course of next week), I shall pack up *myself and Wife**, and travel to Chigwell, till I find my own house evacuated by the old woman and her daughters. I hope you will soon after pay me a visit at my cottage, where I hope to see my old friends, but can receive no new ones in form.

"The Master, without a groan, departed on Wednesday morning. On Tuesday next he is to be buried in the College Chapel, at the head, and in a line with Dean Spencer. Thursday, I take for granted, our Brother Colman will be unanimously elected.

"Let Tyrwhitt and Warton write as long as they please about the internal proofs of the *modernism* of Rowley's Poems, Dr. Glynn will, with a cloud of witnesses, demonstrate to any one, that they were neither Chatterton's, but *antient*. I read Mr. Tyrwhitt's Appendix, and acquiesced. I heard Dr. Glynn, and am convinced. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, July* 2, 1778.

"I don't know whether you will own so luckless a fellow as myself for a neighbour, except your Christian charity should think my past Warfare deserves every blessing of Peace. Neither the licence prepared, the ring and priest ready, could drive away an inexorable putrid fever from seizing me by the throat. However, I thank God, that the powerful aid of bark taken every two hours has driven away at least all danger; and I have again summoned the High Priest Nasmith to attend at Hymen's Altar on Saturday.—I hope you have not had a fruitless ride to Chigwell. Next week I shall hope to see you there.

"Glynn and Lort, I fancy, will fight a duel about Rowley's Poems. The former's investigation at Bristol is wonderfully curious.

"All the world are come to our Music. I hear without regret the distant rolling of the coaches, and wish only for my quiet cot at Chigwell. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Bene't College, Sunday morning, July* 5, 1778.

"*Benedict the married man* will be at Chigwell on *Tuesday evening*†; where, in the course of the week, he trusts in having the pleasure of seeing you. The Master left every thing to his Daughter. His books will be sold to some Cambridge Bookseller. Amongst them there is nothing curious or valuable. To-morrow our new Master gives his treat, at which Dr. Farmer will assist. M. TYSON."

* The wedding-day had been fixed, but postponed by illness.

† This was the truth, but not the *whole* truth; see p. 633.

"DEAR

"DEAR GOUGH, *Chigwell, July 6, 1778.*

"On *Saturday evening* Mrs. Tyson and myself arrived at our Chigwell cot. This is to announce our place of residence, and to request that you will soon come and see us. I have brought as many Books and Drawings as almost fill our habitation. Dr. Farmer will, or perhaps has already wrote to you. I have much to say, but defer every thing, in hopes to tempt you to an early visit. Yours ever, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Broom Hill, Friday morning, July 9, 1778.*

"How am I most safely to convey to you duplicates of the Monuments I made drawings from? You may always depend upon having the fruit of our joint labours in the Antiquary way. Fulmedeston, the late Master's living, is again vacant, by the death of poor Cremer *, a young man of my years. Thus, out of the thirteen Members of the *Old House*, three have died in one quarter. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Chigwell, Monday morning, Oct. 5, 1778.*

"Methinks Dr. Gordon deserveth all due laud and praise for his assiduity and zeal in the cause of Antiquarism. You have nothing to do but to write to Mr. Bradley, jun. if you chuse to have a copy † taken; except you can procure one more readily from Mr. Topham. I shall send the impressions you gave me of the Temple Knights, and that of the *Vere*, from my drawing, to Mr. Kerrich, by Beadon ‡. You will therefore supply their place *immediately* by other impressions, as these are sent by way of bait, to catch more *Knights* for you. I long to see Basire's engravings from my brasses. *I* think he will outdo every body in them, as he is master of a firm and correct outline. Pray desire him to send me an impression or two, as soon as he has engraved each Plate. I trust this will meet you in London; and I therefore direct it to you at Mr. Nichols's. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Saturday morning, Oct. 17, 1778.*

"I yesterday received an account, from the Master, of the proceedings at Cambridge §. The Vice-chancellor opened the Court with a speech, in which he gave a summary account of the origin of that Court, and its use in a place of discipline.—Mr. Collier, the Tutor of Mr. Bird, then brought his Charge against the Doctor.—The Doctor protested against the proceedings, as informal, because a written copy of the Charge had not been delivered to him. However, on his being called to answer the Charge, he at length pleaded *Not guilty, under protestation.*

"Mr. Bird was then examined in proof of the Charge. It appeared the Doctor had lent him 300*l.* at one time; the same another time; and the same a third: without the privity or consent of Mr. Collier, though at that time his Tutor.

* James Cremer, Fellow of Bene't College; B. A. 1764; M. A. 1767; B. D. 1775.

† Of John of Gaunt's will, see p. 635.

‡ Dr. Richard Beadon, now Bishop of Bath and Wells. See vol. I. pp. 560. 564. 578. 671; vol. II. p. 380.

§ For the case of Dr. Ewin, &c. see p. 634; and vol. I. pp. 569. 583. 710.

"Letters

"Letters relative to the transaction read—their authenticity proved by one Saunders, and Dr. Colignon.—The whole business concluded by the Doctor's repeating his objection, that a copy of the Charge was not given him in writing; and therefore that he was not bound to answer it. The Court adjourned to that day (October 14) sevennight. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Oct.* 23, 1778.

"However entertained with modern matters, the bearer, *Le Chevalier de Sainte Marie,* will, I hope, acquit me of neglecting the cause of Antiquity—having not a single book of London Antiquities, I shall wait with impatience till I hear from you who he is.

"Some rather good news is arrived from America, but was yesterday kept secret. Forster saw the Captain who came over, who said the King was pleased with the intelligence.

"Ewin offered to beg pardon of the injured parties, and of the Vice-chancellor as Head of an injured University. This was rejected, and yesterday he was to appear in Court.—I hope you will immediately acknowledge the receipt of the Chevalier: he is so completely ugly that he is worth a knight's fee. I look upon him as the master-piece of any Knight hitherto—but I hope to improve. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Oct.* 27, 1778.

"The inclosed I received from Lort by the post to-day, which I most warmly recommend to your kind protection. He says, 'Inclosed is a recommendation to the Royal Society, which you will please to get signed by three or four more; and then it may be presented at the first meeting, which, I think, is the first Thursday in Term, *i. e.* on the 12th of November. Gough will sign, and a third person only is necessary.'

"Thus it comes supplicating your Reverence; and, as I do not recollect one third person of the Royal Society in these environs, I hope your guardian care will find such a one out, and take care that it be presented at the first meeting. Forster called yesterday, just as I had put in the last touch to my drawing of St. Alban's, and was much pleased with it. Indeed, I have been tolerably lucky in it; and it is by far the best of my drawings. I hope this will tempt you to a ride over.—White offers me 20 guineas, for translating 407 pages in 4to from the Spanish. M.T."

"Dear Gough, *Oct.* 28, 1778.

"I yesterday received the sequel of Dr. Ewin's adventures, from two correspondents. The Court met, according to adjournment; and the Doctor began with making objections to the manner of the proceedings, as informal; the principal of which was, that no *Articles* had been exhibited against him in writing. *Articles* is a technical term in the Ecclesiastical Court, and means a Charge divided into its several heads. To which the Vice-chancellor answered, 'that a copy of the Charge and of the whole proceedings were delivered to him; that he declared, in the beginning of the cause, that he should proceed *summarily* according to the statute; and that he was not tied down to the rules of the Ecclesiastical

siastical Courts.' After making some few objections more of little consequence, while the evidence was taking down by the Registrary, the Doctor slunk out of Court, unobserved by the Vice-chancellor. On his proceeding to pass sentence, he had prepared in writing an address to the Doctor; but, finding that he was not in Court, proclamation was thrice made, for his appearance; and, after waiting some time, and the culprit not appearing, he pronounced sentence to this effect, 'That he was suspended *ab omni gradu incepto et incipiendo*, and expelled this University.'

"Another Correspondent adds, 'He has retained Dunning, &c.; but, lest he should fail in Westminster Hall, has procured a diploma from Edinburgh — he will therefore die *Dr. Ewin*; but will be here in disgrace: and it is expected, upon good grounds, that the Lord Lieutenant will strike him off the list of Justices. A Court was never better conducted.' M. TYSON.".

"DEAR GOUGH, *Chigwell, Wednesday night, Nov.* 4, 1778.

"I sent Dr. Gordon's punctual, and, I hope, satisfactory letter, directed to the care of Mr. Nichols. By the bye, I hear that he has printed, to *give away*, certain copies of 'Bowyer's Life*,' with more in it than will appear in the Gentleman's Magazine. Has not my successful † application in his favour, for John a'Gaunt's Will, given me some little claim to beg a copy? I am delighted with *the part* only, in the Magazine.

"Pray desire Basire to send me proofs of the Chevaliers, now lodged with him, as soon as engraved. I am with egg, as Mr. Woodyer says, for them. The Calverts still persecute me. They claim all the chimney pieces in the house, which they have no more right to than they have to yours. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Chigwell, Friday night, Nov.* 6, 1778.

"I send you an extract of a letter from Sir John Cullum, dated Nov. 2, 1778:

'As I find you have good and frequent correspondence with my Friend Gough, pray present my compliments to him, and beg him to inform me and my Neighbour Ashby what the meaning of *Sangrede* or *Sangryde* is. We, who want all those noble aids to Antiquaries that are to be found in the rich Passage at Enfield, cannot possibly make it out. It occurs in some of Tom Martin's Church Notes; and in an old book which Sir William Rawlinson and myself lately laid our hands upon in the Church Chest at Stow Langtoft, the very air alone of which parish is enough to make a man an Antiquary, being once the possession and residence of the famous Sir Symonds D'Ewes.

'This word occurs thus:

'In the Accompts of the Churchwardens of Mildenhall, for 1533, is, "Payd to Master Vycare, for a *Sangrede* for Scherde C. 4*s*.

"Also, I will that ther be payed to the *Sangrede* in Redgrave

* See vol. III. p. 294; vol. VI. p. 631.

† This was for *permission* to pay *ten guineas* to Mr. Pouncey, for a transcript of John of Gaunt's Will, the original of which is at Lincoln. See vol. VI. pp. 631, 284, 285.

Church,

Church, 20*d.* yerly, as long as it remanyth in the same kynrede." —From a will dated 1538.

'In the 9 Hen. VIII. the Bretheren of the Gild of St. John the Baptist were "payyd for the *Sangryd* 4*s.*"

'In 33d Hen. VIII. "the hoole incres of the yere with sarten mony receyvyd of Robard Man, and for a *cow which was for the Sangryd*, 19*s.* 1*d.*"

"As an Epistolary Correspondent—for the Trial at large of Dr. Ewin—and one or two other letters—I received only one from you, informing me you was in a hurry. Therefore, to make me amends, resolve this riddle of the *Sangrede* without delay.

"I sent it as a Problem to the HERMIT *of Woolston**, to try whether his knowledge was as extensive as his Collection; but, after keeping my servant three hours, he sent me word, 'that he would give me an answer in two days.'

"The Calverts left Lamborn on the 5th of November. No doubt, you heard *the Guns at the Tower and Park* fire on the occasion. I rest, ever yours, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Nov.* 8, 1778.

"I yesterday paid a visit to Mr. Scott, the Hermit of Woolston. He was very courteous—I wish to pay him another visit with you; and should be glad to see you here, and attend you there either on Thursday or Friday.—On Saturday morning the furniture of Lamborn Parsonage is to be viewed, the sale commencing on Monday. The sole purport of this is, to stop you coming over on Saturday, as we shall be at Lamborn the whole morning.—Thanks for your parcel from London.—I suppose the Knights are, more from the Temple.

"Write me word how Basire goes on. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Nov* 15, 1778.

"Instead of purchasing any part of the Library of my good friend Dr. Barnardiston, I shall soon send to you my own Catalogue of such books as I intend to select from my own Library, and offer to your refusal. — amongst these will be Cowper's Olivet's Cicero, and the magnificent Dante, which you once wished to have — but at present I think Chairs and Tables will be to me more useful furniture. This my said Catalogue you may lay before Payne, or whom you please; and, if his appraisement comes near my imaginary value of them, you may take, if you please, the whole; if not, let them enjoy a peaceful slumber on their shelves at Lamborn. I do not think I have many what a Bookseller would call *bad* books; but, whoever is the purchaser of the cargo I intend to part with, must take the whole; for a selection would make the rest not pay the expence of packing and carriage.

"The auction at Lamborn answered to me beyond my utmost expectations. Here the Calverts outwitted themselves—it would have answered to me to have given ten times more than I did at

* George Scott, Esq. of Woolston Hall, near Chigwell.

the

the auction, had they offered the things by a prior appraisement. I found a wonderful civility in the audience, who refused frequently to be my antagonists, 'because it was the gentleman of the house who bid, and to be sure he ought to have them.'

"On Tuesday morning I intend to be present at an auction at Mr. Phenè's house at Epping. There are about two or three hundred books to be sold, in lots of 20 volumes each. Will this be any temptation to you to ride over and meet us there? I know you want none such; but a Library auction at Epping. I for no other purpose would go ten miles to. I will bring over with me Scott's letter about the *Sangrede*. As to T. Martin's elucidation, it may be a very just one—but, as an etymologist, I cannot trace the truth of it. Old Scott explains the whole from the Italian word *Sangrare*, to let blood—there 's a puzzle for you!—don't you already think he himself stands in need of phlebotomy?

"One of the most elegant modern Monuments I ever saw was last week put up in my Church for a Lockwood—a figure of Hope leaning on an antique urn in alto relievo, by Wilton. Mark, I had ten guineas for allowing it a place.

"I had a letter from Grose, who is in doleful dumps with colds and low spirits. I did not know before that of the death of *Master Samuel Hooper*. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Dec. 6, 1778.*

"Let cold Indifference slumber o'er each post,
Nor wake to know what letter comes or 's lost,
But Friendship rouses at each fancied slight,
And blames e'en postman if his friend don't write;
On Saturday no soothing letter came,
Nor Monday, Tuesday—is thy friend to blame?
But pardon, Time, thou injured sovereignty!
Thou 'rt still my Seer, — for *one* thou givest *three*.

"The truth is, your letter, which ought to have arrived Nov. 28, did not reach me till Dec. 3. On the 5th came two together. I began to suspect that you had put me on the same shelf with old *Hick Young* — but remember, that old Tooke was not *cold* when you wrote to me at Cambridge, to desire that, if I *garbled* my books at Lamborn, you might have the refusal. I offer them to you; and either yourself to value them, or any Bookseller in his Majesty's three kingdoms that you think proper to fix upon. It is impossible to transact a business on fairer terms—but I beg your answer—for, if you don't wish to have them, I shall go another way to work; viz. to shew the Catalogue, not to one, but two or three Booksellers; and he that bids most takes the cargo. I should wish, on every respect, to observe the utmost delicacy with you in a transaction of this kind; but with such chaps as these it would be out of place. What I do part with must travel shortly, to make room for other matters.

"The sentence of the Vice-chancellor's Court on Dr. Ewin was confirmed by the Delegates in part; viz. his being degraded —but

— but the words, 'expelled from this University,' being indeed after the other, nugatory, were not added. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn Parsonage, Jan.* 5, 1779.

"Waddelove, Chaplain to the Embassy at Madrid, has himself translated the *Essay on Painting, by Mengs,* and seems to desire I should hold my hand. Without doubt I shall. He is too great a Knight for me to enter the list with. He promises great assistance if I will undertake *Don Ulloa.*

"I have had a letter from Mason. He has taken a house in the West end of the town till Spring; strongly invites me to visit; and promises to see Lamborn with the Swallow. He has brought with him two volumes of Gilpin's Western Tour, the *Ne plus ultra* of the pen and pencil united. These he offers, not only to shew me, but to lend me, if I will but come. The latter circumstance I mention only to *select* Friends. You will probably have an opportunity of seeing them at Lamborn.

"The following pathetic story, relating to the loss of the London Indiaman, I had from Mr. Burford, of Chigwell, now in London: 'I can give you a piece of intelligence about the London Indiaman, a real fact, which I had yesterday from the unfortunate Captain himself; *viz.* She was about 40 minutes sinking; and many of the sailors which were drowned could have saved themselves, but would not; were not to be persuaded by the Captain so to do, but declared they would sink with their *dear London.* They took a very affectionate leave of the Captain; lamented his ill luck, and fate; prayed God to bless, and send him friends; and then went to the bottom with the ship. This is a real fact.' I rest ever yours truly, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Wednesday morning, Jan.* 12, 1779.

"Parson Lockwood tells me, that in his church of Fyfield, on a flat stone, there is carved a cross on each side an axe. There was an inscription on a brass plate, but it is gone. The tradition of the parish is, that it is the Monument of Lord Scroope, Lord of Fyfield, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry V.

"Salmon, and the octavo Essex, are silent about this Monument. Do you know any thing about it? and should you like to have a drawing of it? Yours very truly, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn Parsonage, Jan.* 16, 1779.

"One of the best of motives, *gratitude,* makes me take pen in hand; for I have nothing to send in return, but my thanks for yours. With it came a letter from Lort, which seems to be a duplicate of yours. He tells me, Waddelove has sent him a sheet of Remarks on Charles the First's Catalogue, compared with the Pictures at the Escurial. You remember, the King of Spain is supposed to have purchased great part of the Royal Collection.—Forster called upon us yesterday; and left me full of all kinds of intelligence, Literary and Political. I long to see a book he mentions, 'Whitehurst's Enquiry into the Original State of the Earth.' M. Tyson."

"Dear,

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, Jan.* 21, 1779.

"I received this week a mighty civil letter from Godfrey; and with it a complete set (as I think) of the Prints belonging to 'Hasted's History of Kent,' and all of them *proofs*. If these are of any use to you, towards the furnishing more *perfectly* your Topographical portfolios, you will order how I can best convey them to you.

"With tears almost, I re-echo the voice of Scandal. But she speaks aloud, *tam pleno ore*, that she will be heard. Alas! * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * is found to be *as deep in the mud as Dr. Ewin is in the mire.* The fact is undoubted. But there are not *yet* legal proofs to bring the affair before the Vice-chancellor's Court. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Wednesday night, Feb.* 10, 1779.

"Many thanks to you for your entertaining Volume of a Letter; and also for Tom Payne's Catalogue: but, as to Sir John Pringle's dying speech, not a leaf of it came to my hands.

"If you still have a *penchant* for my Dante in five vols, 4to. an exchange may be made on such terms as you and Payne may think equitable—you will remember that the Dante is as good as new—or, I wish you would transact with Payne the following exchange—viz. 'Strutt's Þoþa-Angel-cynnan, or English Habits,' &c.—I leave the valuation entirely to the honesty of T. Payne; but at present I rather chuse to *barter* than to part with the *rino*, having lately furnished a house. My acquaintance with Payne is not such as to entitle me to propose a matter of this kind; therefore I take the liberty of requesting you to transact the business.

"King's Criticism on Whitehurst's Book will undoubtedly cost me 10*s.* 6*d.* Forster's praise, and his abuse, is a sufficient recommendation of any book.

"Sir John Cullum sent me a parting line from West Ham by the post to-day, and set off for Hardwick this morning. He spent a delightful day with the Duchess of Portland, and promises me an account of it. I am delighted with the hopes of some English Duke purchasing the Houghton Pictures—it would have been a burning shame to have had them gone out of the kingdom.

"If you don't come either this or next week to see Gilpin's Drawings, I will burn the 'Topography,' and abuse it and you in every Newspaper and Magazine. Don't forget me as F. R. S.

"Yours ever, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Friday night, Feb.* 22. 1779.

"Gilpin is to be returned on Thursday; so that I now work so hard that I hope to *Lambornize* half his Views. I have got at least within a league of him; and in one or two have got beyond him.—Sir John Cullum sent me a curious account of Henry the Eighth's Dagger, in the Collection of the Duchess of Portland. I can also give you a History of the Germaine Dagger. But do you care six-pence about Daggers?

"You see Keppel would not go to dine in the City with the West

West India Merchants, on account of the Mob.—I think you will not call him a fool now. Yours, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *March* 29, 1779.

"Henley has announced to me Swinburne's Travels, to which he performed the part of a midwife. This circumstance, together with my fondness for the principal subjects of the Travels (the Architecture), has made me purchase the book.—I am much pleased with his Plates of that wonderful building the Alhambra; but I draw a different conclusion from them. Swinburne thinks our Goths borrowed nothing from them; I think even the leading feature, the Pointed Arch, was taken from the Saracen. Had the idea been first suggested by the Interlacing Arches, we should have had them Pointed two centuries before Henry II. And as to Mr. Essex's hypothesis of the cross-ribbed vaulting, it is too refined to bear talking about. It appears from the dates of buildings in Swinburne, that they were used in the Saracenic Architecture long before their introduction into England: *ergo*, why might not some Crusader have brought the fashion into England?

"Sir John and Ashby are very busy about their brasses; the latter with his pentagraph, from my hint; and the former has sent me the head of a woman from a brass, 'done with a smooth piece of lead rubbed on the paper laid on the brass; which, for small things, does tolerably well:'—I will add *very well*:—it is *common*, not black lead.

"Mrs. Tyson says, she would not change Lamborn for double the sum. I say, 800*l.* a year is a great temptation; and I should like to have seen the whole advertisement.—I long also for the whole of Mason's Ode.

"The Vice-chancellors of the two Universities have had a meeting in London, and, I was told, to oppose the Dissenters' Bill. That they have had a meeting, I know to be true; but their business I give as a mere report. Of two evils, another *Windsor* Picture is better than another *Cowdray* Picture. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn Parsonage, April* 3, 1779.

"The Tory University of Oxford have petitioned, you see, against the Dissenters' Bill. The Whig University of Cambridge have, by a late Grace, exempted all Bachelors of Law, Physic, and Musick, from subscribing to the XXXIX Articles.

"Lort writes me word that the Rowleians are in high triumph, upon having found out that a *Thomas Rowley* was ordained Acolythe by the Bishop of Worcester in 1435. I can as soon believe that Hogarth painted the Cartoons, as that Chatterton wrote Rowley's Poems. Yet they are as unlike any thing antient as Sir Joshua's flowing contour is unlike the squares and angles of Albert Durer; and it can be *demonstrated* that no third person was concerned. Take which point you please, and you may write a plausible folio upon it—at last the matter will rest undetermined. You will never be able to shake the Dean of Exeter's faith; nor will he find such convincing arguments as will at *once* make a proselyte of you.

"The

"The smoke of London has put Mason's Lyre quite out of tune. Though I like the sentiment and the subject, yet the Naval Ode is but a poor Madrigal. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Thursday, April* 8, 1779.

"*Freedom* desires to know the real Author of the Verses, 'When sly Jemmy Twitcher, &c.'? Shall I send them to Mr. Nichols, informing him that they were always handed about as Gray's; that the copy printed in the 'London Evening' was incorrect; and that the correct one which I send would be an acceptable present to many of his Readers *?

"Your news about Ewin is very *vrai-semblable*. He has certainly taken a Scotch LL. D.'s degree. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn Parsonage, Monday, April* 19, 1779.

"I send you a *sketch* of a Design for the Honorary Certificate†. What I mean to express is this. At the top, in the centre, is the *Sigillum*, or Arms of the Society; from each side of which passes a curved chain of foliage, supported by two (kind of) *pateræ*, on which are embossed the Rose of England and the Thistle of Scotland. Appendant to the chain, on one side, are an antique Roman Vase, and an antient Volume, representing the Archæologia; on the other, the Bruce Horn, and an antient Charter, with its Seal, emblems of British Historic Antiquities. At the lower corner, the Rose and Thistle is repeated; and at the bottom are a Celt and Sickle in saltire, amidst branches of Oak and Misseltoe, emblems of Druidical Antiquities.

"To render the Celt any thing picturesque, I was obliged to make it longer and more slender than usual, a licence that is allowable. In regard to ornamental subjects, I was much confined. Statues and Altars are too heavy—Medals, and many others, too small to be hanged.—You will consider this only as a sketch, and not a finished drawing; but this sketch is sufficient for so masterly an Artist as Mr. Basire, who will understand at one glance what I mean, and supply every defect. For an inferior Engraver, the drawing must be made more perfect. The Writing ought to be much mended, and is the proper department of a Writing-master. If you and Lort should dislike this sketch, I beg it may not be shewn to any other person—and at all events I could wish it should not be handed about in a crowd as mine, but shewn only to such as the *Patentes Literæ* may concern.—On Saturday several Swallows gave me notice of their arrival by their twittering; but they staid no longer than I could mark them down in my Journal. I suppose they were just arrived on our Eastern shore, and were then seeking a lodging for the summer. I am ever yours, M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, April* 22, 1779.

Fie Mr. Tyson! to turn *serious things into ridicule!* However, he sends it‡ as a companion to the dog and pig, and for the private

* See Gent. Mag. 1779. vol. XLIX. p. 135.

† For the use of the Society of Antiquaries, for Honorary Members.

‡ A burlesque on his own Drawing of a Diploma for the Society.

eye and laugh of his Friend Gough. However, fail not, on the peril of etching, to show it to Mrs. Gough, and explain the Latin, and the *Islington* *, from the Minutes. I hold the Greek motto † to be highly pithy and proper; and, on this occasion, I interpret it—'being employed in no rational business, but ever engaged in trifles.' The fifth volume of the Archæologia, which I hope to receive some time next week, will sufficiently demonstrate how different the *London* Antiquaries are from those of *Utopia* ‡.

"Dr. Goodenough § is preparing a very learned work, called 'Botanica Metrica'—containing the etymology of all Botanical Names, both technical and also of the Plants. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn Parsonage, Monday, April* 26, 1779.

"I am very glad that the serious Diploma met with your and Mr. Lort's approbation—and that the harmless comic one diverted you and Henley. I shall be anxious to hear the Strictures of Sir Charles Frederick. The Vase may easily be made more Romanish; especially if you will turn to your Count Caylus, and from him sketch me one you like best. Was there never a famous one found in England, and exhibited to the Society? and could not a sketch of it be procured?

"On Monday next I pass *officially* through Waltham Cross to Hatfield. Forster talks of going with me—if you will be of the party, I will be at Waltham between eight and nine; and we may dine together at Hatfield, and take another peep at the great House, or the Church.—Crow Fair is next morning. M. T."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn, April* 30, 1779.

"Sir John Cullum and George Ashby came over, and dined with me yesterday, both festive; and brought with them a quarter of lamb, which made us all festive. Besides this food for the body, they also brought a parcel from Lort, containing food for the mind; and a letter with it, in which the said Lort says, 'I find now that Gough has already sent you the Archæologia, so that, to supply its place, I send you a French book, a duplicate.'—This is to inform Mr. Director Gough, that I have not yet received the Archæologia; and, to use the phrase of Mr. Woodyer, 'am with *egg* to see it.' Pray hasten its motions towards Lamborn.

"Anthony Wood says, 'One Criques Jobson, a Jew and *Jacobite*, sold Coffey in Oxon, anno 1654.'—What does the word *Jacobite* mean here ‖? George could not make it out.—Daines Barrington, all in a hurry, met George Ashby, and told him, there was an end of the Rowleian Controversy, something being found out that incontestibly proved the forgery, but did not explain himself.—Do you know any thing about it? M. Tyson."

* "Fumum, non Lucem."

† Μηδὲν ἐργαζόμενοι, ἀλλὰ περιεργαζόμενοι.

‡ "Societas Antiquariorum Utopiæ die ... mensis .... anno MDCC... in Sodalem elegit, Nugarum Studio commendatum, Dominum .....; quod Patentibus hisce Literis testatum voluit."

§ The present very worthy Bishop of Carlisle.

‖ See this explained by Mr. Gough, in Gent. Mag. 1779, vol. XLIX. p. 238.

"Dear

"DEAR GOUGH, *Thursday, May* 3, 1779.

"You are all in all Mr. Urban himself this month! I can trace you in 29 pages out of the 30. That worthy gentleman Mr. Muddiford is converted into an old woman, 'Mrs. M.'—Why would you not wait another month for the History of Gamwell *? I have sent my account to Cole, to be *auctior et emendatior*. The singularity of his life was, the strange concurrence of mere accidents, which at last raised him on the Episcopal Throne.

"The bargain for the Houghton Collection is not yet concluded. If the Empress pays the 40,550*l.* the valuation, she certainly may sell, burn, drown, any part, or the whole; and nothing can be so far from common sense as to suppose she is to pay 3000 pounds more than the valuation, for the liberty of selling part by auction. Lord Orford will not care what becomes of them when he has got the *rino*.

"Sir Robert Walpole paid only 800*l.* for the Guido, which is valued in the appraisement at 3500*l.*—and so many were presents to him, that it is not probable they should cost him so much as 30,000*l.* instead of the 100,000*l.* the Magazine sets forth.

"Mason, in his return from Cambridge, called and dined with me yesterday. His man Charles has painted a Portrait of old Pegge, and it is a most striking likeness. I have persuaded Mason to let the said Charles etch it. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, May* 7, 1779.

"I found my Father perfectly well. He informed me of many particulars of Gamwell—many of them known perhaps only to himself. I took Notes from him; but he wished nothing might be published from them. He was more than 50 years intimately acquainted with the Bishop. I was surprized at my Father's memory, who recollected dates, &c. without any assistance. It is *Imperial* indeed, that the Empress should give 3000*l.* more than the appraisement.

"I dare say that Mr. Hall is perfectly right, in regard to Gilpin's Views. The only place I remember is Carisbrook Castle; and Gilpin's View has no resemblance. Gilpin's are rather Studies for Landscape-painters, than Portraits of particular places. M. T."

"DEAR GOUGH, *May* 12, 1779.

"Sir Charles Frederick has, I find, severely criticised my Diploma: and wants Cipriani, an Italian, to make the design. 'As it is intended for Foreigners, it should,' he says, 'be executed by the first Artist in this kingdom.' If he means to honour our national *Vertú*, surely an English Artist should be employed.

"Did you receive my memorandums on Coffee, and are they worthy the acceptance of Mr. Urban †?

"I hope you will soon ride over to Lamborn, and see the Life of Gamwell. To-morrow I shall begin a drawing for you of St. Leonard's Priory, Stamford, my *rei Antiquariæ primitiæ*. Also a drawing of the Chapel of Our Lady on the Red Mount at

* See Gent. Mag. 1779, vol. XLIX. pp. 215. 234. † Ibid. p. 237.

Lynn, where the Pilgrims to Our Lady of Walsingham used to stop. This drawing I made in 1777. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *May* 21, 1779.

"The notices from the Court of King's Bench to the University of Cambridge, to inform them that Ewin had obtained a Rule for the University to shew cause why he should not be restored to his Degrees, were, by some strange blunders, sent to *Ipswich* instead of *Cambridge*, so that the University had only a week left to make their defence; and were obliged to move for longer time, which was granted. The trial is expected to come on next term.

"Mr. West, I hear, is going to blot out all the Paintings of Sir James Thornhill, or Verrio, at Windsor, and to put in their place tawdry Gods and Goddesses of his own.—Gamwell's Legacies are as you write—3 prizes of 5*l.* each, and 50*l.* to the Library. 100*l.* to the Cambridge Hospital, and 50*l.* to the Botanic Garden. "Yours ever truly, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn Parsonage, May* 25, 1779.

"45 chickens, 14 ducklings, 15 sucking-pigs, and a sucking child. There's a Rectorial Inventory for you!

"I was not at the Installation; and *King Cullum* *, not officiating himself, found the utmost difficulty in getting a place for even his own Majestic person.

"Lort sent me, in a letter by the last post, the following paragraph from The Gazetteer: 'We hear from Bath, that a young Clergyman lost there, the 25th of last month, his tyrannical consequence in London; which has caused such a dejection of spirits, that it is feared he cannot long survive it, as his natural propensity to tyranny used to keep his thin body in health. But, woe for him, he *Has-slip'd* out of that walk.'—No doubt, this must be the complaint of some smarting Pauline under the late Rod of the Chaplain to one late hight *Gamwell.*

"Mr. Walpole says, 'Mr. Tyson's Drawing is pretty; but I think the objects rather too small and indistinct.'—Sir Charles Frederick, I think, said, 'they projected too much;' which is contrary to the above criticism.

"Dr. Ducarel has made Lort a present of the 'History of the Abbey of Bec,' *translated from the French, by one R. Gough* †.—Walpole has read it, and is highly delighted with it.

"I send *La Ruscelle* inclosed, for you and for Mr. Pegge, if you please. The drawing I copied from one in Sir John Cullum's Collection, by T. Martin; so he is answerable for the accuracy.

"The account of Gamwell's Legacies I had from Colman. M.T."

"Dear Gough, *June* 10, 1777.

"Dr. Gordon is a man of too *great*, ——— of too *little* importance, to write in a Magazine. Mark ye—Duncombe—he's the man *(ni fallar)*—he perpetually, I think, anecdotizes all *Corpus-Christians.* When my *Historiola* is returned from Cole, you shall have it to do what you please with it. Will you take me with

* The present Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, at that time Bath King at Arms.

† This was not quite correct, see vol. VI. p. 631.

you

you to the sale at Tottenham? I should like to purchase a shoeing-horn, or a pepper-box, of the Prelate's, *in piam memoriam.*

'I sent you the account of Gamwell's benefaction in the words of ———; but the benefaction, as I understand him, is this, 50*l.* to buy books for the Library, and 15*l. per annum* out of the lease of a small rectory in Lincolnshire;' so that the legacy is 85*l. per annum* less than I thought it was.

"Sir John Cullum has met with a Yew-tree in Totteridge Church yard*; its trunk, every where nearly of the same size, three feet above ground is 26 feet in circumference.—He has purchased of White a MS account of Queen Elizabeth's Wardrobe and Jewels from the Library of Sir Simeon Stuart, lately sold by auction at his seat in Hampshire. A Bookseller opposite the Exchange bought an heraldical lot of 18 volumes, big and little, for which he asks 20 guineas; amongst them is Hawes's original Suffolk Church Notes, most of which are in Weever; and a beautiful Visitation of Cambridge. I should have been tempted to have bought them at seven or eight guineas, if the owner would have detached them from the rest.

"The young Antiquary was yesterday made a Christian, by the names of *Michael-Curtis;* the latter the maiden name of my Mother, from whom he inherits the manors of Barholm and Stow cum Deeping. Sir John Cullum and the Archdeacon of Huntingdon [the elder Mr. Tyson] were sponsors, *cum* Madam Wale, sen. Dr. Gould performed the ceremony. The sponsors were joined at three by the Squire; by sponsors I mean their representatives, Mr. Burford for Sir John, myself *pro Patre.*

"*Encore* Sir John: 'I thank you for your hint about the 50*l.* worth of Cedar cones, [viz. that he should read 15*l.*] I think I had it from Gough, and remember being surprized at it at the time.' Yours truly, M. Tyson."

"*Amen Corner, Wednesday morning.*

"Mr. ——— presents his compliments to Mr. Gough—is sorry that his absence from town prevented his receiving his letter till this day. The sale at Tottenham, for the house, will be on Monday the 20th.—The time is not fixed for selling the furniture, as a gentleman seemed desirous of buying the house by private contract, and the furniture with it—but this, I presume, will not take place. The Bishop's Successor at Buckden† will take every thing in that place; and at London the haste of the new Residentiary has prevented an auction. The pictures and some valuable furniture will probably be sent to Tottenham."

"Dear Tyson, *Enfield, June* 17, 1779.

"You may depend on a *well-aired* bed on the 20th, 21st, or 22d instant. I give you all these nights, that you may suit yourself as to time of coming, provided you are at Tottenham by *noon* on the 21st; which being the longest day, you may set out

* See Gent. Mag. 1779, vol. XLIX. pp. 138. 518.

† Dr. Thomas Thurlow, afterwards Bishop of Durham.

early

early that morning, and direct your horse's head across the Marshes to Tottenham or to Enfield.

"*Scene changes* to London.

"The Bishop's house is sold by private contract. The goods will be sold at Tottenham on Wednesday the 30th instant, and two following days. If you will come over on the above terms to this sale, you will be welcome. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, Saturday, June* 19, 1779.

"As the *Totnam* auction is postponed till the 30th instant, I may say with Jemmy Twitcher, 'that other contingencies besides wind and weather may intervene, to prevent my setting out, to attend it.' Should that be the case, I wish you would save me a Catalogue. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, June* 21, 1779.

"The Caudle-compounding Dame has long since departed this house. But we do by these presents intreat and invite you and Co. to attend the celebration of our Nuptial-day, ever to be held sacred, on Monday July the 5th, at this our Parsonage, at the hour of three P. M. then to eat as much ham of our own curing, and as much chicken of our own rearing, as you conveniently can. Fail not, on peril of our sacerdotal and official anathemas.

"The roasting you mention of the poor Spanish Secretary must certainly have been, not at the Royal, but at the Kitchen fire of the Antiquarian Society; and you must have basted him with Horace's sauce, *Britannos hospitibus feros*, to prove that we have now as much ill-manners as we had 1700 years ago. What has the poor Quill-driver to do with the perfidy of the House of Bourbon? You may as well roast me, for the folly of the Ministry, in suffering the Nation to be bamboozled, and perhaps ruined, by a Negotiation which was only intended to give the Spaniards time to arm more effectually. Whilst we have a fleet of 30 sail of the line, I am under no apprehensions about Ireland; but should 28 sail from Brest effect a junction with even 20 at Cadiz, what will become of poor Hardy and his Squadron, and what will in ten days more become of poor Us?

"The only *clear* account of Gamwell's Legacy is the following, which I had yesterday in a letter from Sandiford: 'He has left 300*l.* for the re-building the College; 50*l.* to the Library, for Books; and the lease of the great tithes of a parish in Lincolnshire, held under the Bishops of Lincoln, with 100*l.* towards renewing it. This lease is estimated at near 50*l. per annum*, of which 5*l.* is appropriated for a Declamation Prize; the same sum for the person who takes the best B. A.'s Degree; and also for him who passes the best examination in College, provided annual examinations should at any time take place; if not, this latter 5*l.* together with the remainder of the annual produce of the lease, is left at the disposal of the Society for the Encouragement of Literature. These Prizes are to be given away in plate; and, as the 5*l.* is but a small sum for that purpose, his

his Lordship has very handsomely left it in the power of the Society to add to the sum at their discretion.' M. Tyson."

"Dear Tyson, *Enfield, June* 22, 1779.

"I have just received *La Ruscelle* back from Mr. Pennant; who, after searching all his books of Falconry, can find nothing that can fling light on the Hawk: but concludes it to be a mere pun, to be read, *Le Rus cel lui je suis.*

"If there was, as you seem to have drawn indistinctly, *a rose* at the bird's feet, it might refer to the Bishop's *arms*, which are three roses between two chevrons. *Rouzelo* is old French for *le Coquelicot* or *le Ponceau*, the *wild poppy*, or *corn rose.*

"Is it news to you that Ewin has obtained a Mandamus, and the London Lawyers are laughing at the University for not understanding their own privilege? R. Gough."

"Dear Gough, *July* 1, 1779.

"Lord Mansfield, the Lawyers say, never was so *vehemens et acer* as in his jobation of Ewin—was concerned that the Laws obliged him to restore him—recommended to the University to pass a Grace to prevent *Usury* in future; and also wished them to apply to the Chancellor, or High Steward, to remove him out of the Commission of the Peace.—Sandiford and the Greek Professor visited Lamborn on Monday and Tuesday last. Sandiford, late from Norfolk, says that the Houghton Pictures are not yet disposed of, and that the house is to be pulled down.

"I always thought that *Rus-cell* was a pun only. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn, July* 8, 1779.

"I could wish that our pilgrimage to the holy arm of St. Osyth should take place as soon as you please—my barometer promises fine weather; and the sooner we go, the less we interfere with the Suffolk Tours. I shall take with me my sharpest pencil; and I hope you, as preparatory, will mark down every croise and brass on our road. The route must be through Chelmsford and Colchester, where I should like to tarry at least some hours.—Calling on neighbour Higgs yesterday, I was much struck with a very antient chair, and I found it was a legacy from an old woman, who died upwards of 100, and had been her grandfather's. Expressing my wishes to Dame Higgs that it might be a legacy to me, she cut me short by giving it me out of hand. Ingulphus might have given a blessing from it. On the back board, which is plain, I intend to cut the following Spanish proverb:

'Quién mácho duerme póco aprende.'

He who sleeps much, learns little. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn Parsonage, July* 9, 1779.

"The hints concerning Gamwell from my Father are at your service; but Cole has sent no particular additions.—I think no more should be said of him in the Magazine, but you may reserve the account for your 'History of Bene't.'—Here, as Master, and afterwards Benefactor, he deserves a distinguished niche; but, as a public literary character, he would make but a sorry figure between Warburton and Pearce.—Twoor three Party Pamphlets;

Pamphlets; a dozen Sermons, whose object was rather *this world* than the next; two Letters against the Methodists, containing very little learning, but much genteel irony, the argument incomplete, and dropped when he became Bishop—form the whole of his literary pacquet. I may add, what you perhaps do not know, that some of the 'Dialogues of the Dead,' published by my friend Mr. Weston *, Rector of Campden, Gloucestershire, were written by the Bishop. Yours very truly, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn, July* 16, 1779.

"Lort writes me word, 'A Grace was offered, for a Petition to the Lord Chancellor, to remove Ewin from the Commission of the Peace—it passed unanimously in the White-hood House; but in the Black-hood were 15 for, 3 against—viz. Dr. Burridge, jun. Mr. Tyrwhitt, and Mr. Mapletoft.—To counteract this Petition, another was prepared in the Corporation, for the Justices there to sign, and to beg that Ewin might not be removed; but I believe this has been stopped.' By way of comment on this, Mr. Lombe informed me, that the Petition was drawn up by Mansfield and the other University Lawyers, and presented by the former to the Lord Chancellor. The Chancellor had not given his answer when he left town, and intended to consult Lord Hardwicke on this point. Mr. Lombe seemed to think that the Petition would not be granted, as the Chancellor is not supposed to be a friend to the University, nor Lord Hardwicke an enemy to Dr. Ewin. Ewin was to be restored to his degree on Friday last. After sending up Charters, Statutes, and Records, after retaining and feeing six Counsel, and on the whole spending four or five hundred pounds, Maister Doctor Ewin will completely triumph over our Alma Mater.—No less than six personages have declared themselves candidates to represent the University at the next general election, Euston, Hyde, Carysfort, Mansfield, Townshend, Crofts. A Bye-law was made some three or four years ago, that no person should have a right of voting in consequence of putting his name on any College boards till he had kept three Terms. The Lawyers say, that the University had no right to make this Bye-law, and that it is invalid—and further, that every person who has been admitted to the degree of A. M. has a right to vote the moment after his name is restored on the boards of any College; and in consequence of this I expect that an application will not only be made to me, but to my Father. Pray ask Maister Somerset †, to whom the office of Great Chamberlain goes after the death of the present Duke of Ancaster ‡. Consult 'Collins's Historical Collections,' who largely treats on this matter. I should be glad to see him and you; and I will shew a room at Lamborn Hall painted with a date 1540 *(ni fallar)* and many sage and pithy mottos in Gothick characters in Latin. Write soon.—Thermometer 83, 10 A. M. M. Tyson."

* William Weston, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

† John Charles Brooke, esq. Somerset Herald.

‡ "Between the two daughters; and the King may give it as he pleases, and perhaps make Burrell Lord Eresby." R. Gough.

"Dear

"DEAR GOUGH, *Aug.* 4, 1779.

"The Museum of Woolston Hall will be open to us on Saturday morning. I shall send a line to Lort, to tempt him to give us the meeting. Maister Gemsege deriving the Clerical Rose from the Rose an emblem of secrecy, as sacred to Amours, or to Venus, is capable of much waggism *. Many a Monk and Friar have I seen *shriveing* of women; but so far from having the Rose, they lacked the very Beaver. If this Parsonic Rose is to have a *meaning*, I should somehow look for it from the consecrated Rose so frequently sent by Popes. Wolsey might have had his Rose, as well as his Lord Henry, and have proudly stuck it in his hat—but, *verbum sat.* From this hint, Q. is requested to elucidate this matter in the next Magazine, from the great body of Historians in the Dining-parlour. Whence was the origin of even the Papal consecrated Rose?

"After all, I suspect the Clerical Rose to be sprung only from conveniency—a broad-brim'd hat required some band, to prevent its being the sport of every rude blast; and this band, being accidentally fastened by a circular noose, from its mere resemblance to the flower was called a *Rose.*

"Fox, the Martyrologist, is the first man I have seen depicted with a broad-brim'd hat and band. See the Print of him in the Heroologia, p. 209. Adieu. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, Aug.* 14, 1779.

"The week after next, viz. on the Monday, I should like to make another pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Alban with you. My plan is this—for you to meet me at Waltham Abbey on the Monday morning, and to employ great part of that day in making drawings of that place, and, as I mean to do *business,* to have no other company but yourself. In the evening return with you to Pig-cock Hall, where, no doubt, you would give me a night's lodging, and very early next morning to proceed to St. Alban's. If you approve of this scheme, I am ready to put it in execution.

"I have had Henley with me three days this week, and have been much entertained with his conversation.—We visited Warley one morning, and saw the Royal Irish fire balls for two hours.

"I have no Cambridge Correspondent at this time, and want much to hear the proceedings at Catharine Hall. Hallifax was a candidate, and Yates unexpectedly elected. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Aug.* 22, 1779.

"By Wednesday's post I received two letters from Boconnoc, the one from its Rector †, the other from his guest Sir John.—Contrary to your opinion, they were mightily pleased with each other. Mr. Ben. calls Sir John a *comfortable man,* and largely defines the term. As to Sir John, hear him, 'I have had many obligations to you before, but your introducing me to Mr. Forster crowns all.' There 's for you!—Both Letters contain nothing but such-like eloges; except that Sir John, being persuaded at Plymouth that the Cornish roads were not practicable for car-

* See Gent. Mag. 1779, vol. XLIX. pp. 190. 349. † Rev. Benj. Forster.

riages,

riages, left his Lady there; so that Ben. lost the opportunity of knowing whether Lady Cullum was a *comfortable* woman or not.

"By the same post came, as you know, an invitation from Lort, which we accepted on Friday morning—arrived at eleven at Lort's, saw the Pictures and Gems at Devonshire House—dined, *ten* in company, at Lort's—found all the West end of the town greatly alarmed at the Combined Fleet being so near Plymouth—received an invitation to dine with Penneck at the Museum on Wednesday next—persuaded by my wife, by Lort, by my own curiosity, to accept it—slept quietly in Lort's bed—in the morning, by seven, walked to a shop near the Admiralty to enquire what news!—heard none—brought Waddilove * home to breakfast—saw some Spanish Books and Prints, and talked much about others—returned home early in the evening.

"I received safely your 'Thetford History;' and, more than that, have read it all through, and was as much pleased with it as I possibly could be with the History of a place I am not interested about. When I was a Cantab. the History of Essex was not an object of my curiosity; and since I have worn a calf's skin, Mess. Graham and Co.† have not allowed me to purchase it. M.T."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, Sept.* 9, 1779.

"The House of Essex is probably by this time quietly seated in Trumpington-street. By a letter from Sir John Cullum, dated Southampton, Sept. 2, he may possibly by this time be arrived at Hardwick. The moment that event is announced to me, letters are to be sent to Hatfield Peverel and East Colne, to signify our intended visits—as soon as *answers* are received, I will acquaint you with the day of our being at Colne. I hope you will not fail to meet us there. Astle tells me that Mrs. Holgate has the Register of the Priory. Why should you not accompany us to Hardwick?

"The Philosophical Transactions, thank you, arrived safe yesterday. Nine parts of the Book being so Electrico-Mathematical, are illegible to me. But some there are very curious papers.

"Our, or rather the East India Company's success is sadly balanced by the losses in the West. Nothing but a miracle can save us a single Leeward Island.

"The flight of Hardy through the Channel before the Combined Fleets is *boasted* of as a masterly Naval manœuvre; such are now the boasts of England! In 1778, Keppel had 33 ships of the line. In 1779, as appears by the late return of the Fleet, four ships were added in 13 months; yet we boast of the skill and activity of our First Lord of the Admiralty. If you turn to the conclusion of the 14th Chapter of the Abbé Raynal's Book, you

* Robert-Darley Waddilove, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1759; M. A. 1762; Chaplain to the Abp. of York, and Vicar of Topcliffe, Yorkshire, 1774; Rector of Cherry Burton 1775; Chaplain to the Embassy at Madrid 1779; Prebendary of Ripon 1780; married, April 3, 1781, to Miss Anne-Hope Grant, sister to Sir Jas. Grant, bart.; Prebendary of York 1782.

† The famous Upholsterers in St. Paul's Church-yard.

will

will find those animated passages which spirited up the French to apply their sole attention to their Marine. You will see that sound Philosophy, and sound Politics, are not incompatible.

"Old Scott, with whom I dined last Sunday, though not sinking under the terrors of an Invasion, thinks the ruin of England inevitable. The weight of Taxes in a few years must annihilate that bulwark of the Nation, the Country Gentlemen. Scott is gone to Oxford.—Thank you, for rapping so properly Master Barrington, for playing so childishly with his Bible*.

AN OLD BALLAD.

Come Lasses and Lads, take leave of your Dads,
And away to the May-pole hie;
For every He has got his She,
And the Minstrel standing by:
There is Will has got his Gill,
And Jack has got his Jen;
And every Lass does trip it on the Green.

Strike up, says Hodge; Content, says Madge;
And so says nimble Alice;
And so says Sue; and so says Prue;
And we will have *Packington's Pound:*
Then every Lad put off his hat,
His hat unto his Lass;
And every Lass did curtsy upon the Grass.

Thou 'rt out, says Dick—it 's a lie, says Nick,
For the fiddler play'd it false:
The fiddler then began to play it over again,
And every lass did set it unto the man.

There they staid till it was late,
And tired the fiddler quite,
With fiddling and playing without any pay,
From morning until night,
They told the fiddler then, they 'd pay him for his play,
And every one gave two pence, and so they went all away.

They went to a bower for half an hour,
And danced for ale and cake,
And kisses too, as they were due,
The women they held stakes.
The women then began to quarrel with the men,
And bid them take their kisses back,
And give them their own again.

Good night says Cis, good night says Priss,
Good night says Hal to Dol,
Good night says Sue, Good night says Prue,
Good night says every one.

* See Gent. Mag. 1779, vol. XLIX. pp 444. 641.

Some

Some ran, some loitering went,
Some tarried by the way,
Each bound themselves in kisses twelve
To meet the next holiday.

"When you next come to Lamborn, I wish you would bring with you, and lend me for a few months, 'Sir John Hawkins's History of Musick.'

"Let me have a few, or rather not a few, lines by the Sunday's post; or Grandmamma shall never sing you another old Ballad. Yours ever, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Wednesday morning, Sept.* 15, 1779.

"If you turn to your quarto edition of Granger, vol. I. p. 31, you will find that one St. Dunstan excelled in *Smithery*, in the act of which he was supposed to be employed when he seized the Devil by the nose with a red-hot pair of tongues. I suspect that my Frekenham Farrier * will be found no less a personage than St. Dunstan. But I can only start the game—you, who have a Popish pack about you, must hunt it down; but, if it eludes your whole kennel of Legends, call in, either by private letter, or by Mr. Urban, that staunch old hound Pegge. I have no legendary book but the 'Flos Sanctorum,' warmed by which Ignatius founded the Jesuits. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn Parsonage, Sept.* 17, 1779.

"We shall proceed from Hatfield Priory on the Friday—from that place I intend to make an excursion to, and a drawing of, the Church of Black Notley, out of reverence to Mr. Ray.—Lady Peverell, and the Monuments at Danbury, shall have a place in my Field-book. I yesterday dined with my neighbour Dr. Gould †, and made a very pleasing group of his House and Church—also a separate drawing of the East end of the Church, with its Catharine-wheel window, erected at the expence of Bishop Zachary Pearce, when Rector of Stapleford and Havering atte Bower.—In its axle is a very antique stained figure of Edward the Confessor, brought from the Palace at Havering. All this was news to me; and may perhaps add a new note to your Salmon's Essex.

"Ashby is very busy in printing at Bury an Abridgement of 'Sonnerat's Voyage to New Guinea.'

"Mr. Pegge has very properly and truly disannulled the Curfew-pot of Maister Grose ‡. I remember that Nasmith, who was very accurate in all points relating to the English History, told me that no such Law as the Curfew was ever enacted by the Conqueror to affect the Laity; but that it was a mere monastic institution. It is worth while to search whether or no it is a vulgar error. Yours truly, M. Tyson."

* See before, pp. 626. 628.

† William Gould, of Exeter College, Oxford, 1739; Rector of Stapleford Abbots, Essex, 1748; F. R. S. 1774; D. D. (of Bene't College, Cambridge) in the same year; on which occasion he published a "Concio Academica pro gradu Doctoratûs, 1774," 4to. He died March 16, 1799, aged about 84.

‡ See Gent. Mag. 1779, vol. XLIX. pp. 405. 440. 542.

"Dear

"DEAR TYSON, *Sept.* 19, 1779.

"No present objection to meeting at Earl's Colne Thursday or Friday, as it seems most probable you will pass one of those days there, and perhaps get late there on Thursday. Let me know by Tuesday morning. I'll sleep the first night at Dunmow or Braintree, and the second somewhere on my way back. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Oct.* 20, 1779.

"You will much oblige me by sending, as soon as you can, copies of Lady Ingelrica, the Danbury and Badow Monuments, either to Nichols or Basire for me, that I may put them into the latter's hands for immediate execution, and may also write—'about them, Goddess, and about them.'

"Freville, being on a paper almost as large as this, will suffer materially by being folded in this; and I shall give him also to Basire before I return him finally to you.

"Is all true that one reads in the last St. James's, about the Storm and Fire, and the Duke of Devon's Books and MSS. at Warley?—You will oblige me by thinking of the Topography Frontispiece *au plus* early. Yours truly, R. GOUGH."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn Parsonage, Thursday, Oct.* 21, 1779.

"You see, I have flung your shield, with its belt, over the fragment of an Oak, with its 'Ivy never sere,' within sight of the great Arch at Pleshy, your favourite spot*. You will find Tanner and Dugdale under it; a Map, suppose of England; and a Scroll of Coins. There is employment enough, and, I think, proper employment for a great Topographer. On second thoughts, I determined this Plan to be better than introducing any Monument—there would be no keeping things in proper proportion. Besides, I recollected your regard for Pleshy. The Roman Lamp is from the Archæologia, not from Wedgwood. Basire will make it cut a much better figure in the Engraving than it does in the Drawing; as he has a manner peculiar to himself, which will set off the Tree. This must be done *fortè*—Pleshy in the distance *pianissimo*. After all, if you don't like this design, I will sketch out any other. I wait for the Drawing by Kerrich, to proceed with your other business. I have a good mind to try and etch some of the Monuments, if you will protect me from Mr. Basire. Though you must find Plates, yet it would save you *nine guineas* out of the *ten*. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Oct.* 25, 1779.

"For a Plate of the size of that of the Wooden Knight of Southwark, the *pertinentia* required are, *Imprimis*, a bottle of aquafortis, being the only kind of spirituous liquor not drunk and sold at Abridge. 2dly, a *burnisher*. 3dly, some soft varnish for stopping up. 4thly, and lastly, a *hand-vice*, to melt off the varnish, when the Knight is dead drunk with aquafortis.—All these materials ought honestly not to cost you more than 10*s*. 6*d*. This you must consider as one of Mr. Sharman's Chances in the

* See the Vignette in the Title-page of Mr. Gough's "Anecdotes of British Topography, 1780."

Lottery;

Lottery; and if it comes up a prize, you must look upon yourself as more fortunate than you have reason to expect. I shall try my hand with one of the Danbury Templars—as to Brasses, I am certain I could succeed in them. But I suppose you are returned from Danbury, being sent there post haste by the last St. James's Chronicle, and have yet the taste of the pickle on your palate, and can exactly determine whether there was half an ounce more pepper and salt in it, than in the sauce of Duke Humphrey. If I had half a dozen more Livings, and could travel in post-chaises like a Pluralist or Prelate, I certainly would have a dip of a finger. If the whole is not as great a lie as the Storm at Warley, it will determine that the Wooden Figures are not Lids of Coffins, as I always thought they were not.

"I beg you would return my thanks to Mr. Basire for the impressions of the Westminster Paintings. I have coloured mine from the Drawing much to my mind, and so like the original as not to be easily distinguished at a little distance. The other impression I shall try experiments with, by giving a rich blue background.—Don't you perceive that, if a free trade is denied to Ireland, all will be in arms there? If granted, insurrections in Scotland, and probably in England. But dead Knights are better than living ones.—Did the Vignette meet with your approbation? I flatter myself it did, by your thanking me for it; but I beg you would make no scruple to object to any part, or the whole, as I am ready to correct and amend it. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Oct.* 25, 1779, *Second Epistle.*

"I have just seen Mr. Forster, who tells me that you like the Vignette. If you have not shewn it or put it into the hands of Basire, I would recommend it much to you to send it to Woollet, Rooker, Byrne, or Ellis. The moment after I had written the Eloge on Basire, I recollected, though he would do the Tree admirably, yet he will fail in the *piano* of Pleshy. Indeed, his talent is Figures; and the above gentlemen are Landscape Engravers by profession. In some corner of your Preface you must mention that the back-ground of the Vignette is a View of the Arch at Pleshy. Yours truly, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Nov.* 8, 1779.

"Hebdomadal expectation! In consequence of that, I have done little. The copper-plate, with its varnish untouched by a feather, arrived safely here on Friday last, and not before. To-morrow I intend to begin my work. It is impossible for me to throw down the Knight as you mention—but will exalt him upwards, and leave room at bottom for a Vere helmet, or what you please. Many thanks for the '*Alien Priories*,' which I received in the same box. Pray use your interest with Nichols to send me the new Philosophical Transactions *sine morâ*. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Nov.* 13, 1779.

"How art thou nibbling at this poor bit of copper! Soul of Godfrey, grant me patience! Is your Work to be made up of a dance of Giants and Dwarfs? Are we to have Plates in folio, and

Plates

Plates in 24°? Let the Miscellany of each Plate be what you please, yet surely they ought to be of the same dimensions, if ever they expect to be united in one book. I had mounted my hobby; I had quietly trotted on, whistling the idle tune of Antiquity, little suspecting that you would have dismounted me—but so it is. What with expecting you daily, and what with this reserve about the copper, I have left the Knights to sleep in their hawberks. When my little genie (to speak with Ant. a Wood) calls again, I shall finish the Drawings, but will not meddle with the Plate till I consult with you about it. Mr. Wright was with me on Sunday, and says that a Lady of some rank was buried lately in the Chantry of the Templars at Danbury; so that the Newspaper account was no joke: the particulars I expect from him every day. The shortness of your Letters obliged me to omit the *Senatus Consultum Ewianum*, and the History of Yew-trees from Ashby and Cullum; but I hope you will take larger paper in your next. M. T."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Nov.* 29, 1779.

"I trust your business in regulating your new Library, and not your taking amiss my complaint of the embargo laid on my philosophical studies, has prevented your taking any notice of my Letters.

"A Carpenter, accidentally going through the transept of Ely Cathedral, saw the Chamber adjoining to the Lantern on fire. He happily called for, and got assistance; and they tore up the flaming boards, and tossed them down into the Octagon; and thus saved at least that most beautiful part of the building the Lantern, and, possibly, the whole Cathedral.—Dr. Farmer, being given over by the Professor *, was advised to take Dr. James's Powder; and, if he is now alive, it is owing to their efficacy.

"Sir John Cullum writes me word, that an impression rolled off from the Trumpington Brass is now ready to be delivered to me by Mr. Craven Ord, in town. This is certainly the most antient, if not the most curious Brass in the kingdom, and should by all means have a place among your Prints. If you like to send for it in my name, it is much at your service. Its being engraved by Godfrey † is no matter; though the best of his Brasses, yet justice is by no means done to the Figure in his Plate.

"I received a Letter the other day from Ben Forster; and am sorry to find that he does not attend F. Dixon to his admission.

"Master Halke has offered half his payment to me, Nasmith, and the College. And a correspondence is going on, whether we should accept this moiety or not. M. TYSON."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Dec.* 4, 1779.

"I hope you have received Madam *Ingelrica* ‡, and her *Cecisbeo* from Danbury §. If you mean to engrave the full face of Ingel-

* Isaac Pennington, M. D. Professor of Chemistry.

† In the "Antiquarian Repertory." See also the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," vol. I. p. 219.

‡ Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. Plate II. p. 16.

§ Ibid. pp. xxxv. lxii; and Plate VI. pp. 10 and 30.

rica,

rica, it should be done in the manner of Basire's Portrait of Dr. Morell to his Greek Gradus. I could not shade it more, consistently with veracity. I beg you would desire Basire to keep them clean, that they may be neat enough to keep company with the rest of the Quality in your port-folios. What think you of such a work as this?—'A History of *Gothic Architecture*.' The first tome should contain the style properly called *Opus Romanum*, vulgarly Saxon Architecture—i. e. from the earliest Christian Churches to the reign of Henry III. when the Pointed arches were used. In this period many of the Knights already drawn would make a very valuable part of the work, for the Tombs I consider as a branch of the Architecture. I cry when I think that Essex's materials must be lost to the world in a few years, and with them all real knowledge of that singular art; for no one alive understands the technical part but himself. Can't you beg, borrow, or steal them? Admit him to a share of the honours and *profit* of the work; for a work on this *perfect* plan would *sell*. The History of Tombs* would make a popular and valuable work. I only write this as an accidental thought of my own, which can do no harm, though the scheme may be impracticable.

"The Vignette will do very well when finished. The Tree, &c. must be more darkened, to distance Pleshy a little more; the Urn, Books, &c. thrown more into the shade, to make the masses of light and shade have more effect. The Arms are very bad in my Drawing, and worse in the Engraving. The Boars' heads are no better than Sucking Pigs. I did not take pains about them, as I thought Basire would get a better model than the Seal, *viz.* from the Baronetage.

"Charles Fox behaved like a Hero, as appears by the accounts signed by the seconds. Lort writes me word, that Lord Lyttelton took with him four w——s, swallowed cantharides, and expired. With such abilities, had he inherited a grain of his Father's morality, he might have stood forth, in these times of ruin, *Pater Patriæ*.—Forster has tempted us over to Walthamstow, to see 36 Welsh Views of Gilpin's to-morrow. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn, Friday night, Dec.* 10, 1779.

"Essex is pleased to honour me, by saying, 'Cambridge grows every day more dull and disagreeable to me; when you left it, I lost the only acquaintance, the only friend with whom I could enjoy a pleasing and improving conversation. I have but few acquaintance out of my own family, and not one who has a taste for the same amusements as myself.' On this occasion I strongly recommended it to him by way of employment, and consequently amusement, to finish his Gothic Architecture, that it may not remain in scattered papers, intelligible only to himself—so far I may have done good, both to poor Mr. Essex and to future Antiquaries.—I am glad Ingelrica met with your approbation. I

* Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments" have since immortalized both his own abilities as the "Historian of Tombs," and the elegance and fidelity of Mr. Tyson's pencil.

have

have *Gilpinized* Master Clark's house and its environs: but mine is a portrait; and, being an *Essex* one, consequently tame.

"Little Michael has commenced a very intimate acquaintance with the White Cat* you gave me, who is as electric as a Leyden Phial, and affords as much amusement to the *two Michaels* as ever the Phial did Dr. Franklin. How our political cloud darkens upon us! Can you see in that Aurora Borealis aught but Tumults, Insurrections, Civil War, Poverty, Ruin! M. T."

"DEAR TYSON, *Dec.* 11, 1779.

"I join my tears with yours, when I think of *Gothic Architecture.* These tears have been falling ever since you shewed me Walpole's Letter to Cole on the subject. Had my influence availed, the system might have risen into existence ten years ago, and all the concerned have been now sharing the profits. But, alas! to use the emphatical words of Lord George Gordon, *I can't pay the piper*—Essex is afraid to lie out of his money—the Society had rather give 170*l.* for the Great Harry—the College don't care two pence about Prints, while they have the original—and, in the mean time, money and credit, like the Nation, grow worse and worse; and I am not sure that the First Number of 'Funeral Monuments,' with ever so many Prints, would pay better than 'Thetford,' or, it may be, 'British Topography.' If, however, the work in question can be made introductory to a History of Gothic Architecture, and you can point out a mode of obtaining the materials without hazard to any party, I will puff them, or you may, in my name, if haply the Publick will encourage the laudable design.—I would not damp your ardour in the least degree, but improve the hint *de tout mon possible.* R. G."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Sunday night, Dec.* 12, 1779.

"Inclosed you have a *magnum volumen* from Sir John, for Mr. Urban †. In a Letter to me he says, 'I should be much obliged to you to correct, retrench, add, or any ways alter, as you think proper; and, when you have so done, let Gough see it, if you have convenient opportunity; if not, dispatch it to town by the post!' I luckily found a frank, at least two years old; and, as the great Anthony Storer ‡ may not be a Member in another Parliament, I make it the *vehiculum.*

"I was much pleased with Gilpin's 'Observations in South Wales.' The Drawings are masterly sketches. He has the absolute command of Light and Shade; they are gems in the Collection of a Landscape Painter; but a Topographer, or Antiquary, would throw them away as dirty pebbles. I have rowed up the Wye, and I have venerated Tintern Abbey; yet these Drawings did not in the least refresh my remembrance of either scenes. Indeed, I recollect enough of the places, to remember the Drawings have very little resemblance — indeed they do not even agree with his own descriptions. The latter, which I have just peeped

* Mr. Gough had at that time a remarkably fine breed of Persian Cats.

† "On Yew Trees," see Gent. Mag. vol. XLIX. p. 578; vol. L. p. 128.

‡ He was a Fellow Collegian with Mr. Tyson.

at, are admirable; but yet a Book *only* of Picturesque Beauty is to me as palling as a Dinner made up of Plumb-cake, Trifle, and Carraway Comfits. But, mark me, I had rather have Gilpin's Plumb-cake than Pennant's hard Dumplings. Strange, that neither in Scotland or Wales he could pick up a little salt and butter, to give them a relish! Yet I must own, I should be very thankful to Mr. Pennant was I to travel in his route; and think he deserves every commendation for such employment of his time. M.T."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Wednesday Evening, Dec.* 15, 1779.

"I received your favour of the 12th instant this morning. In my two last I quite forgot to mention, that I wish only that the initials of my name at most should appear under the Vignette*. In such a small work, there is no reason that *our* Friend Basire and *I* should for ever appear nodding in fraternal corners, like *Grignion* and *Wale*. As to the 'Monuments,' I have no objection to my name being put to them; but, here, might not F. S. A. be put after it, to mark me as an *Amateur*, not an Artist? The Publick would be more tender to the many defects of the Drawings, if I was not taken for an Artist educated in form. M. T."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, Dec.* 26, 1779.

"If our Friend Basire would strengthen the lines very considerably, which form the *Gules* † on your Shield, it would make the effect of the whole much better. This he could do in five minutes; and then I am contented.—If you reject the Arms in Ingelrica's Monuments, it will be a vile collection of straight lines. Mr. Basire's *paning* the window will give me no *pain*; and I think it is necessary.—The Town Clerk of Stanford (whose Father and Grandfather held the same office), with his wife, visit me on Tuesday. Having so long the custody of the Muniments of that antient Borough, they must, *ex officio*, be Antiquaries.

"So many rheumatic complaints await the Moss Collector, and as *my* Master Milner died in the pursuit, I have given over searching for the tribe; but am obliged to you. M. T."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Jan* 3, 1780.

"I return my pastoral blessing on you and yours, for your comprehensive *multos & felices*, with all its *subintelligere's*.

"When one adds the *Cecisbeism* of our Friend George Ashby to the *rum ram*, *boquin*, and *vieux boquin*, much mirth might be extracted. He shoots every bolt, 99 of which out of 100 do not hit the mark. He is certainly as entertaining a companion as any can be, and has a most extraordinary memory; and by the rapidity of his imagination, and, I may add, his information, hurries one out of all attempt to weigh the rectitude of his opinions, which I think the cool sense of Forster would pronounce in general erroneous. What is he to do with the Canterbury Gentleman, whom he has made, if not a Thief, at least a Receiver of stolen goods! He talks pretty home to E. Y.† whose signature I understood even on cutting open the Magazine for

* See before, pp. 653. 656.

† The Finials of George Ashby. See Gent. Mag. 1779, XLIX. 542. 582.

Novem-

November, which was afterwards explained to me by Sir John Cullum *entre nous*. I think he ought either to confirm the fact of the Picture *unluckily taken away*, or beg pardon of the Gentleman, who honestly paid for it, for his too hasty accusation.—One Nicholson, I remember my Father told me, used to come up the staircases of St. John's and other Colleges, and cry out, '*Maps and Pictures*.' He soon got the nickname of *Maps*, which his Son, hight in your time and to this hour *Maps*, still inherits; but this *Maps* is now said to be the richest Bibliopolist that is, or ever was, in Cambridge. I aver that '*Maps and Pictures*' never was a general phrase, but merely confined to this Family.

"On the Wednesday after Christmas, Cole had prepared a festivity for many friends *. An hour before, Masters sent him a scrap of a letter, informing *him*, '*Dr. Apthorp, his brother-in-law*, (i. e. Cole's), *was dead*.' Here was a damp on all joy.

"On the following Monday, Masters and Cole dined at Emanuel Lodge. Hear the event of that day: 'On returning from Emanuel on Monday night, my horses ran away with me, without a driver, above a mile. Tom had imprudently jumped off his box, to save Mr. Masters, who was behind, and left alone in his chaise by a drunken postillion, who had fallen from his horses, and in great danger; but, to save him, he endangered my life. Thank God, I escaped better than could be expected; the horses galloping all the way from the pond, and through the turnpike, where they were stopped.'—The Master of C. C. C. informs me that Dr. Caryl is at last going to publish his List of Graduates; and, by the assistance of the late Master of Emanuel's Collections, it will be as perfect as the nature of the work will admit.

"*Tuesday morning*.—I forgot to thank you for the kind mention of the Moss Book. On Gogmagog Hills, I could, without danger or trouble, find many a curious Hypnum or Lichen; but in the clay-cold ditches of Essex I dread many a rheumatic fang. If you have 'Sherlock's Letters from an English Traveller,' I should thank you much for the reading of them. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Sunday evening, Jan.* 9, 1780.

"I received this evening the last 'Repertory.' This I, before you, Mr. Director, execrate and anathematize, by bell, book, and candle. In their Preface, p. vii. they declare, 'In the course of it, care shall be taken to admit only such Views as may be depended on, *and have never before been published*.' Yet in N° 33 is a View of Chepstow Castle; and in N° 34 a View of St. David's Palace; both *lineatim* copied from Sandby's *Prints* in Aquatinta. Great proof must be given to make me believe that the miserable Caricatura is a production of my respectable Countryman Dr. Stukeley. It appears to me a blackguardism of Grose. I did intend to have sent them two Drawings, which would have completed the Monastic Remains of Bury, *viz.* the Norman Bridewell, and the Chapel and Hospital for Leprous Virgins; but I would set fire to my Study, rather than give them a line. From the hints I have given, I beg you would remember and lash

them in some corner of a Magazine *; and the soul of the fair Matilda shall rest in peace, with, Yours ever, M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Jan.* 17, 1780.

"Why do you curse the Frozen Seas for Captain Cook? The Savages of the 22d degree North latitude killed him; and these live under the Torrid, not the Frigid Zone; and the remainder of the crew met with every assistance in the frozen regions of Kamchatcha.

"Elstob is likely to have the management of the Map of Cambridgeshire; and Essex will undertake to mark in it all spots of venerable Antiquity, whether British, Roman, Saxon, &c.

"Forster, from the miserableness of the two or three last 'Repertories,' foretells their sudden death. With me, he wishes to have its Authors goaded by some Magazine Critic*. My *Bridewell of Bury* † is much at Mr. Urban's service.

"Is Bowle's Don Quixote published or not? Though I did not chuse to seem to be acquainted with the Editor by appearing amongst the Subscribers, yet I like Cervantes so much, that I must make a swop, or truck, with Tom Payne for the book. M.T."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn, Wednesday even. Jan.* 26, 1780.

"The Vignette ‡ is much improved by the Gules being stronger; and I am, if you are, perfectly satisfied with it. Basire is quite right in dissuading the Plate being cut; in my opinion, it would ruin it. Being a Vignette, it should have no terminating line; and the Hill is finished, as it should be, in this instance. I have no more to say, and leave all other objections to be made by such Critics as Sir John Cullum.

"In regard to Matilda—the little Dog is certainly in the original Drawing, both profile and full; and I should not have put it there, if it did not exist in the Monument; but nothing but a visit to Dunmow would make me positive about it.

"You might as well ask me, if I have interest to beg one of the Stanford Churches, as an Altar from the Stukeleian garden. The garden is annexed to a large house, belonging formerly to Judge Noel, whose Heirs I believe now have it.

"The late Naval News I look upon as being in the highest degree important; and, if the British Thunder could be directed against our natural Enemies by the hand of *Unanimity*, I have no doubt but the House of Bourbon might be brought as low at the end of the present year, as it was at the end of Pitt's Administration. On that account, the Petitions are ill timed; and whoever disturbs our internal union, be he Tory or Whig, is an enemy to his Country. Yet, at a more proper season, I could wish to see Master Rigby, or any future Master Paymaster, stripped of four-fifths of their revenues. M. Tyson."

"Dear Gough, *Lamborn, Feb.* 2, 1780.

"The bearer, Mr. Jarvis, fully deserves every eloge you have already, or can give him, as a Campanologist, a man of general science, and an entertaining chatty companion. In the latter

* See Gent. Mag. 1780, vol. L. p. 264.

† This never was sent. See pp. 661. 664. 677. ‡ See pp. 653. 656. 658.

character,

character, he charmed away for some hours a most painful rheumatism, which for the last ten days has deprived me of rest day and night, and baffled every regimen of diet and medicine. However, the Demoniac seems more quiet since the bells have rung.—If you wish to have Matilda improved, you must send me the Drawing, which I could touch up with advantage, and Mr. Basire could follow me with his burin.

"Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra' always has a place in my Library.

"How George * does sputter about Mat Prior! I have somewhere heard that his Chloe was a Butcher's wife of Cambridge; and that Prior left her some houses he had purchased, either in Jesus or Emanuel lane. If you give a hint to Nichols of this, perhaps George would fish it out †.

"The account of the *Bury Bridewell* was drawn up by Sir John. When I write again to him, I will ask his leave to give it to Mr. Urban; which granted, he shall have the Drawing. Sir John makes it out to have been a Jews Synagogue. M. T."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Feb.* 7, 1780.

"In a long Letter I had from Sir John, he says to me, 'You have expressed your doubts very strongly on the antiquity of the Trumpington Monument. I had nothing of any worth to oppose to them; but, turning over the other day 'Sandford's Genealogical History,' I observed that the first Great Seals of Edward III. exhibited those remarkable scutella on the shoulders, that are observable on our brazen figure. The first he used when Prince of Wales; the latter is affixed to a deed dated in the 8th year of his Reign.—It was always my opinion, from the style of the altar and its overhanging canopy, that the Monument belonged to the time of Edward III. But does not the cross-legged figure demand a higher antiquity? Lethieullier (Archæologia) I think says, the latest of the cross-legged was in the 14th of Edward II. But I think Sir John's and my opinion may be reconciled. M. T."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Feb.* 9, 1780.

"Yesterday, at the Chapter, *Dominus Sandiford* and myself drank our coffee together. He intends you a visit next week; and is as much concerned as myself, that you have been so much indisposed. I would come and console you: but the roads must mend a little; for, in troth, the London turnpike is very bad; and *una premit Nox*, to speak classically of a Fog.

"Basire will not let you have the Matilda Drawing. He says, you will bestow more heightening upon it than it is worth. Angelica is nearly finished; and the Fitzwalters only waited for the departure of the frost, to rise from their bed of varnish.

"I do not see wherein you and Sir John Cullum differ about the Trumpington Monument. You both give it to Edward III. I do not now recollect the *latest* cross-legged figure. But Lethieullier's opinions are very controvertible.

"A letter from Grose, which had laid a month expecting me in Chancery-lane, fell into my hands yesterday. He is shut up

* Rev. George Ashby. † See Gent. Mag. 1780, vol. L. pp. 28. 126.

at

at Winchester in Barracks, with one officer and 300 men; and has been marched to and from Plymouth, by a mistake of the War-office. He wants reading; and asks for 'Thetford,' which I sent him, at Hooper's, four months ago. He has made a few Drawings at Winchester, but has not time for many. R. G."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Feb.* 24, 1780.

"Peter Bales had the *arms* of *Calligraphy* given him, which are, Azure, a pen Or, at a prize; where solemn trial was made for mastery in this art among the best Penmen in London. On Michaelmas-day 1595, being then 48 years old, he had a great trial of skill, in the Blackfriars, with one Daniel Johnson, for a *golden pen* of 20*l.* value, and won it, though his antagonist was 18 years younger, and therefore supposed to have greater command of hand. This is the first contention we meet with for the golden pen. The next most remarkable was between one Mr. German, a writing-master of note in Queen Anne's reign, and one of the six most celebrated for that art. German's writing so nearly equalled his Competitor's, Snell or More, that he would have won the pen, but for the omission of an *i*. Bishop Stillingfleet had Bales's own account of his contest in MS. He died about the beginning of the seventeenth century.—Thus far the *old Biographia Britannica;* and the *new* tells no more.

"George Steevens has sent me his Capel Catalogue, with a strict request not to let it fall into the hands of any Bookseller or Printer. Yet the Critical Reviewers * have had it. R. G."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, March* 2, 1780.

"Your De la Pole accords exactly with my rude scratch of some of his parts; and Sir John and myself agree in our assignment of him, but not of his *materials*. He says he is a *wooden* Knight, which will carry him up to *your* date, or earlier. I call him *free-stone*. Be his date as it will, he will never accord with Fitzwalter. The oldest De la Poles are of the time of Richard II. He will not, however, want a place in my series.

"Is not Rodney equal to any Admiral of Antiquity? There's a *Lee-shore* for you!—My *croci* put out their heads for the first time on a sunny South bank yesterday. My snow-drops have been in bloom a week. Did you see the amazing Aurora Borealis on Tuesday night?—Light enough to read by.

"The Inscriptions in the Peterborough windows are in Gothic capitals, such as one sees on brasses of the thirteenth century; the subjects, Scripture History, and Legends of Saints. The nave was built 1175.—The windows of the South transept at Lincoln have the same letters and subjects; and it was built in the close of the twelfth, or beginning of the thirteenth century.

"The town of Enfield are intoxicated with success. A whole sheep was roasted in the middle of the town last night. The Derbyshire Militia fired volleys, while a club of tradesmen drank healths; and the town was illuminated. I should not wonder if we were to enter into a subscription to pay Rodney's debts. R. G."

* Where George Steevens then "rode in the whirlwind."

"DEAR

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, March 6, 1780.*

"Of the De la Poles, that Monument of Michael and his spouse Katharine Wingfield is of wood, and by far the finest figures I ever beheld. The figure of John second Duke of Suffolk, on another Monument, is of alabaster: but, what is very singular, the figure of Elizabeth Plantagenet his wife is of *marble*. With Sir John, I think that the figure called *William* is a wooden one—this is the Monument on which I observed that the mail was formed by means of plaster, wood, or stone. It has every appearance of higher antiquity than any other Monument in the Church, and consequently cannot be that of William De la Pole. You, who write the History, ought to correct the foolish traditions of such persons as old Weever, or the Curate of Wingfield, by your masterly skill in the various modes of habits and armour—as Mr. Essex does Browne Willis at Lincoln, by his skill in the various styles of Architecture. When the original writings were examined, all Mr. Essex's conjectures were found true; but why *must* it be a De la Pole? There were families seated at Wingfield prior to the De la Poles, of consequence enough to have Monuments.

"For Pudsey's adorning the windows of Durham Cathedral with Painted Glass, Dugdale quotes L. 50. inter Cod. Cantuar. in Bibl. Bodl.; but it is strange the Sacrist in 'Anglia Sacra' should have omitted it, amongst the other various improvements of Bishop Pudsey. I don't believe that Painted Glass is so antient. *Ricardus Dux* at Trinity; and *Ricardus III.* in Walpole, have only two colours, a dirty red, to make the outline and shades, and a yellow.—I had a Letter the last post from Cole, who was going to dine with Essex, on purpose to see 'Mr. Gough's window before it sets off.—The Vignette,' he says, 'is fancied with elegance and propriety; and I long for the Book, on its own account, and the ornament you have added.'—I should not have had the vanity to quote this, but merely to balance Sir John's Criticism.

"Rodney deserves, for his Victory, replete with distress to our Enemies, and benefit to ourselves, a general illumination and contribution. But if you ask, is he equal to any Admiral of Antiquity? I answer, this Victory does not prove it. Perhaps you meant Don Juan de Langara, who, with 14 ships, defended himself against 21 ten hours. The contest was unequal. He was in luck to meet with them, and to escape the *lee-shore*, which, by the bye, lost him at least one, or perhaps two prizes; and many of his own ships were in most imminent danger. Byron is certainly as good as he, but was unlucky; the other, now at least, a favourite of Fortune. I, who am of no party, can open my eyes to truth; and, so far from being partial to the Opposition, think that the *Ins* are far more respectable, in general, than the *Outs*.

M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Tuesday, March 14, 1780.*

"I cannot find that you ever gave me *your* sketch of *Old Theobalds*. Will you send it in your next?—Craven Ord will gladly

gladly be of our party to St. Alban's in April. I hope to introduce you to him here.—The Stamford waggon, full charged with articles for the Fair last week, took fire, about three miles beyond Hertford, at five in the morning last Sunday sevennight, and nothing remained but the bottom, and one wheel, and a barrel of porter. The damage is computed at 2000*l.*—Mr. Essex has acquitted himself *à merveille* in my *Gothicisms*, which are arrived, and almost fixed*.—I had a high treat at Hearne's lately. His publication is delayed by the difficulty of getting Engravers. R. G."

"DEAR GOUGH, *March* 16, 1780.

"I have sent you the sketch of *Theobalds*. It makes the back ground to a figure in tapestry of Anne of Denmark.

"The Drawing of Theobalds, with such an account as you could draw up of the place, would do much better for Mr. Urban than the *Bury Views*†, which I think are too large for him.

"I shall be very happy in the party at St. Alban's. The time is now fixed by *ecclesiastical* authority. I am to meet my Father on Monday evening the 24th. On Tuesday is the Visitation at Hatfield; on Wednesday at Baldock; and on that evening I hope to join you, and Mr. Craven Ord at St. Alban's. We may then have a long day on the Thursday, with the Protomartyr.

"I have no doubt but your window, under Mr. Essex's direction, will do honour to the *Gothic*. M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, March* 20, 1780.

"I thank you for *Theobalds*, which I design for a nobler use‡ than the Magazine.—I passed Thursday and Friday last in town; and, looking into the Antiquarian Society, had the mortification to find scarce a dozen persons droning over a dull paper of Antiquaries long since departed, about Roman Antiquities in the North, detailed in Horsley, or other printed books. Lort and I adjourned, unaccompanied, to Dick's Coffee-house; and he marched off, a little after ten, for Lambeth. *This, and some other restraints on his liberty*, he acknowledges.

"There is now to be seen at Paul's Coffee-house, from a gentleman at Chigwell, in whose family it has been ever since it was painted, a Picture on board§, folding together like an altar-piece, representing, on the two inner sides, St. Paul's, with James I. and his Queen hearing a Sermon at the Cross, and sitting under a balcony affixed to the outside of the body of the Church: the transept is blocked up by houses; and two lines of writing come down to the King, to tell him, that the Church's

——————————— Sleepers
Have made new work for Chimney Sweepers.

"On the other side is the Church, cleared of incumbrances, and new bricked up with vanes and pinnacles, &c. and Angels hovering over it with labels. On one of the back leaves is the King, going in procession from the Bishop of Winchester's Pa-

* A beautiful painted window, which adorned Mr. Gough's Library.

† See pp. 660. 677.

‡ It was engraved for the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth."

§ See Gent. Mag. 1780, vol. L. p. 179. This curious old View of London was sold by Mr. Webster for 15 guineas to Edward Bridgen, esq. who re-sold it to the Society of Antiquaries for the same sum.

lace,

lace, by St. Mary Overie's, over London-bridge, along Watling-street, to St. Paul's, whose West porch he has just entered. All the Churches at that time are exhibited, with the Tower, the Bridge and its Gate, and Winchester-house. Round the frame are texts of Scripture, in gold capitals; and at the bottom of this last leaf (for its companion is blank) is, 'Made at the coste and charge of Henry Farley, by John Gipkyn, 1610 or 16.' (Of Farley, see Topography, pp. 307, 308.) Thirty guineas are asked for this Picture, and twelve have been bid. Mr. Walpole has not yet seen it. They will not tell whom it comes from. *Quære*, if from Maister Scott, who is now at Oxford?

"I have paid Hearne one guinea for you, and been treated with a sight of all his κειμηλια. Among these is a pretty South-east View of Dunmow Church, which he has some thoughts of making a Print of, in compliment to his Patron, Sir George Beaumont. He is wonderfully happy in hitting off Gothic Architecture, which he much attends to. I saw a glorious large View of Durham, down the River; and was delighted with some Drawings of Northern Ruins and Lakes. I have tempted him to draw round me this summer; as it is his wish to work near home, after having taken such distant excursions.

"The fire at Northumberland-house has consumed Dr. Percy's Library, in which was included *Don Quixote's*. R. G."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Wednesday, March* 22, 1780.

"Oh Lord, I am ruined and undone as an Antiquary! shall be hooted and scouted by all the Owls!—'There goes Tyson the Fool!'—Thirty guineas for this Folding Picture, which was actually sold for the sum of *two shillings, at Mrs. Calvert's auction, in my parlour*. It was bought, for the said sum, by a person who calls himself *Dr. Webster*. He is, or was, a Surgeon, Man-midwife, &c.; has a turn for Mechanics, and some for Drawing; visits old Scott; and lives in a house exposed to all winds on Chigwell-row. The said Picture had laid in a lumber garret of Lamborn Parsonage more than half a century. I handled it, observed its unweildy form, and at the same time thought a Picture of James and of St. Paul's, being both common, no great object of curiosity; and gave up the purchase to this Dr. Webster, who seemed desirous to have it. But the loss of the twelve guineas is the rub.—Mr. Abdy, calling upon me in his way to Chigwell, gives me an opportunity of sending you the Historiole of this Picture. M. T."

"DEAR TYSON, *March* 28, 1780.

"Fool indeed!—Would any man that had a thousandth grain of Antiquarianism in his composition have let slip a Picture *on board* for a few *shillings*; a grouped Picture too, which might have been matchless as the Marriage of Henry IV; and have fetched you some *guineas*, to decorate my chimney-piece?

"The Inscription on Theydon Gernon steeple has never been printed; and I desire you would not forestall me in giving it to the press. In a confidence, on your honour, take it; and, when you have an opportunity, make me a *fac simile* of it*. R. G."

* Mr. Tyson did not live to make this Drawing; which was taken in 1786.

"DEAR GOUGH, *March* 29, 1780.

"I wish I had purchased for you *Jaemy* the Divine, as a companion to the sculpture of *Minerva-James;* your Anti-chamber would then have been as complete as the Library. Are not the Portraits of the great Schoolmaster of the Land as common as the Birmingham Halfpence of the present King? and has not Hollar given you every part of Old St. Paul's? Does *wood*, and what you wrongly call *grouping*, constitute the merit of a Picture? This has none; there are no Portraits in it, nor even a resemblance of the Church; nor was there ever a Sign more miserably daubed. Mr. Lockwood says, it was intended for that purpose, as the ring at the top is adapted to a post. The Print of Mother Louse has been sold for seven or eight guineas; but it was the folly of Head Collectors that gave a value to such *trash*. I will venture to say, that Mr. Walpole has too much sense, and too much taste, to give a place at Strawberry-hill to this group of Jemmy and his Parsons.

"Poor Humfrey, the *Senior* Fellow of Bene't, died much lamented. He was to have married a young lady of Norwich. His strict attendance at Court, it is supposed, brought on a slow fever. He has long complained of the great confinement of his situation.

"You have heard, I suppose, that the Shire-hall at Cambridge was too confined to hold the *Patriotic* Assembly; and that they adjourned to the area before the Senate-house; that John Wilkes and my neighbour Day harangued the gaping multitude; that they refused to allow the Members to present the Petition, but gave it to Mr. Molineux, Member for Lynn; that an extract from a Sermon of *Mr. Watson, Chemical Professor*, containing Politics, very different from a late Sermon of *Dr. Watson, Professor of Divinity*, was dispersed among the multitude—a very good hit! I, having both Sermons, had myself before observed the contrariety in the opinion of the 'M. A.' and 'S. T. P. R.'

"Lort, unsolicited (for he never waits for such to do a kind office), has voluntarily offered to lend me some modern books. M.T."

"DEAR TYSON, *April* 8, 1780.

"I have had a treat this morning at Mr. Ord's, who, in a book of blue paper and deal boards above six feet long, has classed a series of Brasses, most nicely taken off, from 1300 and odd to Henry VIII. He longs for our meeting at St. Alban's; and was yesterday after Bishop Harsnet at Chigwell, but despairs of rolling off an upright, which has also been engraved. R. G."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Lamborn, Saturday, April* 15, 1780.

"Your valuable parcel is just arrived. My best thanks for the completion of Morant. Mac Nicol, with the Answer to Dr. Watson, and other books, shall be returned on Monday Banks, Carter, and Carver, will afford me the highest treat; and shall be returned on the following Monday. M. TYSON."

1786, by Mr. Cook; and engraved for Pegge's "Sylloge of Inscriptions," Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XLI. p. 74. Pl. XVII; and afterwards adopted in the "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. II. p. 245.

"DEAR

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, April* 25, 1780.

"I was much concerned to hear by Sir John, yesterday, that you were under a necessity of deferring your excursion. Would it not be prudent to have a second conference with your Physician*, or to take some other advice?

"We passed a very agreeable Anniversary. The company consisted of about 60, of whom ten spent the evening together, Mr. Pegge at their head. The old man, in his 77th year, blooms in perpetual youth; while Sir Joseph, on the verge of 80, is renewing his acquaintance with a Visitor whom he has not seen for so long a visit these 25 years. The gout is an invigorating distemper on these terms. Every thing was conducted with the strictest decorum. Bowle was uncommonly well behaved; and Grose confined to barracks at Winchester. Lort stayed till 11. Mr. Barrington was very sociable.

"Pennant dined with me on Sunday, in his usual vivacity; and the great trees are lent to Mr. Forster to copy. R. G."

"SIR, *Bartholomew-close, May* 3, 1780.

"I did not leave Lamborn till this morning. Our poor Friend yesterday afternoon was in so low and insensible a state, that we thought his continuance with us very uncertain. He revived a little in the evening; had a tolerable night; and the symptoms this morning were rather more favourable. He was sensible this morning; and, when I came away, in a fine sleep. Dr. Grant was with him in the morning. He says but little; and, I fear, has his doubts. This afternoon I sent off an express to the Father at Stamford. The Goulds and Burfords are very kind in their attentions to Mrs. Tyson. That her good man may be restored to her, her infant, and his friends, is the sincere wish of, dear Sir,

"Yours in haste, PETER SANDIFORD."

"DEAR SIR, *Bartholomew-close, May* 5, 1780.

"I went down to Lamborn last night, and found the poor Widow in great affliction. I left her about noon; and, upon my return to town to dinner, received your obliging favour.

"Mrs. Tyson's affectionate attachment to her late Husband entitles her to every claim of respect from his Friends. I am sure she is fully sensible of your very friendly attention, and will be very happy to admit you, as an intimate Friend, whenever it may be convenient for you to ride over. P. SANDIFORD."

*** *The connexion of the few following Letters (which had been accidentally mislaid) with the Subjects treated of in the preceding ones, will apologize for their being here placed.*

"DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 6, 1770.

"Would it be agreeable to Mr. Lamborn to undertake all or any of the Plates of the 'History of Dorset?' They will be in folio half-sheets, and consist of Gentlemen's Seats, Plans of Towns and Castles, Churches, and Miscellaneous Antiquities.

* This disorder soon terminated fatally. See the next Letter.

The

The number of the first I don't exactly know; there will be about 12 or 14 others; perhaps about 20 in all. Will you be kind enough to propose it to him, and ask him the usual terms on which such Plates are executed, and the time it will take him? I am told two, and five guineas a-piece, will reach them all.

"After asking thus much of you for the Publick, may I ask for myself, that, at your leisure, you will favour me with copies of the two old Maps in our College Library? One of the World, in M. Paris, C. IX.; the other in Giraldus Cambrensis, I. IX.—I mean to get copies of others in the Museum, and to trace the progress of Map-making among us *. In your last you mentioned the Cromwell Monuments at Wicken. If you took the Epitaphs, I should be glad of copies, having collected some account of the elder branch of Oliver's family in Hampshire.

"You can give Mr. Lamborn an idea of the Seats and Views from Morant's Essex, or Borlase's Cornwall †. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR SIR, *Enfield, Nov.* 13, 1770.

"The Dorset Drawings are not at present in my hands. When they are, Mr. Lamborn shall hear further from me. I meant only to ascertain a certain estimate, for the satisfaction of the persons who are to give them; because Country Gentlemen, unacquainted with these matters, love to know their exact expence.

"I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken to rummage out all the Bene't Maps. I shall trouble you a little further, to give me at your leisure a fuller idea of that very curious one, *Sub D. XII.* 66. which I suspect much resembles one I have met with. On the top is a representation of the Last Judgment. In several margins round the whole, are figures, names, and quaint descriptions of the Winds. Then a Map of the whole World, agreeable, I suspect, to the barbarous Monkish System of Geography, called *Ormesta Mundi*, ascribed to Orosius, but never yet printed. The whole Body of Water is one blot of red, subdivided into seas. The Islands have some historical character, as the Labyrinth in Crete, the Calf in Lemnos, a Colossal Head of Apollo in Delos, &c. Many such things occur in Palestine, and monstrous men and animals are interspersed in the less known parts of Asia and Africa. If the above are in your Map, will you be so good as to specify them, either by pen or pencil, with whatever else strikes you in this, that in Ranulphus, and the *imperfect* map in the other M. Paris; and particularly copy England, Scotland, and Ireland, from both? I could wish likewise to have a small specimen of Ogilby's Map, which I suppose represents the *Stations of Pilgrims*, like one in the Museum.—I have no *Epitaphs* of the Hampshire Cromwells. The Protector's eldest son *Richard*, and *his* son *Oliver*, were buried in a family vault at Hursley, near Winchester, which estate Richard got by marriage with Dorothy, daughter of Richard Major, esq. together with a good house and park. This estate he gave to his

* This was admirably well done, in the "British Topography."

† See Mr. Tyson's Answer, in p. 567.

son

son *Oliver;* who dying here 1705, it came by purchase, I believe, to ——— Dawson, and thence to Sir William Heathcote, who pulled down the old house, and built a handsome modern one, which his son, Sir Thomas Heathcote, now enjoys. The Church has been also rebuilt. Richard Cromwell died 1712, in the arms of the late Church Clerk of Cheshunt, in a house of Baron Pengelly's, to which he retired on his abdication. The Clerk was servant to the Baron, and died this summer bedridden. R G."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Friday evening, Nov.* 15, 1770.

"I last night *weeded* it over the Preface of your 'Anecdotes' (which I have often done) with infinite satisfaction; and immediately determined to send you the Drawing of Old London, in the first volume of Mat. Paris. I have some notion I copied it for you before; but, fearing I might be mistaken, I made one again. I think the St. Paul's at least is a curiosity, and gives one some idea of the *very, very* old spire.

"Mr. Foljambe, lately a Fellow Commoner, a Yorkshire man of fortune, is lineally descended from one of the Knights who murdered Becket. By the King's order, very soon after the said murder of his Saintship, a carving in bas-relief was ordered to be placed in the house or castle of the said Knight, a representation of the deed. This very carving in stone is now in the possession of Mr. Mason. To me it appears a singular curiosity, as it was done so soon after Becket's death. I have been told that it is well executed*. Perhaps a Drawing of it might be procured from Mason, and I should think it would be worthy of the notice of the Society.

"*Saturday evening.*—Ashby called upon me this afternoon.—Essex will engage to draw the Architecture of what you or Ashby call the Monument of *Fisher*, if I will draw the two Figures. What they are I know not. I am always at your command; and truly I shall think myself obliged to you to employ me; for, by experience, I find that nothing is so miserable as idleness. But, by the bye, I must tell you, that I think neither the Map nor Monument are worthy of the attention of the publick, or my bad pencil; and I am not singular in my opinion. —Let me hear from you soon. If you correspond with me this winter, and give me literary news, you shall not find me idle; if not, I shall nod over the *Papaver somniferum Linnæi.*

"Inclosed you have the tracing of Britannia Insula & Hibernia, from the 'Imago Mundi.' Nasmith will give you an account of the MS. †—Yesterday we elected Edward Walsby, A. B. of Norwich, Fellow. M. TYSON."

* See Dr. Pegge's "History of Beauchief Abbey, Pl. IX. p. 246.

† MS. Coll. Corp. Christ. Sub D. XII. 1. Imago Mundi, contexta per Henricum canonicum ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ Civitatis Magontiæ, de rerum naturis, imperatoribus, regnis, regibus, & pontificibus, usque ad Henricum imperatorem filium Henrici. Lib. 2. It consists of 66 pages; the first book treats of Geography and Natural History; the second, of the several Divisions of Time used by different Nations; and concludes with a short Chronicle, from Adam to the year 1100.—In the same MS. a second copy of this Treatise.—MS. Ibidem, D. 1. Anselmi Cantuariensis Imago Mundi

"DEAR TYSON *, *Enfield, Jan.* 21, 1775.

"Many thanks to you for your *Account* of Cheap Cross, which gives me as satisfactory an idea as I can expect, *without the help of the Pencil.* It would ill become me to anticipate the torment you *may* feel, if you should *by and by* find any deficiency on your part. Who then must be blamed?

"If you see Lort's Letters, cannot you trip it as lightly over Cam's Rialto as if your own pockets were burdened with them? But, to gratify your curiosity, on condition you shew it to *him*—We were last Thursday presented with Charles the First's band and nightcap, and his Wife's handkerchief of a rich but coarse lace and broad pattern. They had been in the family of Kirk, of whom one was Lady of the Bedchamber to Queen Anne, and were to have been purchased by that Queen if she had lived. They were shewn to us by a Mr. James. The story you read lately in the Newspapers about Charles's sheets and pillow-case bequeathed by or to some of the Ashburnham family is very true.

"Mr. Cooke, son of the late Member for Middlesex, some little time ago, near Uxbridge, shot a very large bird, which, as soon as it fell, rose on its legs, and, pointing to its shattered wing, reared an enormous crest, and opened its mouth, as much as to say, 'See what you have done!' It was too much disabled to be kept alive. Pennant scouts it, as an *Osprey*, a *common* bird. "Yours sincerely, R. GOUGH."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Feb.* 13, 1775.

"By the Fly to-morrow you will receive four impressions of the Windsor Picture, carefully packed up by the skilful hand of Mr. Basire. He will add two proofs of Mr. Gray's Head†; and, if he does not write himself, he desires me to request of you, that, laying aside all the delicacy of compliment, you will freely, and without reserve, return one of them to him, with whatever corrections you think necessary in the features. You are not to consider them as *finished* proofs beyond all possibility of amendment or alteration.—I had last week a most agreeable conversation with Mr. *Whang-at-Tong*, the young Chinese. He is very intelligent, has made surprizing progress in our language and figures, writes a fine free English hand, is very communicative, well-behaved, and affable. I wish you might contrive to meet him here, as I reckon upon having a visit from him in the course of the summer.—Sir William Hamilton takes up the attention of the Society still. We had, besides, only Charles I.'s Spurs, of brass gilt, taken off his feet at Holmby-house. R. G."

Mundi.—These two works are ascribed to different authors. As they agree in *title*, so are they *verbatim* the same, except the Prefaces and the Chronicle, or rather Chronological Table, which is not continued so far in this as in the preceding.—Cave, in his Hist. Litt. mentions the Imago Mundi as printed amongst Anselm's Works, but ascribes it to Honorius Augustodunensis. It was published, with the addition of a third Book, under the title of "Synopsis Mundi, sive de Imagine Mundi," at Spires, 1583.—See Cave, under the articles, *Anselmus Cantuar.* and *Honorius Augustod.*

* Of this Letter a few lines only have been given in p. 614. † See p. 614.

"DEAR

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, May* 21, 1775.

"I should have written to you long ere now, had I not expected to have sent the Archæologia at the same time with the Sieur Jovin. If it makes any difference whether I keep him a fortnight longer, he shall come forthwith alone.

"I have possessed myself with an idea, that among our MSS. are the *Corpus Christi Plays*; and so I have told George Steevens, and he wishes to collate all copies. I doubt not your readiness to let him sit at the corner of your Gallery, with his tablets in his hand—snugness itself. If you can inform me about it, or any other, you will do him a singular favour.

"Another request I have to prefer to you is, that as Lort has a Paper on the Teneriffe Mummy, for the Fourth Volume, which is going on as fast as may be, you would indulge him and me, and the world in general, with such a sketch of his Mummyship as Basire may engrave. I give you the leisure of the Summer Vacation, and hope you will not refuse us this favour.

"Lastly, I recommend to your care a certain *Bibliotheca Askeviana*, which has fallen into the hands of a certain Noble Master, and for whose forthcoming I consider you as bound. R. G."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Oct.* 4, 1775.

"If Dr. Burney has not yet made his appearance among you, I am desired to recommend him to your assistance, in searching for an old MS. in our College Library.

"Mr. Ashby refers me to you (if he has not been at Cambridge since, for his letter is a month old), to tell me what is said about Sir W. Petty's Maps of Ireland, in the Preface to the Catalogue of the French King's Library, in the Public Library. The pleasure of reading the Preface will pay you for the search.

"Forster and Cook (as perhaps you know) have advertized that they shall publish their Voyage within a year from the date of the Advertisement. They have made great discoveries, been further towards the South Pole than any former Navigators, and are convinced of the impossibility of penetrating further for a barrier of ice.—Mr. Hawkins's 'History of Music' will certainly appear this winter.

"In our way home, we saw Strawberry-hill. Mr. Walpole was in France, but Mrs. Young very communicative; and I was highly entertained. We also saw Hampton Court, and Kew Gardens. Why cannot *you* and I see these things together. R. G."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Oct.* 21, 1775.

"I wish you had been with me in town yesterday, or that the discovery had been made when you were there. In pulling down some old houses just without Temple-bar, and not three doors on this side Hingeston's, where you saw the Pictures, has been discovered a most curious *morceau* of antient Painting, which seems to represent some historical fact, and is almost worth your coming up on purpose to see. It fills the upper half of one side of a room nearly as long as my parlour, and, bating a few inconsiderable bruises, is well preserved. The principal figure is

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an armed Knight on a horse *terrassè*, his battle-axe on the ground, his eyes lifted up to heaven, and a label from his mouth, inscribed, *Pater mî, quid me vis facere?* He is in a wood, and surrounded by armed footmen, who seem rather to protect or inclose than assist him. Another Knight on a dark coloured horse gallops towards him from the left, and behind the former to the right are horsemen combatant, with two banners, Barry, wavy A. and Gules. Other armed men on foot fill the right hand corner. On the second and third lines behind are horse and foot soldiers, in various attitudes. One horseman, not unlike Henry VIII. trots on, followed by a foot soldier from a battery of two or three guns on carriages, which are firing on two or three gallies, whose ensign is. Argent, a crescent Sable or Gules, and which are also fired on from a fort with round towers on the left corner. I write this description from memory, and a hasty view of the place yesterday. I am not without hopes the wall may be saved in the new buildings, or that a sketch can be taken at all events; and I propose a more leisurely examination next week. Tradition says, that the site was granted by Henry VII. or VIII. to the Tufton family, to whom, I believe, it now belongs. But touching the history I am yet to seek.

"Mr. Forster rode over to Lamborn last Sunday *express*, to make a new and correct view of it for you. I found him at work on it on Monday, and shall shortly forward it to you. R. G."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Broom Hill, Aug.* 13, 1778.

"A very few minutes after you left us yesterday, the Chigwell stage arrived, with your very useful and noble present of *Chapman's Map of Essex*. My gratitude is too warm to allow me to omit the earliest opportunity of expressing my best thanks to you for it. It is but justice to Mr. Chapman to inform you, that he has sent a most perfect copy, in regard to impression, colouring, and binding. Your much obliged friend, M. TYSON."

"DEAR TYSON, *Enfield, Oct.* 11, 1778.

"If it continues as *at present*, you may expect us to-morrow sevennight, if you are not moved to the Parsonage: for, if *they* quit to-morrow, you will be impatient to occupy their places.

"I will then bring all you wish for from Basire, who signs himself an *admirer of your performances*. I thought it incumbent on *me* to write an answer to Dr. Gordon's polite Letter; and the rather as Mr. Nichols had been persuaded by Dr. Ducarel to send a Transcriber express from London before he received his answer. R. G."

"DEAR GOUGH, *Sunday, Sept.* 12, 1779.

"Our Monastic Ramble * is completed, by a letter received *per* post to-day from Mrs. Holgate Wale, in which she informs us, that she is returned from a Tour of two months to Colne, and will be happy to receive us.—I had *memorandum'd* the Danbury Knights, from Strutt; and you may expect not only an answer to your questions, but Drawings, in the best manner I am able, from all *three* at Colne. M. TYSON."

* See before, pp. 636, 637.

EXTRACTS

EXTRACTS FROM SIR JOHN CULLUM'S LETTERS TO MR. GOUGH.

"SIR, *Hardwick House, near Bury, April* 16, 1774.

"IT was my design to have waited upon you before I left town, to thank you for the polite and obliging reception which you gave me — but that my stay in the Metropolis, short as I intended it, was made still shorter by an unforeseen accident. I hope, therefore, you will accept of this as an acknowledgment of your late civilities. I mentioned to you, I think, a pamphlet which gave some account of Sturbridge and Bury Fairs. The title of it is, 'An Historical Account of Sturbridge, Bury, and the most famous Fairs in Europe, and America; interspersed with Anecdotes curious and entertaining: and Considerations upon the Origin, the Progress, and Decline, of all the temporary Marts in this Kingdom.' Cambridge, without date, 8vo. Where the Author picked up the anecdote of Mary Queen of France, sister of Henry VIII. coming annually from her manor of Westhorpe to Bury Fair, and her having a magnificent tent there, with a splendid retinue, and a band of music, I cannot imagine—it may perhaps be true; for Westhorpe belonged to her second husband, the Duke of Suffolk.

"In Little Thurlow Church, Suffolk, is an inscription for one of Daye the Printer's sons, John, who was rector of the Church, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and B. D. He died 10 Jan. 1627, aged 61.

"Posuit Lionellus Daye; penè sexagenarius, ex viginti et sex fratribus et sororibus solus superstes, indies expectans mortem.

"Richard Daye, another of the brothers, translated into English a Comedy written by John Fox the Martyrologist, entitled, 'De Christo Triumphante.' See art. Fox, in Biog. Brit.

"I think you said you had the inscription upon Daye's monument, which I sent Tyson some time since. I question whether the above notes are worth attending to. Daye's arms were, Ermine, on a chief indented B. two spread eagles A; the crest, a spread eagle issuing from a ducal coronet. Coats of arms were not so vulgar 200 years since as they are now.

"A fragment of stone was lately dug up in the South-west corner of the Choir of the Church of our Monastery. 'ydgate' is very legible; as likewise 'hys' and 'the,' so that it appears to have been in English. Is Lydgate's real inscription any where extant? — I shall be extremely glad at any time of any intelligence of what is passing in the literary world; in my neighbourhood there is a great dearth of any information of that kind.

"I am, Sir, your obliged servant, JOHN CULLUM."

"SIR, *Hough, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, May* 23, 1774.

"I believe I mentioned to you, when I was in London, that I should spend some part of the summer in Lincolnshire. I have

been these three weeks at a gentleman's seat, eight miles from Grantham in that county; but have scarcely seen any thing which could attract the notice of an Antiquary. I have visited Belton, the seat of Sir Brownlowe Cust, which he inherits from the late Lord Tyrconnel (Brownlowe).

"In the Church is a monument for the founder of that family, the old Prothonotary in the reign of Elizabeth: the bust is most excellently done; there is great life in the countenance; and the hands as well as the drapery are finely executed: in short, it would do no discredit to any of our best modern artists; and, what is very uncommon, the sculptor has registered his own name:

'Joshua Marshall, Lond. sculptor, fecit.'

"I have not Mr. Walpole's work at hand, so cannot tell whether he has mentioned this artist *. Richard Brownlowe died in 1638, so that this artist belongs to the reign of Charles I.

"The steeple at Grantham has been famous for its height: but what much struck me was the astonishing variety of distorted human (though many of them scarcely so) faces, beneath the battlements. These ludicrous representations are common on many buildings; but I believe the inventive Hogarth himself could scarcely have produced such a prodigious number.

"In about a fortnight I shall begin a tour in North Wales; and, looking over my projected route in a map, I find that Downing lies in the way. Is not this the residence of Mr. Pennant? If it be, are you enough acquainted with him to give me a letter to him? If you are, it would probably be of most excellent use to me at the beginning almost of my excursion.—If you can point out to me any of the Videnda in North Wales, I shall think myself much obliged to you. I suppose you was present at the late discovery in Westminster Abbey: was more discovered than the papers mention †? I am entirely out of the literary world; any intelligence that way would be thankfully received by your, though buried alive, very humble servant, JOHN CULLUM."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, Nov.* 14, 1774.

"About two months ago I saw in the public papers an account of your marriage: but, as I do not place an implicit confidence in those vehicles of intelligence, I deferred my congratulations on the occasion, till I could be sure of the fact. I have lately seen Tyson, who assures me it is so. Be pleased, therefore, to accept of my most sincere wishes, that you may meet with perfect happiness (as perfect, I mean, as the lot of mortality allows) in your new state. An almost ten years' experience enables me to assure you, it is the most rational, and therefore most happy, condition of life; and I hope ten years hence you will tell me you are of the same opinion.

"I can hardly describe to you the prodigious use of your obliging letter to Mr. Pennant on my behalf: for, besides being most politely and hospitably entertained at his house, and being

* Mr. Walpole, from Vertue (vol. IV. 4to, p. 329.) barely mentions this Sculptor, "who, in 1604, executed the monument of Baptist Lord Noel, and his Lady, at Campden, in Gloucestershire." † Archæologia, III. 376.

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for four days afterwards almost constantly in his company; his recommendations were of infinite service to me in the prosecution of my journey over the inhospitable mountains of Caernarvonshire. One day we made an excursion from Conway, and scaled the summit of Penmanmawr together, in company with a draughtsman: the result of which day's observations will probably one time or other appear in print: for I hope, when he has dispatched some other business, he will oblige the publick with an *Iter Wallicum*.—I wish I could send you any inscriptions, or other notices, which I thought would be worth your acceptance. I will give you the route I took; and if there be any thing in any of the places which you wish to know, I shall be happy to be able to inform you. Cambridge, Huntingdon, Peterborough, Folkingham, Grantham, Newark, Nottingham, Derby, Matlock, Buxton, Macclesfield, Northwich, Chester, Holywell, St. Asaph, Conway, Bangor, Caernarvon, Llanrwst, Wrexham, Ellesmere, Shrewsbury, Wenlock, Bridgenorth, Kidderminster, Worcester, Malvern, Bromesgrove, Hagley, Hales Owen, Birmingham, Coventry, Kenelworth, Warwick, Daventry, Northampton, Bedford, Cambridge.

"I was stationary for some weeks in the neighbourhood of Grantham, whence one day I made an excursion to Bottesford, the burial-place of the Rutland family. The chancel is crammed with monuments, many of them very curious, and finely preserved. One for Francis Earl of Rutland, who married to his second wife 'the Lady Cecilia Hungerford, daughter to the Honble Knight Sir John Tufton, by whom he had two sonnes, both which dyed in their infancy by *wicked Practice and Sorceryc.*' He was buried 20 Feb. 1632. Can you inform me any thing about these two boys? was any miserable old woman thrown into a mill-pool on their account*?

"If you ever scribble on the margins of your books, as our friend Ashby does, you may make a memorandum in the 4th page of the 4to edition of Pennant's Tour, that the Pardon there mentioned is on the monument of Roger Legh and Elizabeth his wife, the former of which died in 1506, the latter in 1489. Dates, where they can be obtained, should never be omitted by Antiquaries. J.C."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, Jan.* 1, 1775.

"I received your last just as I was setting off for London, whither some unexpected business then called me; and it was with regret I left that place without doing myself the pleasure of waiting upon you at Enfield: but the truth was, my business was with almost the greatest man in the kingdom; and I find that great people require great attendance. If I had had one morning to myself, I would have treated myself with the sight of your Topographical Collection; a similar treat, I apprehend, I could not elsewhere have regaled myself with. I wish I had the edition of Spelman's Villare you mention; I should have been happy to have placed it on one of your shelves: but I have no other than

* See the particulars in the History of Leicestershire, vol. II. pp. 49. 102.

that which is in the folio edition of his Works. Poor Worth * is dead; and whether the work will ever make its appearance I know not; though perhaps Ives (whom Worth consulted in the affair) may be the foster-father, and rear it up: what that gentleman's abilities are, you are a better judge than myself.

"There is a passage, p. 62, in Strutt's Horda Angel Cynnan, which struck me much when I read it, as it shews how unaltered a people we are in many respects, and how difficult it is to eradicate any superstition out of the human mind. Mention is there made of cattle passing through trees with holes in them; and of men and children passing through perforated stones for pains in their limbs, and rickets. Within a few years, a child was drawn through an ash tree, in a little grove in my garden, for a rupture; the tree was about as large as my wrist: it was split in the middle, and the fissure held open, while the child was drawn through it (three times, you may be sure) naked and shivering, for it was winter. After the ceremony, the tree was wound round with packthread; and as it grew together, the child was to grow better. This is a common practice in my neighbourhood: but the trees are always ash; nor is any disorder but a rupture, supposed curable by this operation. Are not here very evident traces of a most antient superstition? The cattle indeed are said formerly to have passed through trees, and the human species through stones: but the modes of both superstition are evidently the same. JOHN CULLUM."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, Jan.* 11, 1777.

"I have just now finished a journey, which, considering the cause of it, the distance, and the time of the year, has been the most disagreeable I ever took in my life. An express from Lille, acquainting me with the dangerous state of health of Mr. Vernon, my brother-in-law, residing there, carried me thither with all the haste I could make; and arriving there on the very solstice, I had the grief to find he was no more. After arranging a multitude of unpleasant articles, I set off the day after Christmas-day, and arrived in the neighbourhood of London on the last day of the year; and soon afterwards reached this place.

"As I cannot get this unpleasant expedition out of my head, I have given you a sketch of it †; though it certainly was not the reason of my writing to you: but the true one is, that I have just received a letter from the widow (I apprehend) of the late Mr. Ives, who informs me, that she is told I am *collecting for Suffolk;* and that, among other curious MSS of Mr. Ives, the History of Suffolk, that he was writing, is to be disposed of, and his Collections for that County: that they are to be sold the third week of February by Baker and Leigh; but that the Catalogues are not yet printed; and that, the papers being in her possession, she is willing to treat with me about them, and waits my answer.

* Mr. John Worth, of Diss, Norfolk, Chemist, was elected F. S. A. 1771. Of him, and his unfinished Works, see vol. III. p. 259, vol. V. p. 389.

† See this printed in Gent. Mag. 1797, vol. LXVII. p. 995.

"Now

"Now as to the History of Suffolk, it is a work that, upon several substantial accounts, I never had any thoughts of publishing myself, though I should be glad to see it done by some abler hand: and therefore it were a pity that Ives's Collections (which were T. Martin's) should fall into such useless hands as mine. I therefore give you this intelligence, that you may avail yourself of it, if you think proper; or that you may communicate it to any one else, who may think this Collection worth his attention. I shall answer the fair lady by this post with respect to myself; and shall at the same time let her know, that I could wish she would keep her MSS. a few days longer in her possession, that you may have an opportunity of seeing them. If, however, you should decline this visit, it will be no breach of promise on my part, as I shall not, indeed cannot, engage for you. JOHN CULLUM."

"DEAR SIR, *West Ham, May* 8, 1780.

"I return you my best thanks for the melancholy pains you have taken in informing me of the last scenes of our poor Friend's life*. I should always have been much concerned for his loss; but the having been with him so short a time before, and receiving from him the last effort of his excellent pencil †, with some other circumstances, makes me particularly affected at this mournful event. I was at Lambourn yesterday, and found his widow as well as I could expect, with a visitor whose errand I did not much like. As far as I could collect, he was sent by the Father, to make a full enquiry into his Son's circumstances, without bringing the slightest present, but charged to carry off all the MSS. Drawings, and Paintings, of the deceased: a request which I dissuaded her from complying with as to the latter part, and which indeed she seemed much averse from on many accounts. I pity her condition most sincerely, and shall be ready to co-operate with her friends, in being of any service to her: We shall meet on Wednesday, to attend the last melancholy office; and may then talk over the subject.

"I beg you will accept my best acknowledgements for the present of the 'British Topography;' a favour I had but little pretensions to. The small help which it was in my power to afford you in that noble work, would have been well repaid by the Suffolk Poll, which, notwithstanding its imperfection, is a most acceptable present to yours very faithfully. JOHN CULLUM."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, June* 10, 1780.

"If your last had not reached me on the eve of an excursion into Norfolk, I would immediately have thanked you for the in-

* Mr. Tyson; see before, pp. 660. 664. 667.

† In the "Antiquarian Repertory," vol. IV. p. 57, is a View of "The Hospital of St. Petronilla at Bury," with a Description of it, by Sir John Cullum, dated Nov. 2, 1780; who observes, "This Drawing was made by my late friend Mr. Tyson, in April last, and was the last effort of his excellent pencil."—In vol. II. p. 237, of the same work, is a Letter from Sir John Cullum, describing Little Saxham Church, Suffolk, with a Drawing by Mr. Tyson.—In p. 225, of the same volume, is an engraving from a brass figure in Trumpington Church, communicated by Mr. Tyson; see p. 665.

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formation you gave me about Tyson's affairs, in which I confess myself much interested, as I had a great regard for him, notwithstanding his little blemishes, which were abundantly overbalanced by his substantial good qualities; and this regard I cannot but extend to his widow, who certainly did her duty to him in the strictest manner. As I know your communication with Mr. Urban, I will thank you to send him the following. I am much pleased with his late publication of Royal Wills. His Glossary is good, and is quite in my way; but, if I had seen it before publication, I might perhaps have helped it a little. JOHN CULLUM."

"DEAR SIR, *June* 13, 1780.

"Now one's thoughts are a little composed, after the horrid distractions which have reigned in the Metropolis, notwithstanding the New River is still guarded within three miles of me, and an association in vain attempted in our Vestry, I may resume the history of Lambourn affairs. The furniture was valued at 368*l.* and Mr. Walsby * immediately paid down 400*l.* He agreed to pay at Christmas 120*l.* as arrear of tithes, and to give up dilapidations. The books have been valued by Robson at 250*l.*; but, at the same time, he gave it as his opinion, that Mr. Walsby should pay 10 or 12 per cent. more, making it about 280*l.* But, upon looking over the catalogue, and consulting Charles Nalson Cole, they have agreed that the books are not enough in his way to induce him to give more than 250*l.*; still allowing Mrs. Tyson to offer them to any other Bookseller, which is now in agitation. I met Mr. Walsby at Lambourn last Saturday, and saw no ground for violent prejudices against him. He has pleased the neighbourhood where he has been introduced; and proved himself a powerful preacher. He certainly ought to win Mrs. Tyson's heart by his behaviour to her.

"Whenever you are at leisure to correct or complete the Glossary †, your labours will be thankfully received, as well as your corrections on the 'Topography,' together with those of your neighbour ‡, who, under an idea that it was only lent him, has travelled through it *à bride abattu*. As his notes will swell without being turgid, perhaps they may come in a parcel preparing for me at Cambridge, under the conduct of Mr. Essex.

"Poor Nichols being personally threatened, as well as the King's Printer, all business stopped there last week. The distress of his family affected me more than all the shocking scenes I saw in London last Thursday, or that my servant related to me on his return from the scene of action that morning. R. GOUGH."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, Oct.* 12, 1780.

"As I esteem you at least my Foster-father in Antiquities, I look upon myself in some measure accountable to you for all my

* Mr. Tyson's successor at Lamborn was the Rev. Edward Walsby (B. A. 1773; M. A. 1776), then senior Fellow of Bene't College, and junior Proctor of the University (see vol. I p. 683.) He was afterwards of Trinity College; D. D. 1790; Tutor to Prince William, the present Duke of Glocester; and Prebendary of Canterbury 1797; married that year to Miss H. Bessett.

† To the "Royal Wills;" see above. ‡ The Rev. George Ashby.

efforts

efforts that way. Be pleased therefore to accept from your humble *elève* the following sketch of a little tour which Ord and myself took last month, accoutered with our ink-pots, flannels, brushes, &c.

"Sept. 11. We first dismounted from our horses at West Harling, where the brasses in the Church were too trifling to induce us to open our apparatus. In the chancel is a very good bust of Richard Gipps, Esq. by Wilton, put up at the expence of the present Mr. W. Crofts, whose seat is close by, in not a very cheerful spot, particularly for a beaten candidate to retire to. Market or East Harling is less than a mile off: the East window of the chancel is superbly painted, and still very perfect. We sleep at Walton, a neat little town 29 miles from Bury: the North porch is surmounted with a very neat cross fleuré, with our Saviour upon it; how this piece of sculpture should escape so many perils, I cannot imagine: in Wales they are not uncommon.

"12. Early in the morning we pay our devotions at the shrine of Mr. Parkins, in the noble Church at Oxburgh. At Downham, the church-yard afforded us specimens of the iron and car stones, as they are called, of which many of the civil and religious edifices in this part of Norfolk are built: they are both inelegant, but not friable like the vile stone at Chester; dug up in sandy soils; so that whence the name of *car stone* I know not.

"15 miles of dead flat, almost always on the banks of the river, conduct us to Wisbich, which is seated in the midst of as fertile meadows, never overflowed, as ever I beheld. Here we took an impression of the Constable, six feet and a half high, with a hauberk more elaborately represented than any I have met with elsewhere. His name was Thomas de Braunstone *. You have a neat drawing of him. How the counterpart of this inscription came to be found in a country church-yard in Herefordshire, I should like to know.—Here I picked up a poor little etching of the Church; such as it is I enclose it for you, as it is not mentioned in the 'British Topography.' The steeple serves as a most noble porch to the North aile.

"13. To Lynn, 16 miles of one uniform level, through such a string of noble Churches, most dreadfully situated, as cannot be matched, I believe, in the kingdom. The fine brasses in Walpole Church have been taken away within the memory of man: the building itself is glorious. The chief part of this road, as well as all that between Downham and Wisbich, is repaired with a very singular material, called *Silt*, a kind of greasy sand, dug out of pits by the road side, and which seemed to me as if it would be good for land; but I was told it was the *hungriest* stuff in the world, and made any soil it was laid upon worse, instead of better. At Lynn is the noblest parcel of brasses I ever met with, in perfect preservation. We began our operations, in the afternoon, with an Alderman, who died in 1490, and is remarkable for a long-tailed cap thrown over his shoulder, such as may be seen in plates 123 and 155 of Montfaucon.

* See Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. II. Pl. III. p. 8.

"14.

"14. By six in the morning we begin our attack upon a brass superior in size even to that at St. Alban's. It is for Robert Braunche and his two wives, as large as life, with most rich embellishments *. He died in 1364. Mackrell adds 100 years.—Contiguous to this is another, almost equally fine, half of which the good taste of the Senate of Lynn has covered with some free-stone steps. We then took off Robert Attelatha †, who died in 1376: his wife differed not from those we had before; but his bifid beard, and different dress, made him a valuable addition to us. By the bye, Mackrell says, this is the oldest in the whole Church, though he himself has given Walsoken's in 1349. These antique civil dresses we looked upon as singular curiosities, as very few of them have escaped the hand of Time, or of drunken sextons. The ornaments of these brasses are so very much in the style of the St. Alban's Abbot, that I can hardly doubt of that belonging to the 14th century.

"At Southacre, a Harsick and his lady, hand in hand, 1384; the lady's head-dress is curious, and not ugly ‡. I have taken a copy of it for you, which I will send you.

"15. At Nacton, near Swaffham, we were somewhat disappointed at finding a brass for one of the Warwick family so uninteresting that we did not meddle with it; but we took another that Blomefield mentions, very old and rude, but perfect: the inscription I subjoin from the fac-simile §, which will shew you the omissions and blunders of that in Blomefield, vol. III. p. 375.

"In the evening returned home by Thetford, after what we esteemed a very prosperous expedition.

"We have since been at Burgate in this County, where is a Knight and his Lady on an altar-tomb, which is always a prize, being so clean and perfect. Mr. Ord will present you with an impression of these ||; one of them died in 1401. The inscription round the ledge of the stone is beautifully executed in relief.

"My neighbour George ¶ is exceedingly happy in having got through with the exchange of an Oxfordshire living, given him by the Bishop of Exeter **, for one in his neighbourhood. The triumph indeed of his institution was a little marred by a very bad overturn in a post chaise, which Dr. Sandby and he got in their way to Norwich. No bones were broken; but George's beauty was a little tarnished. I should be glad to hear of your summer operations: what I have just mentioned to you, and a visit to Bulstrode for a few days, is the sum of mine. A new chancel roof has carried off all my travelling money; however, I am well pleased now it is done—*stramineam inveni, lateritiam relinquam.*

* Of "this admirable brass, the exertion of some Cellini of the 14th century," see a fine engraving and scientific description in the "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. I. Plate XLV. p. 115.

† Ibid. Plate XXXVI. p. 138. ‡ Ibid. Plate XLVIII. p. 146.

§ Ibid. p. 131. || Ibid. vol. II. Plate XII. p. 29.

¶ Rev. George Ashby, Rector of Barrow.

** By Bp. Ross. See vol. I. p. 577; vol. II. p. 186.

"Yes-

"Yesterday I dined at Barrow, and met there the Master of St. John's *, Dr. Pennington, and your friend the Milton Rector †, the latter of whom I had never seen before, and had every reason to be satisfied with his company. Dr. Farmer was to have compleated the *parti quarré*." JOHN CULLUM."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, April* 9, 1781.

"You shall not have my long silence to throw in my teeth again: were there no other reason, your late hospitable and friendly reception of me as a *black* would be sufficient; for which I beg you will accept of my best thanks. I do not find that my friend George has been able to get you out of your scrape about my countrywoman Margaret Cutting; though, by the bye, some part of the 'New Correspondent's' account of her borders somewhat on the marvellous ‡: that the tongue should fall out of her mouth into the basin while she was gargling, and that she should be able to speak without it directly (for so the account seems to intimate) are circumstances that require a pretty strong faith. The art of managing the tongue in such a manner as to make it appear only a stump, is an old trick: but whether my Compatriote had that knack, I presume not to say. In a 'Dictionary of the Terms used by the Canting Crew,' &c. printed at London without date, but apparently in this century, which I bought at Scott's sale, *Domerars* are said to be rogues pretending to have had their tongues cut out, or to be born dumb and deaf, who, artificially turning the tip of their tongues into their throat, and with a stick making it bleed, weak people think it the stump of their tongue. One of whom being asked hastily, how long he had been dumb, answered, '*But three weeks.*' This is the twenty-first order of Canters.

"This same Dictionary-writer is a most impudent rascal, for giving this definition of an Antiquary—'a curious critick in old coins, stones, and inscriptions, in worm-eaten records and antient manuscripts: also one that affects and blindly doats on relicks, ruins, old customs, phrases, and fashions.'

"I am much pleased with Mr. Urban's late extract from the 'Journal de Physique §'—foreign publications would be an inexhaustible fund of information to the generality of his readers. If you think the following little *morceau* worth his acceptance, let him have it. I do not transcribe it as singularly curious, but, as what I read just before I began this letter, and as giving a whimsical origin of a religious house, which has lately attracted our notice, by having its history translated into English. 'Un Duc de Normandie, chassant dans une Forêt de son pays, s'apperçut que le cerf qu'il poursuivoit, et tous les chiens qui entouroient cet animal, étoient arrêtés auprès d'un Buisson, et s'y étoient tous mis à genoux: il présuma, avec raison, que ce buisson renfermoit quelques precieuse reliques. Après avoir fait

* Dr. John Chevallier. † The Rev. William Cole.
‡ See Gent. Mag. vol. LI. pp. 67. 208. 368.
§ On Egyptian Antiquities. Ibid. p. 113.

venir

venir des prêtres et des chapelains, il fit fouiller en leur presence dans le buisson. L'on y trouva un grand Bec d'Oiseau étranger, rempli de sang figé depuis long tems. Ce Bec étoit entouré d'un parchemin qui expliquoit d'ou il venoit, et comment il avoit été apporté en Normandie. C'étoit Nicodeme, disciple de J. C. qui, en detachant son corps de la Croix, avoit recueilli une partie de son sang, l'avoit conservée dans sa maison, et laissée à sa posterité. Quelques Princes François croisés, ayant eu connoissance de cette precieuse relique, l'avoient transportée en Europe: on ne sait point d'ailleurs, par quel hasard elle se trouvoit là. Quoi qu'il on soit, le Duc en fit tant de cas, qu'il crut ne pas pouvoir la trop bien loger, et fonda la magnifique Abbaie du Bec." This is from L'Esprit des Journaux, Feb. 1781, p. 207, and is quoted there from a very curious work now publishing at Paris, a volume at a time, entitled, 'Melanges tirés d'une grande Bibliotheque.' In the 'Melanges' the extract is said to be from a work of Henry Stephens, son of Robert, entitled, 'An Apology for Herodotus,' a treatise on the conformity between antient and modern Miracles; the idea of which work is very ingenious. It is well known, that Herodotus has been accused of often being very fabulous. Stephens, in order to criticise the errors and disorders of his own time, undertakes to justify Herodotus, and compares the stories which this antient author wanted to put off as true, with the opinions received before Calvin's Reformation. His book contains 40 chapters.

"You see to what difficulties we Rustics are reduced: we can only pore over old books, and refer our correspondents to them: whereas you who live in the world can inform us of what the living are meditating, those who have the advantage of standing upon the shoulders of their predecessors, and taking a more enlarged view of the regions of Literature. If you can spend your precious time in carrying on such a losing trade as this, I am your chapman, as well as in every thing else yours very truly, J. C."

"Dear Sir, *Hardwick House, Jan.* 1, 1782.

"How can I better begin the New Year than by doing away the offences of the old one? one of the greatest of which is my having so long neglected to write to my good Host at the Neptune *, Enfield. Summer excursions, and a most tedious autumnal fever, must say something for me. You will perceive, even before you begin to read, that I have inclosed for you an Engraving, which I hope you have not seen. It was designed for Bridges's 'History of Northamptonshire,' and was given me this summer, with a few more, by his nephew, who lives at Orlingbury in that County. The same gentleman shewed me all the Drawings that were done for that History. They are chiefly executed in Indian ink, in a slight, but masterly manner, by Peter Tillemans, who was retained by Mr. Bridges, at a guinea a day, with the run of his house. There cannot, I think, be much fewer than 500; those that were dated were all, or chiefly, done

* A fine statue of Neptune then stood in the front of Mr. Gough's house, but has since been removed into the Pleasure-grounds.

in

in 1719. Mr. Bridges pointed out to me a great box, which he said was full of copper-plates from these drawings. Some few he had impressions of, which he gave me; unluckily he had given his last copy of Peterborough Cathedral to the present Bishop; the drawing of it is remarkably fine, and more highly finished than Tillemans's drawings usually are; but, if it was not better engraven than the specimens I have, I am not much concerned at having missed it. They were done by one Mott, a friend of Mr. Bridges, who, I perceived, had copied some of Tillemans's drawings (who never used a ruler) in a more accurate style. Mr. Bridges seems to expect, that one time or other the Proprietors of the History will be glad to purchase these drawings to embellish it. How that may be, I cannot say; but I think it pretty certain that the present possessor of them would have no objection to part with them. Among these drawings I cannot help mentioning one, for the sake of the original, which I had an opportunity of seeing soon afterwards, the Portrait of Queen Catharine Parr. There is every circumstance to induce belief that this is really of that Queen. One particular of her dress struck me much, which was the string of beads which she held in her hand, and which hung down before her. These were more laboured than other parts of the painting, in order to shew that they were embellished with sculptures representing human figures. This, I say, particularly attracted my notice; as I had a few days before seen at Bulstrode a most noble set of beads of this kind, 32 in number, made of plum-stones, exquisitely carved on each side with figures from the antique, to which they were scarcely inferior. These are said to have belonged to Pope Clement VII. and supposed by Mr. Horace Walpole to have been executed by Benevenuto Cellini. They were brought into England, about ten years ago, by a Foreigner, and purchased by the Dutchess Dowager of Portland. This expensive and inconsistent piece of finery (for surely the heads and figures of Heathen Gods and Emperors seem to have little to do with Christian implements of devotion) was the mode at that time: for, if you turn to Montfaucon's 'Monarchie Françoise,' you will see some of the ladies about that period so adorned.

"After having surveyed the house and gardens at Stow, I wanted, as usual, to look into the contiguous church; but the key was kept at such a distance that I could not conveniently get it. But, peeping through the North window of the chancel, I observed a figure of a female (I guess of the time of Charles the First), of white marble, lying on an altar-tomb of black; and I could read, that "the ashes of the faire Penystone * are here intombed."—Pray, who was this fair lady?

"I was much pleased with the modern church and adjoining mausoleum at West Wycombe, that have lately received a new tenant †. The mausoleum is a most singular structure; and I

* Hester Lady Peniston, daughter of Sir Thos. Temple, who died 1619.

† Francis Lord Le Despenser died Dec. 9, 1781, s. p.

much

much wonder that no engraving has been given of it; for I see none is mentioned in your 'Topography;' and so I suppose none is extant. The furniture of the Church is a pattern of elegance and propriety; and, to add to the rarity of all this, it was done at the sole expence of the late Lord Le Despenser—'whos sowle God pardonne. Amen.'

"Our friend George has now, very lately, for the first time, found himself mortal. He got a very bad cold by riding home from Bury in the rain; but his disorder has happily terminated by a large carbuncle on each maxilla, to the danger of his beauty.

"Be a good Christian, and shew you forgive my long silence by letting me soon hear from you. I hope to re-visit your regions, as usual, *cum Zephyris et Hirundine primâ*. In the mean time believe me yours sincerely, JOHN CULLUM.

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 4, 1782.

"To shew how ambitious I am of your correspondence, I will take a clear pen and fresh ink, to answer your favour of the 1st instant, and thank you for the Print.

"Though you do not seem to have succeeded in your negotiation for any of the Suffolk Coins, I will ask what value you think Mr. Bridges sets on his Northamptonshire plates and drawings. They will hardly be so much demanded as he flatters himself, and as mere deposits in a museum they ought not to be sold extravagantly dear. Perhaps you may have an opportunity, as the French say, to *entamer* a negotiation. R. G."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, Feb.* 23, 1782.

"You hint in your last an inclination of my beginning for you a negotiation for the Northamptonshire drawings; but, as you was not decisive, I have done nothing; for at this distance I have no opportunity of sounding the proprietor about the price he may set upon them: I can only propose the question to him in direct terms: but, as you have not given me directions to that effect, that affair is *in statu quo*. However, I am ready to obey your orders on that score, or any other.

"The curiosities you mention that were lately found on Stanmore Heath, I had heard of; but not so particularly as from you. They belong to Mr. Capper of Bushy, a first cousin of mine, who has no taste for such matters. As to the Suffolk Coins, several of them, I hear, soon found their way to London, where the price of a guinea apiece was asked; many, I have reason to believe, are still kept private near the place where they were found; and, I suppose, will now be more than ever afraid, of coming forth, for fear of being seized by the martial Lord of the Manor, who, you know, is now returned from his American expedition, and is more at leisure to attend to his own domestic concerns.

"I happened lately of a very neat engraving of 'St. Osyth Priory, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford. Dunthorn del. J. Chapman sculp.' Immediately upon my return home, I applied to the 'Topography,' to see if it were there mentioned:

tioned: but I find it is not. If you have it not, and will give me a line directly, I will secure one for you; for, where I bought mine, I saw another, every thing at this time of the year going in pairs. What a collection of Topographical engravings is there at Holkham! It is in a small room at the end of the Statue Gallery. There are a full hundred of large folios, of Maps, Views, Buildings, &c. of different parts of the World: among them 31 that relate to England, Scotland, and Ireland. You will give me credit when I assure you, I should have been glad to have spent a day, upon bread and water, in that spot. Craven Ord and myself peeped into some few of them, and wished you had been with us. You see that, in that excursion, we did not confine ourselves to our *blackings;* though we reaped a most plentiful harvest that way. The last we finished with was most capital. It is for Sir Hugh Hastings *, who died in 1347; it is nearly entire, in Elsing Church in Norfolk, not far from Dereham, where I was hospitably received by Mr. Fenn, who attended and assisted me in the operation, and seemed pleased with it. From the other specimens of engraving of that reign, I had no reason to think that that art had arrived to such perfection at that time, as this performance convinced me it had. By the bye, these old brasses will sometimes explain a passage in an old Poet, which even great Antiquaries talk nonsense about. I am much mistaken if our great St. Alban's brass may not be thus applied. Look at the shoes of the larger figure with a spear or halbert—Are not 'Poulis Windowes carven on his shose?' of which Mr. Warton knew not what to make. (See History of English Poetry, vol. I. p. 379.) And I the rather wonder at this his ignorance, as these cross-barred shoes appear in some of the plates both of Montfaucon and Strutt.

"Pray inform me, what is now the opinion concerning these much-controverted Poems †; particularly, let me know whether you have made up your mind about them. I have not read either our President's or Mr. Bryant's performance. However, one thing is certain, that, whether they be genuine or forged, they are most singular curiosities. I should be glad also to know, who the Author is of the 'Travelling Anecdotes ‡,' lately published. They are not without some merit, in the Shandeyan manner, though the Author disavows all imitation. He is remarkable for being the first writer that I have met with (though I have often heard it in conversation) who has hinted, in print, at not the most amiable part of the King of Prussia's character—he is conversing with a Prussian Officer. 'I understand you; you

* See an elaborate description of this beautiful brass in the "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. I. p. 98; and a faithful engraving of it in Carter's "Antient Sculpture," &c. No. III. and of one of the principal figures separately, ibid. No. VIII. illustrated by the late Sir John Fenn, from his own rich stores, augmented by those of Tom Martin.

† The Poems ascribed to Rowley.

‡ The Rev James Douglas, F. S. A. better known by his valuable publication, intituled, "Nænia Britannia," &c.

hint

hint the King has forsaken the *charms of lovely women*, and the dainties of Apician tables: perhaps he has forsaken the former for *a variety of taste*, and the latter as a necessary preservative of life.' Adieu! I am very much yours, JOHN CULLUM."

"SIR, *Hardwick House, Aug.* 10, 1782.

"My friend Mr. Gough sent me, about ten days ago, the inclosed proof of the Additions to Suffolk *, desiring I would add or correct as I thought proper, and return them in the cover that accompanied them; but, as no such cover accompanied them, and as I conjecture he may be set off upon an excursion into Lincolnshire, I judge I cannot do better than send them to you.

"You will perceive that I have both added and corrected, and I could wish it might all be inserted: but, I doubt, there is not space enough in the page. At all events let Barrow, the residence of our friend Mr. Ashby, be inserted. Dalham too and Cowlinge should not be omitted. The first correction is of a grievous error, unfortunately, *ipso in limine*.

"You have my best wishes for your success in all your various and most useful labours, and I remain your humble servant,

"*To Mr. Nichols.* JOHN CULLUM."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, Nov.* 14, 1782.

"The little assistance I could afford Maister Camden required no thanks. The information and amusement which you are constantly bestowing upon the publick have a right to demand every kind of aid from every quarter. Norfolk and Cambridge will, I am sure, fare well; the Antiquary of the latter, I hear, is better. Ashby will, I dare say, throw in his mite for Leicestershire, though he complains of your dropping his correspondence, nor even noticing the receipt of his Spice Islands.

"After your happy achievements in Lincolnshire this last summer, I am almost ashamed to give any account of my humble crawlings about the County of Kent. However, upon looking into your 'Topography' (which, next to the Bible, is the book I most often consult), I can give you some satisfaction about one of your doubts there. The Collection of Family Pictures at Penshurst is not dispersed. What might perhaps give cause to Granger's report was, that Lady Sherrard, the present Mrs. Perry's sister, had a share of the Sidney pictures, which some years ago were sold by auction; some of which Mrs. Perry purchased, and re-placed in their old situations; particularly Sacharissa, dressed like a Shepherdess, in a blue hat; but whose beauty seems not to have deserved all the encomiums passed upon it: but what do not 'youthful Poets fancy when they love?'—There is now a very good collection of very interesting Portraits; and, if Mr. Gale's Catalogue were published, one might see what have been disposed of. Sir Philip Sidney's Oak is also standing, about half a mile North of the house; a most venerable plant, just 24 feet in girth, about three feet from the ground, reduced to a rind, with a seat within it; yet it is so

* The proof-sheets of his edition of Camden.

thrifty,

thrifty, that it may well stand a century longer. The oldest inhabitant in the parish cannot remember that it ever made a better appearance than it does now. It cannot have been sown or planted the day of Sir Philip's birth, as has been said; but must have been a favourite tree of his, to recline under its shade, and enjoy his reveries; for I cannot allow it a year less than 350. There is also a venerable Pear-tree near Houghton Park (of which Mr. Pennant has given so good a drawing in his last work), called Sir Philip Sidney's. I was a week at Penshurst; rummaged the Parish Register; and saw and heard as much of that fine old place as most people, except, perhaps, Mr. Thorpe, who, I learned, had made some long visits in the parish; but who quitted it at midnight, while I was there, on account of the quarrel of two lovers on the brink of matrimony.

"While I was at Margate, I went a pilgrimage to the Church of Reculver, which, though a venerable pile of building, I found, like other objects, more striking at a distance, than upon a near examination. It never was an elaborate piece of work; and, from its exposed situation, has suffered much. Some of the original floor remains. It was a coarse and very strong terras, with a thin incrustation of a smooth red; it must have looked well; and I remember not the like in an old religious building. Here rest the bones of the restless Raphe Brooke, esq. with a poetical epitaph, with his portrait over it, excessively neatly scratched (for it is little more) on black marble *. It is exactly like that prefixed to his 'Discovery,' &c. The monument is mural, on the South side of the chancel. Some of it is fallen down, and broken; and the rest will follow in due time. You, doubtless, have his epitaph; or else it should be at your service †. After wet or frost, some parts of the adjoining cliff crumble, and fall on the shore, where the children constantly pick up old coins, that fall at the same time. I might have bought a handful of them; but they were so excessively corroded, that I did not think them worth bringing off.

"At Ramsgate I picked up two neat aquatinta engravings, just then published; one of 'The Bathing Place, Ramsgate,' the other, 'The Harbour and Pier, Ramsgate," drawn by R. Green, 1781, engraved by V. Green and F. Jukes. The chalky cliffs are ill represented, as confused and irregular blocks; instead of regular horizontal strata about three feet deep each, with a thin layer of flints between most of them. This might easily have been represented, and would have had a good effect.

"Kendall has just published his 'Fornham Encampment.'

"We have a flying report here, that Lort is going to marry the widow of our old friend. That he has left the Archbishop is, I suppose, certain; and that he has bought a house in Saville-row is equally so. I shall always be glad to hear from you; and, as to answering, in me *Mora non erit ulla.* J. CULLUM."

* See this engraved in the "History of Reculver and Herne," Bibl. Top. Brit. № XVIII. p. 73.

† Some Notes taken at Reculver, Sept. 9, 1782, by Sir John Cullum, are printed in the above Number of the Bibl. Top. Brit. p. 88.

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, Jan.* 14, 1783.

"I should have acknowledged the favour of your last before this, but that my house has resounded with two young noisy nephews for the last three weeks, during which time I was half boy and half schoolmaster; and utterly incapable of doing any thing else but attending to them.

"I congratulate you upon the purchase of the Cambridge MSS.; and am sorry to find that those of *Cole* are doomed to *so long a state of darkness* *. What a strange Will did he make! it could by no means be called 'the last act of a wise man.' His description of Browne Willis's dress, in 'Bowyer's Life,' falls short of his own, the only time I had ever the pleasure of seeing him, when he had as many envelopes about him as an onion. It was a very warm autumnal day, when he and three more came in a coach and four from Cambridge to dine at Barrow Parsonage, to which I had the honour of being invited. As soon as he was unpacked, he threw off a rug surtout, and entered the parlour, invested with waistcoat, coat, great coat, master of arts' gown, and hussar cloak; the inferior parts defended with boot-stockings and galoches. Thus accoutered, he sat down to dinner; and George and I have often laughed at all his rollings about, and the various distortions into which he was forced to throw himself, to disengage his arms sufficiently to get his victuals and drink to his mouth. With all his incumbrances, however, he was in perfect good humour, and most cheerful company. I hope the steeple † will sit lightly upon him.'

"The Houghton Pear-tree was not gone in Autumn 1781. The landlord of the principal inn at Ampthill pointed it out to me as a curiosity, when he attended me in the little circuit of that house, and the neighbouring one of Lord Ossory's.

"How do you like Mr. Warton's 'Specimen of a History of Oxfordshire?' It is certainly better than what an ordinary hand could produce; yet not equal to what might have been expected from such a master. A Parochial History seems to me no very easy task; particularly in the arrangement of the materials. Mr. Warton begins with the History of the Church; the Author of the well-written Account of Hinckley, with that of Property.

"I wish you would give me your opinion about this matter. The Queries relative to this subject that have been dispersed for several years, at different periods, particularly the last set, do indeed direct to the proper objects of enquiry, but do not lay down a plan for the best disposition and ordering of the several parts. My neighbour George, with whom I have talked upon this subject, says, 'Surely Natural History should have the precedence, as being the work of God.' But I apply to you as an oracle in this business; for I am meditating an *Historiola* of my native Parish of Hawsted, where chance has given me some interest, and for which I have no small stock of materials; and,

* They were directed to remain close in the Museum for twenty years; and were not laid open to the public eye till 1802. See vol. I. p. 674.

† He was buried under the belfry of St. Clement's church, Cambridge.

if

if you wish to give me any encouragement, send me your advice and direction as above requested; as also the Domesday account of it, which, I suppose, you have in your Library. You mention in your 'Topography' that melons, and other luxuries of the kitchen-garden, were cultivated in the reign of Edward III. and afterwards neglected on account of the Wars of the Houses of York and Lancaster; and quote Holinshed and Barrington as authorities. I suppose the first edition of the former, which I have not; of the latter, mine is the fourth edition. I wish you could refer me to the year under which Holinshed treats that business; and where I could find the passage in Barrington.

"It might, perhaps, be prudence in you to say you know nothing of what I enquire; for, if you satisfy me, you may be pestered with further questions, and the progress of your noble works interrupted by such petty affairs as mine. J. C."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, March* 1, 1783.

"I beg you will accept my best thanks for your last kind communication; an acknowledgment you should have received sooner, but that I knew, whenever I sent it, it would be attended with further requests and importunities.

"Was Odo, who held a carucate in Hawsted in Domesday Book, the warlike Bishop of Baieux? The reason I ask is, that in Monasticon Anglicanum, vol. I. p. 294, 'Odo & ..... sua dederunt Hawsted.' The blank, I suppose, is to be filled up with 'uxor.' And was that Bishop married? 28 freemen had four car'; Odo one; and two Ecclesiastics two.—What is *haras*, a corn sown in the time of Richard II.?—what kind of servant was a *deye?* he was of an inferior degree.—1 auc' 4 auc' *marol.* a gander and four geese, doubtless; but what is *marol?*—In an account of the funeral expences of a lady of some consequence, 9 Edw. I. is this item, 'Pro sindone & serico & aliis necessariis emptis pro corpore domine *acciliando*'. What is the meaning of the last word? I cannot well mistake it; for it is as well written as any other word; but it is very difficult to distinguish a c from a *t*.

"You see how busy I am about my History. It will take me up much more time than I expected. I hardly knew the quantity and value of my materials till now that I have examined them minutely. We are born with eyes, Gray used to say; but it is often a long time before we use them. As long a chapter as any will be about the value and cultivation of land, with other incidental circumstances connected with them, as collected from bailiff's accounts, leases, &c. This is a walk untrodden, I think, by my Brother Topographers. I wish my example may stimulate some of my Compatriots to similar attempts. But I am well aware, that the men of fortune, who have the best materials in their possession, will continue indifferent about the matter. The Clergy have not the materials, and, in general, can tell nothing of their Parishes higher than their Registers go. Yet, if they would tell us all they do or might know, their information would be valuable. A History of only Local Customs, Manners, and Peculiarities, would be entertaining.—I am glad to find that Mr.

Nichols has so many Parochial Histories *in petto*. In the account of Luton, though I know the *Penetralia* of the house are inaccessible to common mortals, yet such objects as are without-doors might have been noted. Of this sort, is a statue of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, surmounted on a pillar, on the base of which is,

'Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos reget artus.'

"I am very truly yours, JOHN CULLUM."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, March* 4, 1783.

"You mention, in Norfolk, that Churchyard's Account of Queen Elizabeth's Progress through Norfolk and Suffolk is in Mr. Claxton's possession. I should be obliged to you to procure from that gentleman what is said of her coming to Hawsted. She was at Lawshall, the contiguous parish, to which she rode from Melford, 5 Aug. 1578. This event is recorded in Lawshall Register. If the date of the book is 1587, the author took a good while to consider of his publication. But probably the date is mistaken.

"Cambria, p. 160*, I see with regret, is to be continued. What can be expected from a man, who, when he was on the top of Cader Idris, could see nothing of the crater of an extinct volcano there, which is as conspicuous as the pond in Lincoln's Inn Fields. What trash does poor Cole's auction contain! Yet, I know not whether my neighbour George is not gone to be present at it, in spite of this winterly weather. JOHN CULLUM."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, May* 18, 1784.

"I send you, according to promise, and as in duty and gratitude bound for your constant favours, some sketches, *à ma façon*, of some painted glass, which I observed in a handsome bow window, at Lord Sandwich's, at Hinchinbrook, in June 1771; and they are something a greater curiosity, as the public prints mentioned, a few years afterwards, that this window was broken to pieces by some officers, in a drunken frolick, from Huntingdon: and, I believe, it is now adorned with some arms of the Montagues, executed by Peckit of York.—Of the first crest Mr. Peck says, 'Oliver Cromwell, while he was yet only Lord General of the Parliament Forces, bore for his crest a demi-lion, holding in his paw a halbert, or general's pike. After he was made Lord Protector, he took away the halbert, and gave the demi-lion a diamond ring in his right paw, to signify his political marriage to the imperial crown of the three kingdoms. This I learn from a comparison of his sign manual when Lord General, with another sign manual of his when Lord Protector.' Memoirs of Cromwell, p. 130.—Mr. Peck seems to have refined too much upon Oliver's design in putting the ring instead of the pike into the lion's paw; for, if he did make that alteration, he only assumed the family cognisance, as appears by the crest here exhibited. J.C."

"DEAR SIR, *Hardwick House, July* 6, 1784.

"My typographical labours, thank Heaven, begin to draw towards a conclusion. The remaining part of the MS. which Mr. Nichols has, will, I suppose, be about two sheets of letter-press; and the Appendix, which is to give some account of the extra-parochial spot on which I dwell, will furnish about as much. J. C."

* See Gent. Mag. 1783. vol. LIII. p. 160.

LETTERS

Letters of Francis Grose *, Esq. F. S. A. to George Allan †, Esq. F. S. A.

"Dear Sir, *Dec.* 13, 1774.

"I received the favour of yours, inclosing the Prints, for which I return you many thanks.—Next time I see Mr. Astle, I am to have a parcel from him of Charters and Seals, which he has caused to be engraved, and which he begs you to accept as a return for yours that I gave him some time ago. I find that, after being duly recommended, a man must hang up in the Antiquarian Society's room six weeks. I think you have already been suspended there four and a half, so that in a fortnight you will be elected. I will get all the Views I have done in the County of Durham, printed off on thin paper, as you desire; and shall take the first leisure hour to reduce the View of Darlington Church‡. At present I am fagging to fetch up the lost time during my peregrinations.—Inclosed you have the specimens of writing I mentioned to you. I have some more things of that kind, which I will convey in the next frank. Mr. Astle desired me to tell you he knows a gentleman who has a prodigious Collection for the County of Durham, which he can get you a sight of when you come to town.—I shall be much obliged to you if you will give that gentleman's memory a little jogg, who was so kind as to promise me the View of Finchale: at this time it would be doubly acceptable.—I shall engrave Durham Cathedral as a frontispiece to my third volume.—Remember me to Dr. Alexander §. F. G."

"P. S. Hereunder is the character of Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham temp. E. I. from an original MS. of the Siege of Karlaverock in Scotland, 1300, preserved in the Cotton Library, Caligula A. XVIII. Many other Durham gentlemen are mentioned.

"Par amours & par compagnie
O eus fu jointe la maisnie
Le noble Evesque de Doureaume
Le plus vaillant Clerk de Roiaume
Voire voire de Chrestiente,
Si vous en dirai verité,
Par coy se entendre me volez
Sages fu et bien en parlez
A tempres droituriers & chastes
Ne onques riche home ne aprochastes
Ki plus bel orderaste sa vie
Orguel, couvetise, ou envie,
Avoit il del tout gette puer
Non porquant hautein le cuer
Por ses droitours maintenir
Si kil ne laissoit convenir
Ses enemis par pacience
Car d'une propre conscience
Si hautement se conseilloit
Ke chescuns se ensemerveilloit.
En toutes les guerrers le Roi
Avoit esté de noble aroi
A grant gens et a grands courtages;
Mas je ne scay por quels outrages
Dont un plais li fu entames
En Engleterre estoit remes
Si ken Escoce lors ne vint
Non purquant si bien li sauvint
Du Roi ke emprise le voie a
Ke de ses gens li envoia
Cent et seissante homes a armes
Onques Artours per touz ses charmes
Si bean prisent ne ot de Merlin
Vermeille o un fer de molyn
D'Ermine i envoia se enseigne."

* Of whom see an account in vol. III. p. 656.
† See before, p. *366. ‡ See before, p. 328.
§ Author of the History of Women, and a Lecture on Harrowgate Water.

"SIR, *Dec.* 17, 1774.

"I received your favour, with the specimens of old writings, for which you have my hearty thanks. Any thing of this kind is a most acceptable present. I immediately wrote to Mr. Hutchinson, on receipt of yours, for the drawing of Finchale, which he was so obliging as to send this morning; and, inclosed, you have it. Two or three copies, when engraven, he will be glad of.

"I wish I was in town, to see the gentleman's Collection relating to Durham, that Mr. Astle speaks of. I flatter myself with some thoughts of a trip up next summer, if nothing extra should prevent me. You will be so obliging as to pay the proper fees, should I have the honour to be enrolled a Member of your Society, which shall be immediately remitted you. Do not hurry yourself about Darlington Church. You did not give any answer to that part of my Letter, wherein I asked you if copies of Bishop Pudsey's Charter to Durham would be acceptable to the Society. If you think they will, I will order 100 copies to be sent to the Secretary to distribute. The plate is now in London, to get printed off. I am not master of so much French as to understand what you sent me; but shall get it explained next week by an ingenious friend, who is coming to spend the holidays with me. Was it ever printed? what number does it stand in the Museum? If amongst the Harleian MSS. I have the Catalogue, If not a very long story, will commit it to the press, if you will please to furnish me with the remainder. I am, &c. GEO. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Wandsworth, Jan.* 20, 1775.

"I should long before this have acknowledged the receipt of several of your letters, and returned you my hearty thanks for their contents, but was absent on a visit to Canterbury, and should still have deferred writing for a day or two longer, as I have several things to inclose to you, and particulars to answer, which I cannot here do, those Papers and your Letters not being at hand; but Mr. Astle desired me not to let a moment slip without informing you, that there is now on sale upwards of 150 MS volumes of Collections for the Counties of Durham and Northumberland, 100 of which solely relate to the former. Among them are, 'Inquisitiones post Mortem;' 'Lands held by Grand Serjeanty;' 'Catalogue of the Records of the Tower;' 'Monumental Inscriptions;' 'Foundation of Churches, Hospitals, &c.' 'References to Rymer,' &c. &c. &c. A Mr. Duane * has some notion of purchasing them; but Mr. Astle rather wishes them to fall into your hands.—Permit me to wish you joy on being elected one of the Society of Antiquaries.

"May I trouble you to return my hearty thanks to Mr. Hutchinson for the drawing, and to inform him any future favour will be highly acceptable. I must, however, before Finchale is engraved, beg of him some further information respecting one part of it, which rather seems to contradict the rules of perspective.

* Matthew Duane, Esq. the celebrated Collector; see vol. III. p. 497.

† It was communicated to Mr. Hutchinson for his History of Durham, vol. I. p. 257.

spective.—I shall write to you more at large some time next week; in the mean time pardon this letter so full of blots and erasures. I believe the dark and foggy weather has bewildered my understanding."

"SIR, *Jan.* 24, 1775.

"I received your favour this morning, *though without a name.* I am much obliged to Mr. Astle and you for the intelligence relating to the MSS. on sale; and wish I could see a Catalogue; if small, by splitting, you might possibly convey it under a frank or two. I am not anxious for the Inquisitions, having copies of all ever taken in this County, and also of the Monuments. Rymer's Fœdera I have. I could wish to be a purchaser of the Foundations of the Churches, &c. if that volume can be come at separately, and at an easy rate, and leave it to your or Mr. Astle's judgment, if either will be so kind as to take the trouble for me. I expect Mr. Hutchinson here in a few days, when I will communicate that part of the Letter relating to Finchale. He is going to publish a second edition of his Excursion to the Lakes, with many additions, and a great number of plates. I now have it by me. This night I return my bond to Mr. Norris, for the honour done me through your recommendation.

"Last post I had a Letter from the Bishop of Durham, telling me of Mr. Pennant's intention of publishing his Tour through the North, and that he wanted some information from this part, and desiring me to answer any queries he might ask.—If you should see that gentleman, tell him, he will do me honour, to command any little assistance in my power.

"Your friend Dr. Alexander dined here yesterday at a public meeting, was very hearty, but looks thin. I shall wait with impatience the receipt of your next, as promised. Until then I am, with the greatest respect, your humble servant, GEO. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Wandsworth, Feb.* 7, 1775.

"The MSS. are disposed of; not by sale, but were made a present of to a gentleman, from whom, Mr. Astle says, it is probable he may borrow such as you want. Who the gentleman is, I know not, Mr. Astle being enjoined secrecy; neither do I know who was the owner,

"I have been very busy in getting my Son into the Army; and have at length purchased for him in General Clavering's Regiment, now at Boston, whither he will shortly repair.

"Can you give me any anecdotes respecting the Bishop's Palace at Durham; or Witton Castle, Durham? Some account of the last in particular will be extremely acceptable.

"I cannot conceive how I forgot to sign my name; omission of *dating* I am very subject to. I do not know how to make the request; but, if you could indulge me with a copy of your Book of the Hospital of Sherburn, I shall be more obliged than I can well express.

"When I wrote to Mr. Pennant, I communicated your kind offer, for which he will be infinitely obliged to you. FR. GROSE."

"SIR,

"SIR, *March* 26, 1775.

"It is high time I should acknowledge the receipt of your two last parcels, which came safe; and I do not know how to make a suitable return. I had an additional sheet to print to Sherburn, which was the reason of the delay; and have been so much engaged of late as not to be able to turn myself to these matters. Next Friday I shall send a box, wherein you will find five copies of Sherburn. Three you will be so obliging as to present, with my compliments, to Mr. Lort, Mr. Gough, and Mr. Astle, and forward the other as soon as you can to Mr. Pennant, as I have told him thereof. If you have any particular friend that would chuse a copy, be free in telling me so; as I printed them to give away, though only 50 copies in the whole. I have not any particulars relating to Witton, but that it was the antient seat of the Lord Eures, and now of John Cuthbert, Esq. The inclosed licence for embattling may help to fill up your page. You will see another relating to Raby, which I only found in searching some old records at Durham last week: both, you may be sure, were never yet printed—the latter I have sent to Mr. Pennant. I am a novice in French, and perhaps may have made some blunders, which I doubt not you will be able to correct.—I see the Society have published the fine print you mentioned when here, hope to be entitled to one, and beg you will be so kind as get it, and see it carefully put up on a roller, with any other trifles you may have. G. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Wandsworth, April* 11, 1775.

"I thank you heartily for the two transcripts of the Records, both which were extremely acceptable; and I am much more obliged to you for your kind gift of the Sherburn book, and the permission you give me of asking one for a Friend; which I here embrace, in favour of Dr. Percy, who has done me several favours with the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Percy respecting my son, who is gone to Boston. FRANCIS GROSE."

"DEAR SIR, *Wandsworth, Jan.* 11, 1776.

"I am quite ashamed to address you after so long a silence, and so much neglect on my part respecting some little commission with which you charged me. To tell you the real truth, I went into Wales, and totally forgot them; for which I ask your pardon, and promise to be more careful for the future.

"Inclosed I send you two proofs of Durham Cathedral, one an aqua fortis and the other a finished one; and in a week I expect a finished plate of the Palace and Bridge, proofs of which I will also forward to you.—Pray have you any anecdotes respecting the different parts of the Bishop's Palace or Castle? If you have, shall be obliged to you for them, as I am just finishing my book, being apprehensive of being called out with the Militia for Surrey, of which County I am Adjutant. The View I have taken was drawn from a gardener's ground, a little above the Palace, indeed almost opposite the Cathedral. I will go and look if I have an aqua-fortis proof; if I have will send it you, and beg your information respecting the different buildings, which please to distinguish by A. B. &c.—I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely, F. GROSE."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Wandsworth, Feb. 4, 1776.*

"I will not forget to send you the promised plates, as soon as my work is completed; and, in the mean time, write this to beg the favour of you to send me the *Description of Durham Castle* or *Palace* as soon as you conveniently can, as I want it for the next number. I shall also be particularly obliged to you for an account of the different possessors or owners of *Bernard's Castle* since Beauchamp, the Bishop of Durham, who recovered it by law.

"I have a very good drawing of Alnwick, which shall be at Mr. Hutchinson's service, provided he will not want it sooner than a month from hence, as it is not finished, and I shall not have time to finish it before that time.

"The Antiquarian Repertory goes on. You was misinformed as to my conducting it. I have given a number of drawings to Mr. Godfrey, as I would to any body else that wanted them, and gave him some pieces to help it on.—I have a number of things to send you as soon as I can get a frank to inclose them; but beg you would not let your answer wait for one, as I shall not grudge the payment of a double or even triple letter.

"The print of Mount Coburne in Sussex was not very like. I know it well, and have a large drawing of it. There is an elegant little poem, written on the view seen from it, by Mr. Hay, author of the 'Essay on Deformity.' Could you send me a couple of good impressions for my friend Mr. Burrell *, who collects Sussex Antiquities? FRANCIS GROSE."

"DEAR SIR, *Kingston, Surrey, June 4, 1776.*

"A variety of circumstances have concurred in preventing my finishing a drawing of Alnwick Castle for Mr. Hutchinson; but I have at length touched up two of the original sketches in such a manner, that I apprehend they will sufficiently answer his purpose—My book is now quite completed. As soon as the hurry of making up sets is over, I will look you out all the Durham ones, and send them to you.—I have been tied to this place by the leg for above three weeks, attending my duty as Adjutant to the Militia.—I shall set out in a few days after my dismission on a visit to Mr. Brander in Wiltshire, and from thence take a trip over Guernsey and Jersey. FRANCIS GROSE."

"DEAR SIR, *London, April 29, 1777.*

"My friend Mr. Brand passing through your town, in his way to Newcastle, I have charged him with this Letter, for two reasons; one to shew you I have not entirely forgot you, and the other to make you some amends for my long silence, by introducing to you a very honest fellow, and an ingenious fellow labourer in the field of Antiquity, in which he has already produced 'Bourne's Vulgar Antiquities,' much enlarged and amended.

* William Burrell, Esq. (afterwards Sir William Burrell, Bart.) whose rich and ample Collections for the County of Sussex he very generously offered to present to me, on the sole condition of my undertaking the expence of publication. But I was then too deeply engaged in the History of another County; and the Collections were afterwards given to the British Museum.

He

He is now engaged in a 'History of Newcastle.' Perhaps you may be able to point out something relative to his subject. F. G."

"DEAR SIR, *Kingston, Surrey, Nov.* 30, 1778.

"After so many promises made and so constantly broken by me, I am almost ashamed to write. I can assure you I am much hurt at my want of punctuality to you; and yet chance and the negligence of others are more truly blameable than I, who never made a promise but with intent to keep it.

"One source of offence was poor Hooper*, *now gone the way of all Booksellers.* He never did any one thing I desired him. I shall now try his Assignees; perhaps they may be more exact.

"As to the vignettes, some of them I have; those shall be sent you the first day I go to Wandsworth. Perhaps you will wonder at hearing I have been at Kingston these three weeks, and never made one visit to my own house. The reason, however, is, I am and have been ill of a cold ever since I left camp; and my family is at Landguard Fort, servants excepted; so that, in fact, my house to me would be empty. FRANCIS GROSE."

"DEAR SIR, *Kingston, Feb.* 10, 1779.

"You would scarcely conceive that, although I am within six miles of my own house, and keep horses, I have not found time to be there more than twice, and that only for an hour at a time. The reason is this: the Colonel of our Regiment and I are at daggers-drawing, and I do not chuse to ask a favour of him. As I am Captain, Adjutant, and Paymaster, these triple employments make my constant presence indispensably necessary in one character or the other; I mean, unless I would ask for an indulgence. I mention this to obviate any accusation of forgetfulness respecting my promise to you—as one of the times I was at home I really spent half of my single hour in searching for the vignettes of my book, and that without success, as I could not hit on more than one. They shall, however, be forthcoming.

"Grimm the Draughtsman was down with Dr. Kaye†, and all over Durham and Northumberland: he has made above an hundred drawings of the Antiquities in those Counties and also in Yorkshire — many of those I had not, and others in different points of view.

"Do present my best compliments and remembrances to Dr. Alexander, and tell him, his old friend Locke has at length left the regiment. He was in a manner shuffled out.

"I shall be happy to hear from you when you have leisure. In the mean time, believe me to be, yours sincerely,

FRANCIS GROSE."

* *Master Samuel Hooper* was at this time enrolled in the list of Bankrupts; but the natural good temper of Captain Grose soon induced him to continue his accustomed friendship, which ended only with life.

† Afterwards Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. and Dean of Lincoln. See vol. II. p. 660; vol. VI. p. 295.

Extracts of Letters between Mr. Allan and Mr. Gough.

"Sir, *Enfield, Middlesex, Oct.* 28, 1775.

"I take the first opportunity to acknowledge the very obliging present of your Publications relative to the History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham; and to wish you success in your enquiries, and health and leisure to prosecute them. It is a part of the Kingdom of which much remains to be said, and for which, if I am not misinformed, great Collections have been made. You are certainly well acquainted with them all, whether by Mr. Mickleton, Mr. Spearman, Dr. Smith, or Dr. Hunter. I am preparing a new Edition of the 'Topography;' and, that nothing may be wanting to make it as complete as the Publick can wish, have applied, under each County, to the gentlemen most likely to give me the necessary information. To you, Sir, I address myself for your Palatinate, and hope to rank your Collections on the same line with those who have gone before you. Any anecdotes about them, or others that may have fallen in your way, will be very acceptable; and any corrections of errors you may have observed in my first edition. I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant, R. Gough."

"Sir, *December* 5, 1775.

"Your Letter should not have been so long unanswered, had I been master of my own time. The hurry in business, and absence from home of late, was the true reason; and one more excuse for delay was, seeing a letter from you the same post to my friend Mr. Cade, which I find has been fully answered by him.

"As to Mr. Mickleton, Mr. Spearman, Dr. Smith, Dr. Hunter, and Mr. Gyll, I refer you to the inclosed papers*.

"An exact copy of the extracts that were communicated by Mr. Rudd to Bp. Gibson, for the Britannia, I have.

"The Legend of St. Cuthbert, which you mentioned to be in Isaac Thompson's possession, with Hunter's additions, I was favoured with about ten years ago, and transcribed the greatest part thereof. About two months ago, I solicited for a new loan thereof; and, if I can procure it, intend to kill an idle hour in reprinting it. I wish any of the other copies you mention could be come at; if we could trace them in proper hands, I cannot think there would be a refusal.

"The Chapter of Durham are so tenacious of their rights, that I am afraid there will be no coming at the collection transcribed by Bp. Cosin's order. However, I will make interest with some of the Prebendaries to copy Oliver's Charter and Letter for founding the College there, from the Originals†. The Charter was printed by Peck, from a copy he had from Mr. Baker, but

* See before, pp. 282—288.

† See before, p. *361.

very

very erroneous. Mine may be depended on; since that, have got some additions from the originals.—Patrick Sanderson of Durham, a Scotch Bookseller there, has re-published Davies and Richardson's former publications, with some trifling additions.

"Bp. Hugh's Charter to Durham, you know, I have got engraven at my own expence.—A copy of Rawlinson's MS. intituled 'Origo Episcopatûs Dunelm.' I have.

"Bedford's publication of Symeon Dunelmensis, I believe, is become very scarce. I now have the original MS. at my elbow, and am comparing it with Bedford's copy, whom I find a faithful copyist. It is beautifully written in the text hand, and as fair as if done a year ago. This favour I obtained from our present worthy Bishop [Dr. Egerton], to whose Library I have free access, and doubt not meeting with something yet with-held from the publick. This is the Library founded by Bp. Cosin.

"Some years ago I applied to my friend Mr. Bigland, of the Heralds' Office, for sketches of the Arms in Durham Cathedral, and Hatfield's Monument, from Dugdale's MSS. The latter he was so obliging as send, but imagine the Arms had slipt his memory.

"The screen behind the Altar has been elegantly engraved, from a drawing by Ebdon, a Durham gentleman (apprentice to Payne the Architect); who also published a beautiful inside view of the Church, inscribed to the late Dean Cowper.

"The Views painted by Buck are still in the Castle at Durham.

"Can you procure me the engravings, by Dr. Rawlinson, of the Grants of Lands at Wyton, Escumbe, and Stanhope, from Bp. Beck? There was another Visitation of this County (and the last) by Richard St. George and others in 1666. There is an original of that in 1576, not 1575, by Flower, in the hands of Daniel Craster, Esq. of which I have been favoured with a copy.

"A large Map of the County (four sheets) was engraved by T. Jeffrey, from a survey made by Captain Armstrong, in 1768.

"To the Prints already published in this County, you will not forget to add your friend Mr. Cade's View of Darlington Church*, engraved by Rooker, from a drawing of Samuel Wilkinson's (late an Innkeeper in this Town). Mr. Bailey, an ingenious young Artist in this neighbourhood, and who has been patronised by Mr. Grose, is now at work on a perspective view of the Town, as you will see by the Proposals inclosed. If you can procure him any Subscriptions, you will much oblige me, as I put him on the Work.—I think I have now run over your Anecdotes of Durham; and for further particulars refer you to the inclosed, as you desired them in your Letter to Mr. Cade. As to my own Collections, they are voluminous, but as yet like my deceased Friend's; however, they will amuse me these long winter evenings, and, perhaps, fall into some order by next year.

"The copy of the 'Britannia' you mention in Mr. Williams's hands, I heard of, and endeavoured to borrow it; but, on enquiry, found it was carried into the East Indies by its owner, who lost his life there about three years ago. GEO. ALLAN."

* See before, pp. 328. 691.

"Sir, *Enfield, Dec.* 21, 1775.

"I take the first opportunity of acknowledging your very obliging communications, which have afforded me such full information.—The article about Dr. Hunter I had before received from Mr. Cade. — If Bp Gibson inserted all Mr. Rudd's extracts into his 'Britannia,' I need not trouble you; but should there be any thing material omitted, shall hope to receive it at your leisure.

"I should be glad to be *certain* that the copy of the 'Britannia,' *full* of MS notes by Roger Gale, was in *my hands*. His fine Library was sold to Osborn, who retailed it in a Catalogue before I had an opportunity of attending to such things. I since purchased this Book at a lower price, by the fluctuation of Literary Property. But, though it is said in some later hand to have MS marginal Additions by *Thomas* Gale, I think *they* are written in the hand of *Roger:* and the book is by no means full. They are very sparingly interspersed. I have seen a letter from a Mr. Robinson, of Wycliffe, offering to procure, for the Antiquarian Society, a copy of the 'Britannia,' *by Gibson*, with very large Additions by Roger Gale, who lost no opportunity for procuring information. It is there said to be in the Library at Scruton: but that Library, as you observe, has since been dispersed.

"A very fine Library, collected in the last age by Proctor Alexander, was laid up in chests in his country-house for his heirs, till the books were so mouldy they were hardly worth selling, when brought to auction, about twenty years ago.—That your valuable Collections may share a better fate, if they are digested for the public advantage by their present owner, is the sincere wish of, Sir, your obedient and obliged servant, R. Gough."

"Sir, *Sept.* 15, 1776.

"A severe fit of illness, and absence from home, made me throw aside all papers in my favourite study; that has delayed my writing so long to you. Last week I accidentally called to see an old schoolfellow, Mr. Henry Gale, the grandson of Roger Gale the Antiquary. This gave me an opportunity of enquiring after that Gentleman's books and papers; when I had the pleasure to hear him say, there were two or three MSS. left in the house, which he was so obliging as to shew me. You cannot imagine how my heart leaped for joy, when I looked over their contents, and found them all fairly wrote with his own hand, and containing such valuable papers. To double my joy, my Friend permitted me to take them home with me, and make what use I pleased of them. Inclosed I send you a Catalogue of what is contained in the First Volume; and in a few posts you shall have the Contents of the other. I have been thinking there might be some papers here worth transmitting to the publick, and which would be worthy of a place in the 'Archæologia;' if you think so, and will point them out, copies shall be sent you for that purpose. I suppose some of them may have been in print; and shall be much obliged to you to inform me of what you know, and in what publications. You will be surprized when I tell you,

you; that I am determined to make a true transcript of all the Volumes; and hope, before winter is over, to say, *Exegi opus*, having within these few days done 40 pages.

Mr. Norris left me this morning. We have been rambling about these four days, to entertain him as much as in my power. He is gone to Durham, where he will stay a week or two longer before he returns to town. He is very hearty.

"When will the publick be favoured with your new Edition of the 'Anecdotes of British Topography?' GEO. ALLAN."

"SIR, *Enfield, Oct.* 4, 1776.

"I take the first opportunity of congratulating you on the happy discovery of that invaluable treasure of Mr. Gale's Papers. Very few of them have been published, except indeed their substance may have been incorporated into Stukeley's, Horsley's, or other works. Amongst the rest, I meet with so many subjects that have continually occurred to me both in printed Books and MSS. that I most heartily wish to see them printed.—Methinks a piecemeal selection for the 'Archæologia,' or any other Collection, would not be doing them justice. It would certainly be worth while to print them all together, and perhaps to annex the scattered Essays of their Author in the Philosophical Transactions, &c.

"If *you* approve this measure, for which you have the present Mr. Gale's full consent, and will favour me with the originals, or a copy, I will consult about the expence of printing them in a quarto volume. I will gladly contribute my assistance in superintending the publication, and my share of the charge. You can, I dare say, furnish Memoirs of the Author, or Authors, to be prefixed; and, if I do not build too much on your zeal and my own, I think we should make the literary publick no unacceptable present. Most of the subjects are as *new* as they are *interesting*, and this would be the only mode of preserving several non-descript Antiquities and Inscriptions.—Your thoughts on this matter will be very acceptable to, Sir, your obliged, &c. R. GOUGH."

"SIR, *Darlington, Oct.* 18, 1777.

"The multiplicity of business in the course of this year, and the necessity of some recess at Harrogate and the Sea-side for health, has made me break my word, in not getting so forward in the transcript of Mr. Gale's papers as I could have wished. However, not to trespass any longer on your patience, last Tuesday I sent you from hence, by a particular friend, all that I have copied. You will observe, I have endeavoured to class the subjects together as well as I could, without regard to dates; and, by the Index sent some time ago, you may see what subjects remain uncopied, which I hope to finish in the course of this winter. I have interleaved the whole, and beg the favour of you to make any remarks or additions thereon you see proper. I sincerely wish to see them in print; and think some Bookseller would venture on them.

"Mr. Hutchinson is going on with his 'Northumberland Tour.' It will make two Quarto Volumes: the first will be ready

ready for publication before Christmas. I assisted him with Mr. Gale's papers, which he has inserted in the notes.—Pray spare him a little more than you did on the Western Tour*. I shall be glad to hear the Book comes to hand.—I expect my friends Mr. Norris and Mr. Cade to spend a few days with me next week. GEO. ALLAN."

"SIR, *Enfield, Oct.* 29, 1777.

"I received the MSS. &c. last night; and, as I take the first opportunity of acknowledging it, you will easily imagine there will not have been time sufficient for me to have passed any judgment on the MSS, or your other communications.

"By the extent of his Tour, one would hope Mr. Hutchinson will leave nothing in Northumberland unexplored, or undescribed. Your Patronage is *sufficient to protect him* †, provided he profits by your judgment and friendship: but candour itself must allow his former publications had laid him open to criticism.

"The Palatinate of Durham is much beholden to your additions to its Topographical and other articles. R. GOUGH."

"SIR, *Enfield, Nov.* 16, 1777.

"Having gone through Mr. Gale's Correspondence, I take the first opportunity of making my acknowledgements for your liberal communication of it, and the pleasure it afforded.—Mr. Norris desires the use of it, to read at the Society occasionally. I shall point out the unpublished pieces; and approve the thought of handing them to the publick by the 'Archæologia.'

"The early Letters from and to Mr. Horsley are incorporated in his 'Britannia.' Mr. Gale's description of the Corbridge plate is imperfectly printed in Wallis's Northumberland, and one or two papers already in the Archæologia.—By your new arrangement in transcribing, I can trace only sixty-five of the eighty-four Letters in the first Volume in your original Index; and what remain behind appear most new and interesting. You will not, therefore, blame my impatient longing for them, nor will I withhold the praise due to your perseverance in transcribing them. They need no addition or comment.

"I am to thank you for the account of Bp. Trevor, with the elegant Portrait, and the beginning of St. Cuthbert's Legend. Accept my wishes that the returning season may be to you an earnest of many years of health, and every opportunity of indulging your favourite pursuit for the advantage and illustration of the Palatinate. R. GOUGH."

"SIR, *April* 15, 1778.

"After so long a silence, you will think I am turned idle, and totally thrown aside my Antiquarian researches. In less than ten days' time, you will find in the hands of Mr. Norris another Volume of Mr. Gale's MSS. which I hope will convince

* See Mr. Gough's strictures on that Tour in Gent. Mag. vol. XLVI. p. 446; vol. XLVII. p. 60; and his defence, vol. XLVI. p. 586.

† See a somewhat more favourable Review of the "History of Northumberland," in Gent. Mag. vol. XLVIII. pp. 373. 507.

you

you of the contrary. Were you acquainted with my situation, and the multiplicity of business I have to manage, you would be amazed how I get time to copy a sheet. These pages are the fruits of every hour I had to spare. I hope they will be agreeably received by the Society at their Annual Meeting. The remainder shall be sooner finished, and sent up. G. Allan."

"Sir, *Enfield, May* 16, 1778.

"Mr. Norris received the Second Volume of Mr. Gale's Letters; but he has not read one of the First at the Society. I will look over the other, and make my report of it.

"Passing through Oxford last week, I enquired at the Bodleian for the Preface and Life you mention; and am promised both; as soon as they can be found. R. Gough."

"Sir, *Enfield, March* 4, 1779.

"I was under some doubt how the Correspondence between us stood, when I was agreeably surprized with your favour of the 'Legend of St. Cuthbert.' This is the more friendly in you, as I have not been able to fulfil my engagement to procure you a transcript of Bp. Tanner's Notes on it. I did, indeed, enquire after it, in passing through Oxford last Spring; but, as it was not known to the very intelligent Bodleian Librarian Mr. Price, I have not had an opportunity of tracing it. My present purpose is, to make a trip to Oxford about Whitsuntide, when I will search diligently for it; and, if the Bishop's Notes are worth transcribing, you may command them for an Appendix.

"Mr. Hegg says, he finds nothing about the story of the *Dun Cow*. Is she not carved on the North face of the East tower of the Minster, or on the outside of the Choir?

"When I consider how few copies of your Works you print, it would be impertinent in me to apply for any out of the select number you allot for your Friends. I am, however, importuned by my Friend, that great Antiquary, Mr. Pegge, for a copy of your Sherburn Hospital. When I applied to Dr. Percy for a copy of the Northumberland Household Book, I received for answer, that it was entirely in his Grace's hands; but that, if ever he had an opportunity, I should have one. But nothing more have I heard about it. He is now printing the 'Memoirs of the Percy Family*.' R. Gough."

"Sir, *Oct.* 31, 1779.

"I am ashamed to look at your letter of the 4th March last, when I consider it unanswered; but I flattered myself you would one day or other rub up my memory, by transmitting Bp. Tanner's Notes on the Legend of St. Cuthbert, which you purposed seeing in the Bodleian Library at Oxford I am, however, to thank you for two Monumental Plates of Knights Templars, sent me through Mr. Cade. I have a volume ready bound up of the Collections relating to Sherburn Hospital, and other matters, which you requested for Mr. Pegge, and should be happy to

* In Mr. Longmate's Edition of Collins's Peerage.

know

know how and where to convey it to him. If you want more copies for your acquaintance of what I have printed, make free.

"Mr. Norris has been so obliging as to spend a few weeks with me lately. I was surprized to find by him that the Society had not had the inspection of the Two Volumes of Gale's Papers that I sent. If you have done with them, pray lodge them there, for the amusement of the other Members. I shall be able very shortly to send you the remaining Volume. On their return, I flatter myself with many Notes and Observations of yours, and the other Gentlemen, on the blank pages.

"I have not been so diligent as I ought this year, being under the necessity of stirring more from home, to better my health, which, I thank God, is greatly repaired; only I dread a visit from the evil fiend. Inclosed are some impressions from a copper Seal lately found in the Chapter Library at Durham. The Conventual Seal of Durham you will find engraven in Smith's edition of Bede's Works; the reverse, with St. Oswald's head, I could not find.

"I have now the Delamere Horn by me, mentioned in the last Volume of the Archæologia, p. 343, a Drawing whereof shall be sent to the Society. Mr. Arden, the owner, lent it to me.

"The old coat of our Cathedral is now scouring, and will undergo a thorough repair, the Chapter having appropriated 1000*l.* a year for that purpose till finished. You see some piety is still left at Durham! The North tower of the Eastern Cross, whereon is the Dun Cow, is already dressed, and partly rebuilt. At the top a large stone was placed as a spout. On taking it down, there appeared an inscription on the under side. Dean Whittingham was a zealous destroyer of such remains, and a hot bigot against superstition; and every remnant of Antiquity he prostituted to the most servile purposes. Perhaps he placed this stone. Mr. Hutchinson, in the Second Volume of his Northumberland Tour, says, p. 140, 'Ethelwold Bishop of Lindisfarn made a ponderous crucifix of stone, inscribed with his name, which attended the body of St. Cuthbert in its journeys, and remarked to be the first Crucifix erected in the Diocese; and that it was brought to Durham, and placed in the Century Garth there. Q. whether this not a part of it? Your opinion will oblige. Inclosed is a specimen of engraving on wood by a young man * at Newcastle. GEO. ALLAN."

* The ingenious Mr. Thomas Bewick; whom Mr. Allan had very early patronized, and who was then busily employed on the beautiful engravings for his "Quadrupeds." One specimen of his Letters to Mr. Allan shall be given, as indicative of his plain good sense, his professional abilities, and his industry:

"DEAR SIR, *Newcastle, March* 21, 1786.

"Inclosed is the sketch of Nevill's Cross, as requested in your last. It is different from both Bailey's and Lambert's; and is a medium between the two—also, it is done as near the description of it in the book, as we could make it. The following is the height, &c.; 7 steps, 6 inches each, 3 feet 6 inches, sole stone 12 feet 1 inch, socket 2 feet 3 inches, pillars 10 feet 6 inches, boss 4 feet 6 inches, cross 7 feet 9 inches—in all, or the whole height,

"SIR, *Enfield, Nov.* 15, 1779.

"I am favoured with your letter, and kind present of the 'Legend of St. Cuthbert,' and Lives of your Bishops. You would have heard from me long ago, if building and other occupations here had not detained me from Oxford. I hope it may not be too late to send you Bp. Tanner's Notes or Corrections whenever I can obtain them; though, if that is to depend on myself, it will hardly be this year.

"Mr. Norris misrepresents me much, if he persuades you the Society have been debarred the use of Mr. Gale's MSS. After I had gone over the First Volume, I pointed out to him what seemed proper to be read before them, or likely to be printed by them. He dealt them out occasionally, in default of fresher matter; but, before he had exhausted the First Volume, called upon me for the Second, which he has now got. As I know you wished the contents of both might be made as public as could be, and, as they are not an object to Booksellers, nor sufficiently new in all parts to be inserted in the Archæologia; and as Mr. Hutchinson has extracted freely from them; I make no scruple to treat them in the same way, without considering it as playing the Plagiarist or Pirate; and shall be very glad to receive *the Third Volume* at your leisure *.

"My best thanks are due for your politeness to Mr. Pegge.

"You seem very happy in your conjecture on the Cross. The inscription may have been four rhymes, but too imperfect to be completed.—Your Seals are curious; so are the samples of the Newcastle woodcutter, whose art is brought to great perfection in London, where, till within these few years, was but one man who could cut what was set before him, without the least power of departing from or improving.

"I hope it will not be long before my Second Edition of the 'British Topography' presents itself to you. I shall be very glad to be released from my five years' press-work *. R. GOUGH."

height, 29 feet 6 inches. Mr. Beilby drew it by a scale from this measurement, and took some pains to make it exact. If it meet with your approbation, please to return it, and I will do the cut in time, so as not to stop the press. Any little alteration which you may think necessary may be added. I think it would be improper to put in a battle scene in the back ground; but it would not be amiss to give a pretty exact view of the Country around it, as described in the book, with a few monks praying, &c. at the foot of the wood cross, which was erected afterwards for that purpose.—We are much obliged to Mr. Allan for the many favours conferred on us—it would take up a deal of room to particularize each—so we must be content to return our sincere thanks for the whole, and endeavour, in future, to make every return in our power. The impressions by Gardner are excellent things of their kind indeed—the two curious old books are not of any immediate use to me, as it will be some time before I can work through the Quadrupeds—They might be of service if I had begun with the Birds, but that will entirely depend upon the encouragement in the sale that the first meets with. THOMAS BEWICK."

* See the subsequent history of the Letters in vol. VI. pp. 125—136.

† The "British Topography," was nearly six years in passing through the press.

"SIR,

"Sir, *Enfield, Feb.* 5, 1785.

"I lately received from Mr. Hutchinson a printed Apology for the delay of his 'History of Durham.'—This, and the accounts of some Roman Antiquities in the Palatinate, communicated by Mr. Cade to the Society of Antiquaries, and inserted in their Seventh Volume, now almost printed, is all I have heard from thence for some time.

"I admit your multifarious engagements, for a silence on your part, when not quite so long as at present; and I flatter myself I shall have your assistance, to render Mr. Camden's account of Durham as complete as possible. R. Gough."

"Sir, *Enfield, Jan.* 3, 1786.

"I hope you will acquit me of any intentional neglect to acknowledge the great civilities I received from you, when I had the pleasure of visiting you at Darlington, when I assure you I delayed so long sending the Parts of the 'Archæologia' which I promised, till I could collect them together. I was also desirous my sheets for Durham should accompany them, which the slow progress through Yorkshire prevented till now. You will much oblige me by a full and free correction of them; and by all the additions consistent with your own Work, which I shall hope to receive when you return them.

"Can you recommend me to an intelligent Correspondent in Lancashire, or the neighbouring Counties of the North? I have had a loss in Dr. Burn.—Can you inform me how the pictures at Lumley Castle are dispersed?

"I presume one may both condole and congratulate you on the alteration at the Grange *. My best wishes of many happy returns of the present season attend you and yours. I shall be happy to shew you or them any civilities here. R. Gough."

"Sir, *Darlington, Jan.* 10, 1786.

"I have not one Literary Friend, to recommend either in Lancashire or Cumberland. I shall be much obliged to you, to inform me what Mr. Basire had for engraving the Portrait of Mr. Bowyer the Printer†. A gentleman here wishes for a similar engraving of Mr. Emerson, the great Mathematician, who lived in this neighbourhood, were he but sure of being reimbursed the expence by sale of the Print, which I durst insure him in.

"The late loss of the worthy Lady at Grange * is sincerely lamented by all. Her large fortune is wholly devised to my Father for life, and then settled upon your Friend and his issue. Perhaps we may live to meet at the Grange; where, believe me, you would receive a sincere and hearty welcome. I have got a most expensive Catalogue of Prints now on sale by Mr. Greenwood; amongst them are several Views, Plans, and other matters relating to this County. Should you attend the sale, and the prices reasonable, pray bid for me; and on the same terms

* The death of Mrs. Anne Allan; see before, p. 352

† The Portrait prefixed to the quarto edition of these "Anecdotes." The price, for drawing and engraving, was 40 guineas.

I wish for some of the lots of English Portraits, as I am endeavouring to illustrate Granger's work with all I can possibly come at. Is there any family of the name of Faireclough of Faireclough in Hertfordshire? I have a Pedigree thereof on vellum, from the 38 Edw. III. down to Charles's time.

"What will Mr. Bartolozzi expect for a Portrait in the chalk style, to print in colours, the size of the Bishop of Durham inclosed? Pray enquire. I have some thoughts of having the late worthy Lady of Grange done*. Collyer had ten guineas for this head of Bishop Egerton. GEO. ALLAN."

Dr. CARR to Mr. GOUGH.

"SIR, *Hertford, Oct.* 31, 1800.

"Mr. Allan, who lately died at his seat near Darlington, has left a large and expensive Collection of Curiosities† of various kinds. In some conversation with his Son on the subject, it occurred to me, that you might be consulted on the most eligible manner of offering his Museum to sale, as I had often heard his father speak of Mr. Gough with the greatest respect. Though I can hardly claim the honour of my name being known to you, I am no stranger to your merit, and hope to be forgiven the liberty in begging the favour of a line at your leisure.

"If I could think my Translation of Lucian worthy of your notice, I should beg your acceptance of it, before it goes—

—— *in vicum vendentem thus et odores.*

"I am, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant, J. CARR."

"SIR, *Hertford, Feb.* 6, 1801.

"I have received a Letter from Mr. Allan, a part of which I sit down to transcribe for your perusal.

"I have communicated to the Gentleman who has the management of my Father's affairs, what you mention respecting the Museum: but he informs me a Mr. Fothergill, of York, has offered 300 guineas for it; and seems rather of opinion, that the expence of conveyance to London, and the risque of a sale there, might induce him to close with the offer. I shall, however, prevail on him to defer it a little longer; and will send you two volumes of my Father's own Catalogue of the Birds; and another list I will make out as well as I can myself. Perhaps from them Mr. Gough may be able to guess what the whole might produce in London. The Collection of Birds alone, I am told, cost Mr. Tunstall upwards of 5000*l.*; and, I think, from what I have been able to make out from memorandums, the whole may have cost my Father about 700*l.* As far as I can judge, the Collection must be worth considerably more than 315*l.*; and I am very anxious to ascertain what it might possibly produce in London; as I am much afraid, when all is settled, my Sister and the other people concerned will have but a small sum to divide."

"So far Mr. Allan. The Catalogues are not come to Hertford.

* This was afterwards engraved by Mr. Joseph Collyer. See p. 352.

† On this subject see before, p. *366.

When

When they do, you are likely to have some additional trouble on this business. In the mean time I have taken the liberty of sending you this extract from the young man's letter, the rest of which relates to other matters.

"Believe me, very respectfully, Sir, your obliged, &c. J. CARR.

"P. S. Our friend Mr. Nichols has printed rather a lame account of the late Baron Dimsdale* in the Magazine for January."

"SIR, *Hertford, Feb. 7,* 1801.

"Immediately after my writing to you yesterday I received these two Catalogues from Mr. Allan, who apologizes for not being able to make out a third. He expresses some reluctance at the thought of parting with his Father's Museum, but hopes the Sale may benefit those to whom he left his personal estate. I hope to hear of your receiving this, and having your opinion respecting the sale. The only objection to a sale in London seems to be the great expence attending it. J. CARR."

"SIR, *Enfield, Feb.* 8, 1801.

"I am afraid my misapprehension of Mr. Allan's Museum had led me to undertake more than I may be able to perform for his Family in the disposal of it. I imagined it included the whole of his Collection, Books, &c. when I recommended Mr. Leigh to sell them. I am perfectly unacquainted with the value of subjects of Natural History; but, considering the difference of value to Mr. Tunstall and Mr. Allan, I am not surprized that they should be estimated at only half what Mr. Allan gave for them. Considering also the expence and hazard of sending them up to London, I should, were it my own case, be rather inclined to accept Mr Fothergill's offer †—supposing he cannot be prevailed on to increase it, or to take upon himself the expence and risque of removing the Birds from Darlington to York. If, under these circumstances, you should incline to stop Mr. Allan from sending up his Catalogues, which might lose time, you may perhaps save him trouble; but, if you think it more adviseable that they should be shewn to the London Virtuosi, I will endeavour to find them out, for they are entirely strangers to me since I quitted both the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

"Mr. Nichols would have given a better account of the Baron, had any of his friends furnished him with one. If Dr. Lettsom declines the task ‡, he will be glad to supply his defects.

R. GOUGH."

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 88.

† They were all purchased by the present Mr. Allan. See p. *366.

‡ See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. pp. 209. 669.

Extracts of Letters from ELIZABETH-MARY Countess Dowager of STAFFORD to Mr. ALLAN.

"MR. ALLAN, 1 *Jan.* 1763.

"Not being able to take upon myself the correction of any mistakes concerning the Howard Family *, I applied to my friend Miss Howard of Greystock, who is the most capable of any body I know. I was obliged to leave your proof-sheets with her, which was the reason of their not being sent where you desired they might, on Tuesday. I now send you Miss Howard's answer with them, on which, though she seems rather doubtful, I fancy you may rely, as she has made a study of the Pedigree.

"I shall be very glad to see you when you come to town, and much obliged to you for giving Chambers your *dictations* † as he calls it, and am glad you approve of his performance."

"MR. ALLAN, *Monday, March* 7.

"In looking over your Number of the Royal Family, I find a mistake, by an omission of one of the Princes of the House of Brunswick, which is Prince Anthony Ulrick, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburgh, who, by some remarkable particulars in his life, was conspicuously known to all Germany. Your Number does not so much as name him, though his having existed can admit of no doubt, by what he has left in writing, which I can shew you a copy of when you call on me. I would advise you not to begin to distribute the Numbers till you have rectified that mistake, as it may be a disadvantage to your subscription, to have so palpable a mistake appear in your First Number, and in the House of the Royal Family. You may depend on the certainty of what I tell you. If you call on me any time before twelve or one o'clock this morning, or to-morrow, I will convince you of your mistake. I am to see the Lady I told you I would speak to this day. ELIZ. MARY MIC. STAFFORD."

"11 *Jan.* 1764.

"I imagine ere this your Ladyship will think I have quite forgot the promises I made before I left London; but give me leave to assure you, that I shall ever retain the most grateful remembrance of the many civilities received at your hands.

"It would be unpardonable in me not to acquaint your Ladyship, whom I always regarded as a well-wisher, and being no stranger to my affairs, that, at my return here, I met with the most gracious reception, and happily reinstated in the good opinion of all my Friends ‡, which I shall ever study to deserve.

* For Mr. Allan's then intended Peerage; see p. *355.

† In the Earl of Stafford's Monument; see pp. 709, 710.

‡ This alludes to family differences hinted at in p. *354; in the settling of which the good Countess had most kindly interested herself.

"My

"My time has been wholly adapted to business: but the few hours of recess therefrom I have employed in forming as exact a Genealogy of Lord Stafford's Family as I possibly could, from such materials as I was master of; and dare say, when your Ladyship sees it, you will approve thereof. But, in order still to make it more exact, I could wish your Ladyship could procure me a transcript of a MS. in the British Museum, which I had not time to inspect. To me it seems the most authentic and particular, having all the Arms, which I chiefly want. As I remember, your Ladyship said once, you had some acquaintance with Dr. Morton, if you were to apply to him, he could perhaps recommend a proper person to copy it and the Arms too, as any rude sketch would answer my purpose. Inclosed is a particular list of every thing in the Museum that relates to the Stafford Family, most of which I saw, and have extracts from; so that, should your Ladyship's curiosity lead you at any time to that valuable Repository, you may immediately pitch on any book you chuse to peruse, without turning over a long Catalogue. I could wish to be favoured with the above (if your Ladyship thinks proper) as soon as convenient, as I am now stopped on that account. I hope, ere this, Mr. Chambers has finished the Monument, and that you approve thereof, which I should be glad to hear. In this day's paper I find Mr. Edmondson has at last got himself into the Heralds' Office, being constituted Mowbray Herald, a place long dormant. I hope your Ladyship will excuse this freedom, from your Ladyship's most obliged and obedient servant, G. ALLAN."

"SIR, *Stanhope-street, Oct.* 13, 1764.

"Nothing could have occasioned my being all this time without acknowledging and returning you my most sincere thanks for your obliging Letter of January last, in which you give me so agreeable an account of your thorough reconciliation with your Family, and that you continue your kind intention of compleating my Lord's Pedigree, but a disorder I had on my eyes, or rather optic nerve, which, according to the opinion of the German Oculist, Baron Wenzel, threatened me with almost immediate blindness; and therefore all kind of application, and almost use of my eyes, was thought dangerous. I need not say how alarming and terrifying such an opinion was, from a man who passes with many people for a prodigy in that science; nor how exact I was in observing what was ordered: but, having since consulted the Serjeant Surgeon * and some others of the Faculty, I have the comfort to find the Baron quite mistaken; and, by other prescriptions which I have followed, find the use of my eyes, I thank God, again; and thought it necessary to inform you of these particulars, as nothing else could have hindered me from thanking you, and sending you, in the best manner I can get them, the abstracts you desired from the Museum, by the means of obliging Doctor Morton, who himself pointed

* John Ranby, esq. and Cæsar Hawkins, esq. then the principal Serjeant Surgeons.

them

them out to the person who copied them. I told him for what purpose it was, and I shewed him what you have already done; which he admired exceedingly; said, he remembered you at the Museum, and spoke of you with the esteem you deserve. He could recommend no one that knew how to sketch out the Women's Arms; but thought, to you, the naming them might answer the purpose. Both he and Mr. Bigland say, Guillim is a very erroneous Author, full of mistakes and blunders.

"My Lord's Monument had some improvement in the plan of it after you saw it; which is, a Grecian Urn of the same marble which the inscription and badges rest on, instead of a Portland stone for the under part, which Chambers had proposed in his plan, if you remember. I thought that would look very paltry; and, as I always wished to do every thing in my power to shew my respect for my Lord, I told him I would add to the price, and have a marble urn; which, I am told by all who have seen it, has a very good effect, and that it is simple and noble; which is just what I wished it, and what my Lord himself would have chose for any Friend. Chambers has executed it in perfection. They say, the colouring and badges are admirably well done, and that it has been much admired. I should be very glad to have your opinion of it, and hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again in this part of the world, notwithstanding your agreeable situation with your Friends; which you know I always wished might, and never doubted but it would, happen to your mutual satisfaction. That, and every other, will be always very sincerely wished you, Sir, by your friend and humble servant, ELIZ. MARY MIC. STAFFORD."

Epitaph for Lord STAFFORD'S *Monument, as drawn out by his Countess, and now printed from a copy in her own writing.*

"In this vault lies interred
all that was mortal
of the most illustrious and benevolent
John-Paul Earl of Stafford.
In 1738 he married Elizabeth, daughter
of A. Ewens, of the County of Somerset, Esq.
and Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of John St. Albyn,
of Alfoxton, in the same County, Esq.
His heart was as truly great and noble
as his high deseent;
faithful to his God,
a lover of his Country,
a relation to relations,
a friend to friends;
naturally generous and compassionate,
his liberality and his charity to the poor
were without bounds.
We therefore piously hope, at the last day,
this body will be received in glory
into the eternal Tabernacles.

Being

Being snatched away suddenly by Death,
which had been long meditated, and expected
with constancy,
he went to a better life the first of April, 1762,
having lived 61 years, nine months, and six days,
whose memory is in benediction with God and Man.
Requiescat in pace."

"*Jan.* 8, 1765.

"It would be unpardonable in me to delay any longer acknowledging the receipt of your Ladyship's obliging Letter of the 13th October last, which came in due course of the post, though not to my hands before last week, having been above two months from home on a long journey. I had almost despaired of hoping for the honour of a Letter from you, when I had recourse to the date of mine, which appeared so very antique as this time twelve months. I was extremely sorry to hear of your Ladyship's indisposition; but hope, ere this, you are perfectly recovered.

"It has ever been a determined resolution with me, since I left London, to shew some testimony of the friendship I was so happy in experiencing from your Ladyship; and could not think of any other method that would be more acceptable or pleasing, than to make an improvement on an attempt that had already met with your approbation, *i. e.* of recording the descents, &c. of the illustrious House of Stafford. The few hours of recess from business I have constantly employed therein; but my daily expectation of meeting with more testimonies, or receiving some account from your Ladyship of the papers I enquired after in the Museum, has made me delay it the further.—A few posts ago I wrote to Mr. Edmondson, to beg the copy of this descent from Segar's Baronage, in which I hope he will oblige me; and by that means I can make it thoroughly complete. The moment I receive it, I will set about putting a finishing hand thereto.

"My worthy Friend Mr. Bigland has been so obliging as lately to send me the descents of my own Family, from their Office; with a request to continue them, and an offer of any thing in their Office. By his Letter he seems to have made large Collections relating to this County; which, I flatter myself, I can bring down to the present time; and also furnish him with exact copies of every inscription, monument, or grave-stone, in the County, which he is very desirous of and I have long been collecting.

"I remember Lord Egmont shewed me Lilly's MS Baronage, a book of undoubted authority. If your Ladyship has any acquaintance with him, I dare say his Lordship would readily oblige you with a copy from it. He was so obliging as to offer me free access thereto on any occasion.

"I am, with best wishes for many happy returns of this season, your Ladyship's most obedient humble servant, G. ALLAN."

"*Stanhope-street, Jan.* 15, 1765.

"To convince you, Sir, of my readiness to answer your Letters when I am able to do it, I hasten to return you my thanks for the obliging Letter I received from you last post; and wishes

of

of every thing which can contribute to your happiness and satisfaction, for this and all succeeding years. The goodness and generosity of your heart, in designing me so truly valuable an acknowledgment as my Lord's Pedigree, so accurately done as I know it will be by you, for the good will and good wishes which was all I had in my power to make for your service, independent of your other merits, must always entitle you to my particular esteem and friendship. I am exceeding glad you are so happily settled with your Family; and only wish, if you employ your *four hours*, which is but a short recess from business which requires so much application of the mind as the study of the Law, and you make that of an Antiquary your amusement, though you do it with so much more ease than any one else could; yet I should think your health must suffer, unless you allow yourself some time for exercise, and to quite unbend your mind. You will think I talk like an old woman; but they sometimes guess right.

"I do not suppose Edmondson will refuse what you asked from him; and will endeavour to have Lord Egmont asked, or ask him myself, by writing to him, if you think it necessary, for what regards my Lord's Family in his MS. I hardly think he would refuse me.

"Mr. Bigland has put out a little pamphlet in quarto, which he calls, 'Observations on Marriages, &c. as kept in Parochial Registers.' Probably he has sent you one: if not, I have bought one, which is at your service, if I knew how to convey it to you.

"I am, Sir, your sincere friend, ELIZ. MARY MIC. STAFFORD."

"SIR, *Turnham Green, Sept.* 27, 1766.

"As I shall always take a share in every thing that regards your interest or happiness, I could not see your marriage in the papers (in which it is so essentially concerned) without making you a compliment of felicitation on the occasion. I do not doubt, from the good sense I always saw in you, but you have made a very prudent choice, and, by doing so, added to the felicity of your Family, as well as your own. I desire you will make my compliment acceptable to Mrs. Allan; and if this should bring you both to London this winter, nobody would have more pleasure in seeing you there than I should. ELIZ. M. M. STAFFORD."

"*Nov.* 2, 1766.

"The favour of your obliging Letter arrived safe in due course of the post; but was then from home, and have been till Sunday last in Derbyshire. I cannot sufficiently express the sense I have of this distinguishing mark of my still being in your Ladyship's remembrance, an honour I shall ever boast of, and the more so, as I have long thought myself unworthy of it, by a delay in not performing a promise I ought long ago to have fulfilled: but, when I assign the reason, I shall still hope for your Ladyship's pardon. It was always my determined resolution to make as exact and authentic a Pedigree of the Stafford Family as I could possibly pick up, either from print or MSS; and, for that purpose, I assure your Ladyship, I have made a pretty large collection;

tion; yet the main thing I wanted to see was a copy from Segar, which Mr. Edmondson has often promised to send me, and as often made apologies for want of time to copy it. I think I may now tax him with a breach of promise, as I am a subscriber to his work. I know the authenticity of this MS. of Segar, which makes me so anxious to have it. I shall write to him next post, and press it in the most earnest manner: and whenever it comes to hand, I do sincerely promise your Ladyship, the whole shall be sent for your perusal as soon after as I can possibly copy it.

"I am greatly obliged to you for your good wishes on my marriage; and have the satisfaction to tell your Ladyship, that my choice was with the approbation of all my Friends; and that I have the greatest reason to hope for the most permanent happiness. Should I ever have a call to London, Lady Stafford might be assured, she would be the first person Mr. Allan would pay his respects to. He flattered himself with the pleasure of a trip there this summer, but was disappointed.

"Mrs. Allan joins with me in proper compliments to Lady Stafford*; and I am, with the greatest sincerity,

Her Ladyship's most obedient humble servant, GEO. ALLAN."

Extracts from LETTERS between RALPH BIGLAND, Esq. Garter King of Arms, to Mr. ALLAN †.

"DEAR SIR, *London, July* 22, 1765.

"I have been in great tribulation; for my only Son, whose residence is in Gloucestershire, 27 years of age, accidentally being in town was seized with a violent fever, insomuch that no less than four, five, or six persons were obliged to be constantly with him, to keep him in bed, he was so strong and outrageous. Relapse after relapse; every one thought it impossible he could have survived; yet, notwithstanding he has had such hard struggles for life, he still survives, and is now in a fair way to recover.

"I am vastly obliged to you for the Inscriptions; and what makes them still more valuable is, that you have given *Notes* to several of them. In the many Inscriptions we meet with, the Christian name of wives being only set forth, one is frequently at a loss to discover the surname. When this happens, and if on enquiry the surname can be come at, a note, or reference, to explain whose daughter Mary or Jane, &c. was, with other particulars, in like manner as you have introduced, is very ingenious. I generally take my Inscriptions on three sheets of paper stitched together, in order to be bound when a sufficient number is collected. But yours excell every thing for exactness that ever I had. I return you my most hearty thanks for them; and know not how I shall return the favour. I herewith beg your acceptance of a few Pamphlets ‡; as you may have here and there a

* This respectable Dowager died Jan. 25, 1783.

† See p. *357. ‡ "Observations on Marriages, &c." See p. 712.

particular

particular acquaintance to oblige with one, who hath not seen these observations of mine; which, having in some measure engaged the attention and curiosity of the publick, may not perhaps be unacceptable. I should be very glad of your remarks. R. B."

"DEAR SIR, *Sept.* 6, 1765.

"Last week I sent three or four more Monumental Inscriptions, which I hope you have received safe. The 'Observations on Marriages, &c.' gave me inexpressible pleasure; and the more so as they in every respect agreed with my own sentiments. I have for a long time talked to the Minister of our Parish, to make his entries in the same manner in the Register; and have offered voluntarily to be the Public Register myself for the whole Parish, would he but give me leave. But what he alledges, is, that the public and late Acts have prescribed a certain form, from which he dares not deviate. However, one may expressly follow that form; but surely additions can never do harm. One other part, in regard to sealing Deeds, Wills, &c. with the person's own seal, has ever been a rule with me in the course of my profession, and which I ever will stick to; and so nice am I in this point, that if three or more Seals are to be affixed to a Deed, and perhaps the party executing has none, rather than there shall be two alike, I frequently send to the shops for common penny seals. I flattered myself ere this to have sent you a larger collection of Inscriptions; but have hardly had an hour to devote to my favourite study. I am daily, however, transcribing them. GEO. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *London, Nov.* 14, 1765.

"I admire the Inscriptions you have been pleased to send me. I know not how I shall be able to make you amends; but I shall be ready to do you any services I can in my department here. I am glad my 'Observations' prove agreeable to your sentiments. I am sorry your public spirit to serve the Parish should have been rejected. However the late Marriage Act hath prescribed a certain form for the entering of Marriages, every Minister may enter the Births and Burials as he pleases. There are several Reverend Gentlemen that I know, who now pursue my plan as much as is in their power; and, however some may think lightly of the matter, I am sure it stands in great need of regulation. A certain considerable Bishop told me lately, that my Pamphlet had been much spoken of, and that he should in a particular manner recommend it to the Clergy in his Diocese.

"A Natural History, &c. &c. of the County of Durham, after the manner of Dugdale's Warwickshire, or Chauncy's Hertfordshire, would certainly meet with great encouragement from the publick. I know of none so capable as yourself to undertake the work. I shall be glad to have your own Family Collection, or indeed any other that you shall think proper to send me. R. B."

"DEAR SIR, *London, April* 26, 1766.

"I am quite ashamed to think I have not acknowledged the receipt of your agreeable present before now. You will say I might certainly have found time to have written something. I confess the same; but, expecting long before this to have copied the Hilton Pedigree, and to have ready some specimens of our intended

intended work to have sent you with that Pedigree, which I ought to have returned long since; I have delayed the matter, not indeed entirely owing to neglect, but the hurry of business I have been in, and many avocations I have been subject to. Mr. Heard's long illness and confinement, together with continual illness in my own house, and loss of my dear wife, will, I hope, in some measure, plead with Mr. Allan to excuse me.

"Inclosed have sent you our Advertisement, which will speak for itself; and with it some impressions of such-like Seals as we propose to intersperse in the Work, which would have been in greater forwardness had not so many interruptions happened. Besides, the business and application to the Heralds' Office being now so continual, we are for ever employed. R. BIGLAND."

"DEAR SIR, *April* 29, 1766.

"This morning I had the pleasure of your agreeable Letter, with the several inclosures, for which accept my most sincere thanks. I had almost despaired of ever seeing your Publication, by so long a delay; but hope, when it appears, every judicious person will acknowledge it not to be a work of a day. The Seals, &c. you have sent me, must make it valuable indeed; and I am confident nothing so much warrants authenticity as these things. I observe, you begin with the Royal Descent from Egbert; and that this number is now in the press. I wish I had known sooner: I could have sent you up a curious Pedigree, from that very period, down to Queen Elizabeth, with the Arms, &c. I have got Edmondson's two first volumes, and observe a third published, which I wonder he has not sent me. In the above parcel are also a few sheets of old Seals, which I picked up at a print-stall when in town; they will, perhaps, afford you a minute's perusal. I am in no hurry for the Hilton Pedigree, nor the others intended to be sent by you; but shall send you my own Family, and another or two, very soon. G. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Heralds' Office, London, Oct. 7, 1766.*

"I confess I receive no small satisfaction in being remembered by a Gentleman for whom Mr. Bigland as well as myself entertained, in a very early acquaintance, a real esteem, and for whose happiness we have both the sincerest wishes. If credit can be given to the public papers, those wishes will extend to a Lady; in which supposition, may the choicest blessings be your attendants! I have long felt the great misfortune of a very indifferent state of health. Thank Heaven, it is more re-established at present, than it has been a long time; for the waters of Islington have been more efficacious than those of Bath, Bristol, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bigland is at present on a tour to the West; his designs of extending it to the North are, I believe, frustrated, which, among other things, deprives me of the pleasure of paying you a visit. I shall always rejoice to hear that you are happy; for I am, indeed, dear Sir, your sincere well-wisher, &c. I. HEARD *, Lanc."

* Bluemantle, 1761; Lancaster, 1763; Brunswick, 1768; Norroy, 1774; Clarenceux, 1780; Garter, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, 1784; knighted 1786.

"Have

"Have you among your Collections any Inscriptions for the Peacocks of Burnhall and Whitehall? Francis P. one of the Family, was Alderman of Durham, and died very old *circa* 1720. He married, if my account is just, ... daughter and heir of Sir Robert Bulmer; whom I cannot find among the Knights."

"DEAR SIR, *College of Arms, London, Dec.* 22, 1768.

"You will see by the inclosed Catalogue, that there was not any thing relative to Durham among Mr. Anstis's MSS. From the largeness of the Catalogue, one would have expected a very valuable sale; but it will appear strange to you, that the four nights' sale did not amount to 400*l.* Mr. Anstis had written a great deal himself; and there was a considerable number of his Tracts, most or many of them undigested and unfinished. There were, as you see, several Visitations; but they appeared to more advantage in the display of their titles in the Catalogue, than on an examination of their intrinsic worth. With regard to Philpot's books, they made up only a heap of rubbish. A written Catalogue only was taken, and the numbers put within the covers. A ficticious sale, we are informed, took place, to the amount of 120*l.*; and the original owner, I believe, will be ready to take half that sum.

"Mr. Bigland has entered your Pedigree very fairly in the Register; 6th D 14, fol. 22, 23. We both hope for the satisfaction of certifying your signature (in our presence) to the authenticity of it. RALPH BIGLAND, Somerset.
ISAAC HEARD, Lancaster."

"DEAR SIR, *London, Feb.* 25, 1769.

"Having lately had a draft of our Office taken, and a Plate engraved, representing the Building, and decorated with Arms and the several Seals relative to every one concerned; and being quite new, and altogether very uncommon, and very well executed; Mr. Heard and I have had one framed and glazed, in order to send to you; which we request you will be pleased to accept, and keep as a small token of our sincere regard for Mr. Allan. R. B."

"DEAR SIR, *London, Feb.* 27, 1769.

"Last post I gave advice that I should send you a Print of the Heralds' Office; and now take the liberty to send eight more impressions, thinking they may not prove unacceptable to some Book or Print-seller to sell on my account. The Print being new and uncommon, it is likely some persons may be glad of the opportunity to purchase them; the price is but two shillings and sixpence each Print. You see I am willing to introduce something new into the North of England. We think it one of the cheapest Prints extant, considering the execution; and as it is of the same size of Rooker's Views of other public buildings, of London and Westminster, it will match very well with his.

"On second thoughts (provided you have no objection) could not you introduce one or two of them into your principal Inns, where the better sort sojourn in their passage through Darlington? Some Landlord from you (*gratis*) would

would likely receive it and bestow a plain frame to it, and give it perhaps, at your request, a place in one of the most public of his rooms. It may not be unentertaining to a Traveller. You see I am willing the Publick may see that it is a building of consequence—but this *inter nos.* RALPH BIGLAND."

"DEAR SIR, *April* 11, 1769.

The Print of the Office pleases me beyond any thing I have yet seen. I am sorry I cannot be of that service in the sale as I could wish, there being few here that are curious. However, I have taken the methods you recommended, by sending one Plate to Durham, and fixing another up in the chief Inn here. As to the other six, I have got them sold to some acquaintances. This design has given me a hint, and almost a spur, to have a Plate engraven of all the old Bishops' Seals in this County, and also of the several Corporations and Hospitals, of which we have many. I must beg to ask you a question, if not impertinent—what the Plate might cost you engraving? Mr. Sherwin engraves boldly; and, if I determine on the above plan, shall trouble you to get it executed by him. Inclosed I send you a specimen of our present Bishop's Seal (which will not bear the examination of an Engraver); it is the first attempt. The middle parts are my own etching; but it is an Art I have no inclination to proceed in. You will be surprised when I tell you I am commenced Printer, and have got a little Press, and a small Font of Letters, to amuse an idle hour. Inclosed is a poor specimen." Yours, &c. GEO. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *London, 30th June*, 1769.

"I received your favour dated the 20th inst. with the Inscription for Mr. Noble's Monument. I much commend your generous disposition to preserve the remembrance of a good man.

"I have been with the Copper-plate Printer, and mentioned your request. If you please to leave it to me, when you think proper to send the Plate to my care, I will do in every respect as if it was my own. The paper I had for our Plate I buy of *one Mr. Boydell* *, one of the first if not only importer of the proper paper for the copper-plate work in London. It comes chiefly from France; the English made is too smooth or fine for it.

"I now return my best thanks for the trouble you have taken about the Prints of our Office. The Plate cost about 48*l.*; including the first drawing, a correct one for the Graver, for which we paid nine guineas, and two guineas for drawing the Arms; The remainder to the different Engravers for their execution of the work. Upon the whole, it is dear enough; but we could not get it cheaper. Good Gravers will be paid for what they do. R. B."

"SIR, [*Undated.*]

"When I recollect the many kindnesses I have had the honour to receive from you, and the place you have been pleased to grant me in your friendship; I have the boldness to suppose that a Letter, though so far distant in date from my last, and which brings a petition, will neither surprize you, nor be disagreeable.

* Afterwards the munificent and patriotic Alderman; see vol. III. p. 411.

Permit

Permit me in the first place to congratulate you on your promotion*, and add my sincere wishes for a long enjoyment of it.

"A most worthy and ingenious young man of Newcastle, whose name is Lambert, and for whom I have a great esteem, is likely to be out of bread in April next. He has been for some years Clerk to a Counsellor there; writes a fine hand; but his talent and favourite study is Heraldry. He draws Arms, &c. remarkably well, also in perspective, and has the greatest desire to be employed in your Office, if possible. He has not the confidence to place his expectations high, nor the ambition to desire any thing considerable. If you, therefore, can be of any service to him, it will make him completely happy—and the greatest of obligations conferred on one who cannot bear to see merit in distress.

"I have a few tokens to send you soon, which I hope will be acceptable; and am your ever obliged humble servant, G. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *London, April* 1, 1775.

"Being very sensible of the obligations and civilities I have received from you, you may naturally conclude that nothing in my power shall be wanting to serve Mr. Lambert, whom you so deservingly recommend, in case of any vacancy in our Office; but at present there is no opening for it. I have had some letters from Mr. Lambert, and have seen some pretty specimens of his genius for the science; but at present (and as we have been for a long time past fixed with a Clerk, who is not only clever, but also a complete Penman, and now so well acquainted in the practice and custom of what we have to do, and being of great utility to us) we cannot possibly think of another, as long as we can continue him.—I suppose you have made a further increase to your Family; if so, and you will please to favour me with the names of your children, with the dates of their births, I will add them to your Pedigree. I remain, &c. RALPH BIGLAND, Clarenceux."

* Ralph Bigland, Esq. Bluemantle, 1757; Somerset and Registrar, 1763; Norroy King of Arms in May 1773; Clarenceux in August 1774; and Garter in March 1780. He died March 27, 1784, æt. 73. There is an engraving of him in his Library, inscribed, "Ralph Bigland, Somerset Herald; created Garter Principal King at Arms, 2d March, 1784, aged seventy-three. R. Brompton pinx. C. Townley fecit, 1771." The date of his death and his age have been added, the Portrait having been engraved in his life-time, when he was only an Herald.—The great Collections which he had made for an History of Gloucestershire were intended to have been arranged, and given by him to the Publick; and in 1792, one Volume was published by his Son, under the title of "Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relating to the County of Gloucester, taken from the Original Papers of the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. Garter Principal King of Arms; printed by John Nichols, for Richard Bigland of Frocester, in the County of Gloucester, Esq." Noble's College of Arms.—This Volume was published in occasional Parts; and Ten Numbers of a Second Volume had appeared, when from a derangement in the pecuniary concerns of the Editor, and afterwards from his death, the Collections remained unfinished. There is a possibility, however, that they may yet be completed; the Plates for the whole being actually engraved, and the Monumental Inscriptions transcribed. But of this hereafter.

Extracts

Extracts from Letters between Mr. PENNANT * and Mr. ALLAN. (See p. *364.)

"SIR, *Downing, Jan. 27, 1775.*

"I beg leave to borrow from you a little knowledge respecting the Bishoprick of Durham, by the favour of our good friend your Prelate. The specimen of your qualifications, which his Lordship was so kind as to lend me, encourages me to hope for information; only let me premise, that I do not desire that depth of enquiry as is shewn in that book. I wish only for as much as a Traveller may be supposed to collect in his Journey; and as much as will satisfy a Reader of Travels, and such matter as will enliven the work.—In my return from Holland in 1772, I took a review of Durham, and was much ashamed that I should take such slight notice of so capital a place. I shall, in the Travels now in hand, have occasion to describe it again; therefore wish for such hints that have been omitted by prior Describers. Permit me to enquire after the powers and jurisdiction of the Bishops; if any very singular tenures attend any of his manors? Who founded Newcastle bridge, and how came the Bishops liable to its support? Does not the Bishop maintain the Judges of Assize during the Circuit? What other antient and customary acts of hospitality? Do all the estates in the Bishoprick hold of the Bishop?

"Please to favour me with the names of the parishes from Gateshead to Durham that the road passes through; also from Durham to Aukland, and thence to Piers-bridge. I have been pretty full in my notes, but these I could not learn. These I mention, that in case any singular monument be found, or any singular event happened in any, I may be favoured with an account.—I shall digress to Brancepeth castle on one side, and to Raby on the other. I wish for an account of the foundation of both; their transitions from family to family; or any great event that befell them. An account of the tombs in Brancepeth Church. Who is the Knight the Sexton calls *Sir Brandon?* The same of a cross-legged Knight in Whitworth Church-yard. I shall now stop, in mercy to you, and respect to my own character—otherwise you must exclaim at this first instance of my avidity.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, T. PENNANT."

To the Bishop of DURHAM [Dr. EGERTON. See p. 384.]

"MY LORD, *Feb. 26, 1775.*

"In consequence of the honour your Lordship did me in mentioning my name to Mr. Pennant, I received the favour of a Letter from him, with some queries respecting this County; but my absence from home for some time past, on particular business, prevented me giving him any answer before this. One of Mr. Pennant's queries is,—Who founded Newcastle Bridge, and how came the Bishop liable to its support? As this question seems to concern your Lordship, I have been more particular in tracing it out than perhaps was any way necessary for Mr. Pennant's in-

* In the Preface to the Third Volume of Mr. Pennant's "Scotch Tour," he acknowledges in general terms the assistance of Mr. Allan; which (it will appear from these Letters) was very considerable.

formation;

formation; but I hope it may give your Lordship some satisfaction, in reading over those papers before they are sent to Mr. Pennant, who desired me to transmit any papers to him under direction to your Lordship. I intend to answer the rest of his queries as soon as I possibly can, and by my next to make good my promise to your Lordship, in sending copies of the Charters of Greatham and Gateshead Hospitals *. I am, &c. G. ALLAN."

"SIR, *Feb.* 26, 1775.

"I received your favour in due course of post; but, having been from home in Yorkshire for near three weeks, on particular business, prevented me answering your several particular queries. I now send you all the account I am able to give of Tyne Bridge, and Branspeth; out of which you may, perhaps, cull some hints for your Tour. As your question respecting Tyne Bridge in part concerns the Bishop of Durham, I have been a little particular in tracing it farther than may seem necessary for your purpose, with a view of giving his Lordship an opportunity of reading it, as it comes through his hands to you. The rest of your Letter shall be answered as soon as I possibly can; and I shall think myself extremely happy to transmit you any information in my power respecting the County. I have a small parcel to send my friend Mr. Grose, of Wandsworth, wherein I will inclose for you a copy of my Collections of Sherburn Hospital, with some other things relative to this County *. I am, &c. G. ALLAN."

"SIR, *Downing, March* 7, 1775.

"My grateful thanks are due for your late favour, and for the valuable present on its road. I shall write to the worthy Mr. Grose about forwarding it; as I am forced to make a hiatus of multitudes of pages for the use of your materials; *i. e.* from Newcastle to Pierce Bridge. I *reached* Newcastle last Saturday, and, notwithstanding it is so dirty a place, shall stay in it as long as I find any thing worth notice †. If you have any topographical references to make, I must beg leave to say, I have Armstrong's great Map of Northumberland, the same of Durham, and the enormous Map of Yorkshire. In my first Tour I was idle; but, since the Publick have honoured me with their attention, I shall strive not to disappoint their hopes.

"Can you favour me with the reason of the name of Pierce Bridge ‡? As soon as I get to town, the latter end of May, I must beg your acceptance, in kind, for your book.

"One that writes much for the Publick must be excused for writing little to the private Friend. Let that, Sir, apologize for my brevity, and the sudden return to a repetition of thanks from your much obliged, and most obedient servant, THO. PENNANT."

"SIR, *Downing, March* 28, 1775.

"Accept my best thanks for two pacquets. As one contains a printed account, let me beg to know if the MS. is not intended for the press, that I may return it. I am but a gleaner of what

* "These Letters are in my Grand-father's hand-writing, and I presume had been composed for my Father to copy on his return home." G. A. Jun.

† See his Scottish Tour, vol. III. pp. 325—344. ‡ Ibid. p. 344.

I like;

I like; so that your fuller account will be very acceptable to the publick, who cannot expect so much from me, an errant passenger. I have been very unsuccessful in getting an account of certain Portraits in Lumley Castle, which I am very desirous of. Several I have described, but there were some that were placed so high, that, for want of a step-ladder, I could not read the inscription. Annexed are my *desiderata**. Favour me with the names and dates also on any others, with a brief description of dress, and the size of the portrait, i. e. full, or half length.

"1. A half-length profile, white beard, ships. [' Pater Patriæ, Andreas Auria.' A three-quarter profile, in black; collar of the Fleece; a white staff right hand, glove left; a prospect of the sea and ships; a long white beard; black cap; dagger in girdle †.]

"2. A full length; cross on his breast; [ruff round neck; red stockings; white shoes;] spear in his hand; [in complete armour; view sea; on the curtain this inscription: ' Garcia Garmiento Cuna Capitan de . . arda del vy rey . . gille y de una Gallera' ‡.]

"3. A half-length, robust man, in green; a red sash; a sportsman. [On his gun ' T. W. ætatis 42. MDL.' Above his head, ' Mr. T. Windham, drowned on the coast of Guinea in Africa §.']

"4. A lady, plain faced; odd dress; [1560. The Countess of Lincoln, the fair Geraldine||, daughter to the Earl of Kildare.]

"N. B. I have noted these: Earl of Essex; Sir Thomas More; Queens Mary and Elizabeth; Edward VI.; Earl of Surrey; Robert [Ambrose] Earl of Warwick; Sir J. [William] Peters [Secretary to King Henry VIII.]; first Earl of Bedford.—Paracelsus (I think wrong named); [1545; Philippus Theophrastus Paracelsus Aureolus; bald, in black, both hands on a sword, on the knob at sword-hilt AZOT; round his neck is pendant a red string, yellow ball, and at it a red tassel.—Sir Anthony Browne [æt. 30]; John Lord Lumley, [1563, a three-quarter, bearded, a ring suspended from his neck by a small black ribbon.]—[Jane Fitzalan, daughter to Henry Earl of Arundel, first wife to John Lord Lumley, three-quarters, in black robes, gloves in hand, and small ruff.]—John Lord Lumley [son of George, 1580, æt. 54, full length, in complete armour, right hand on helmet.]—John Lord Lumley, [1591, a full length, in a scarlet robe, double furred, a glove and hand in right hand, a white beard, small black skull-cap.]—[Robert] Earl of Salisbury; [three-quarter, in black; a bell on table, and a letter directed to him by all his titles; above head, ' Sero, sed serio;' the George pending in a green ribbon.]—Duke of Suffolk 1598 (no such person then).—[Radcliffe] Earl of Sussex, [a full-length, in armour, a staff in right hand, sword in left, resting on it; ' Amando et fidando troppo son rouinato.' On

* The whole that is printed within hooks are Mr Allan's elucidations.
† Tour in Scotland, ed. 1790, vol. III. 327. ‡ Ibid. 327. § Ibid. 526.
|| The "Fair Geraldine," celebrated so highly by the Earl of Surrey, was third wife of Edward Earl of Lincoln. But so ill-favoured is this Picture, that Mr. Pennant ascribes it to the first wife, Elizabeth Blunt. "Geraldine was the young wife of his old age. Her Portrait at Woburn represents her an object worthy the pen of the amorous Surry." Ibid. 322.

the table an helmet, a large plume of feathers.]—Duke of Monmouth.—Duc D'Alva? [Fernandes de Toledo, Duke of Alva, 1557].—Sir N. Carew.—Killigrew.—[William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer of England, hand on staff, chain, with Garter appended, in black. Another three-quarter, in striped jacket, black cloak, gloves on, a collar of the Garter, a high-crown hat, black beard, white ruff, 'Anno 1596, æt. suæ 43.'—Vigilius, President of the Council in the Low Countries, 1560, a three-quarter, sitting in a chair, all in black, furred front, black cap.—Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, the last Earl of that name, a three-quarter.—Duke of Buckingham, a half-length.—Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, 1587; a three-quarter, staff in right hand, collar of Garter.—A full three-quarter length, in a scarlet robe, a scarlet cap hanging back, narrow white ruff, a collar of the Fleece; over left shoulder a white robe; around the borders, on the white fur, this inscription wrote several times: ĀH ЄMPRINS CD IЄ VĀI ЄMPRINS.] GEO. ALLAN.]"

"DEAR SIR, *April* 23, 1775.

"Lumley is a small village, about a mile Southward from the Castle, where there are remains of an antient Hall-house, supposed older than the Castle. That the Lumley family were seated here at the time of the Conquest, Camden and Dugdale are clear in; and from thence took their name. It has been said, but from what authority I cannot find, that the Castle was built in the time of Edward I. by Sir Robert de Lumley; many additions made by his son Marmaduke, whose son Sir Ra. de Lumley, 16 Richard II. 1392, obtained licence to make a Castle of his Manor-house. I am told there are several dates on different stones about the Castle, but could never get information what they are. You have, no doubt, taken such a description of the Castle, and its pleasant situation, as to need no further notes from me; but I beg leave to observe (which, perhaps, you might neither see nor be told of) that about 300 yards South-west from the Castle are the remains of an old Chapel, wherein are several stones, apparently tombs, but no inscriptions, and sunk in the earth. Below this is an arched vault, which, it is said, has communication with the Chapel. A stone now covers the entrance, and it is rather difficult to find. A tradition is handed down at Chester, that, about 170 years ago, some stones were taken from this Chapel, to mend a breach in the fishery dam across the Wear; but, whilst one stone remained therein, the dam could not be kept up. The Park was much larger formerly, and paled round, but now walled. There is a statue of Liulphus (ancestor to the Lumley family) mounted on a horse, in full proportion, placed in the great kitchen of the Castle. Soon after the Accession of King James to the Crown of England, in one of the tours he made round his kingdom, he was entertained by Lord Lumley at this Castle. The Bishop of Durham (William James), a relation of his Lordship, who was there on a visit at same time, thinking to possess his Majesty with a grand idea of the importance of the Lumley family, began to acquaint the King with a genealogical

alogical detail of his Lordship's progenitors, and attempted to deduce their origin from a period so remote, that it exceeded every degree of credibility*. The King, whose patience was quite exhausted, stopped short the Reverend Genealogist, by saying, 'O Mon, go no further; let me digest this knowledge I have gained; for, by my saul, I did na ken that Adam's Surname was *Lumley!*'

GEO. ALLAN."

"SIR, *Downing, April* 25, 1775.

"As I have not yet received any thing from Mr. Grose, I shall think myself very highly obliged if, for the future, you would send such favours as will lie within the compass of a letter, to my worthy and sincere friend the Bishop; or, what is above that size, to me, at Mr. White's. I suffer much by this delay; and am sorry that your very kind intentions should be thus frustrated.

T. PENNANT."

"SIR, *Downing, April* 28, 1775.

"A thousand thanks to you for the last, and every instance of your friendship. I just heard from Mr. Grose; but his letter was of long date, so no mention of your parcel. He is a most worthy man; but Hooper, his Bookseller, to whom he entrusted it, is shamefully dilatory. As the illness of some old friends will detain me from town, I beg you to accept instantly this slight mark of my gratitude. I am, with true esteem, &c. T. PENNANT."

"SIR, *Hampden House, Bucks, April* 28, 1775.

"Your favour of the 21st instant has just found its way to me at this place. You may depend upon my furnishing Mr. Collyer† with a *Gosset*‡ of the late Bishop §, and of giving him any assistance in my power; but I much doubt his having a good likeness to engrave from, as there is not a Picture that is thought like him. I have spoke to an Engraver about a Mezzotinto from a Picture painted since his death by Brompton; but that is far from a good likeness. There is not any Monument put up at Glynde to the Memory of the late Bishop; but within these two months I hope you will see one erected in Auckland Chapel, the inscription upon which will be an epitome of the History of his preferments ||. My Lord Bishop received your pacquet before I left town, and was much obliged to you for it. G. BROOKS¶."

"SIR, *Downing, May* 12, 1775.

"I give you my most grateful thanks for your last favour, and

* Tour in Scotland, vol. III. p. 328.

† The then, and still, very eminent Engraver, who is this year (1814) a very worthy Warden of the Company of Stationers.—His Father, Mr. Joseph Collyer (who died Feb. 20, 1776) was Translator of the Messiah and Noah, and the Death of Abel, and Author of a Dictionary of the World, a History of England, a System of Geography, and several other valuable works.

‡ Isaac Gosset, the famous Modeller in Wax, and Father of the late Rev. Dr. Gosset, the celebrated Bibliomaniac.

§ Bp. Trevor's Portrait, which was admirably engraved by Mr. Collyer, and which will be an ornament to my next Volume.

|| See this in Hutchinson's Durham, vol. I. p. 588.

¶ Register, Cursitor, and Auditor, to Bp. Egerton.

for the particular account of Lumley *. Mr. Grose informs me that he will send me the parcel, so that I flatter myself I shall not be long without it. I dare say that it contains full answers to all my questions; and that you have noted any particularity about Durham unnoticed by former Writers. Let me add a question or two, perhaps omitted. Does the way called the Roman Lodge, which I observed a little South of Pierce Bridge, continue into the Bishoprick; and are there any posts or camps in its course? What kind of a room is the Library at Durham; and what number of Books?—This, with many acknowledgments, concludes the trouble about the present work. Let me give you a foresight of future. I mean to write out fair my Northern Journal of 1773, which will comprehend Weardale, from the foot of Alston Moor †, to Auckland; from thence to Barnard Castle, the diagonal of Yorkshire, to Spurnhead; thence to Pontefract, Howden, Doncaster, Derby, &c. When that comes in turn, perhaps I may resume my queries; and am, &c. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *London, May* 1, 1775.

"The Antiquarian Society have lately published a very large Engraving of a Picture in Windsor Castle, representing a meeting between Francis the First of France and our King of England. My Lord Bishop asked me this morning whether or no you had a copy. Will you be so good as furnish me with an answer to that question? I am, dear Str, yours, very truly, G. BROOKS.

"SIR, *May* 5, 1775.

"I am much obliged to you for your kind offer of lending Mr. Collyer the Model in Wax of the late Bishop. I wish, at your leisure, you would call and see the Drawing. I think you will allow it a strong likeness. This post I have desired Mr. Collyer to wait on you.—I had lately the honour of being admitted a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, through the recommendation of my friend Mr. Grose (but since the publication of the famous Print you mention); therefore apprehend I shall not be entitled to a copy. I beg my most respectful compliments to my Lord Bishop; and if he has a spare copy, and thinks me worthy of it, he will confer a most singular obligation. I got half a dozen covers directed by Sir John Eden to Mr. Pennant. Ten thousand thanks to his Lordship for so ingenious a correspondent. G. A."

"DEAR SIR, *London, May* 18, 1775.

"I have this day given Mr. Collyer the Model of the late Bishop. I am now going into Sussex; if I can find an opportunity, I shall be very glad, before I set my face Northward, to give him a call, to look at the Work.—My Lord Bishop apprehends you will be entitled to the Engraving I mentioned to you, from the Society; but, if you should not, his Lordship will very gladly furnish you with his own. GEO. BROOKS.

* See p. 722; and Tour in Scotland, vol. III. p. 321.

† This remained for a posthumous publication in 1801; as did the Continuation of it till 1804.

"SIR,

"SIR, *Downing, June* 17, 1775.

"On Thursday the 15th inst. and not sooner, I was favoured with your agreeable presents, which I received with that pleasure which results from gifts so very rare as they are. I heartily wish it was in my power to make an adequate return; and by your silence I fear that the order for my own Travels never reached you; if not, I shall cheerfully repeat them.

"As you collect the Seals of Abbeys, perhaps it may be in my power to assist you; for last winter I bought (at the expence of 20*l.*) a copy of Dugdale's Monasticon, once the property of Anstis, with numbers of the arms of the Religious Houses done by himself, on the margin. Please to point out volume and page of those you want; and, if they are there, my servant shall copy them for you. I am, with great regard, &c. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *London, June* 24, 1775.

"In a Letter of the 13th inst. from Mr. Pennant to my Lord Bishop, he tells his Lordship that he has not yet received your last papers, and that he fears they have miscarried; which my Lord Bishop orders me to communicate to you, with his best compliments. Upon enquiry at the office of the Society of Antiquarians, finding that you were in your own right entitled to the Print I mentioned to you in my last, I received it for your use; it is now in my Lord Bishop's custody, and he will convey it to you when we move to the North. GEO. BROOKS."

"SIR, *Downing, July* 4, 1775.

"As our correspondence has been so long interrupted by your silence, I must hope no miscarriage of my Letters may have been interpreted as neglect on my part. I imagine what you have said in your account of Pierce Bridge is all you can add about the Roman roads. I have, to the best of my power, transfused the substance of your collections into my book *, and flatter myself that you will not be displeased with them. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *July* 9, 1775.

"I have now three of your Letters before me, 28th April, 17th June, and 4th instant. What shall I say in excuse for not answering them, especially that containing the order for your Travels, which I have since read—a favour that most certainly claimed immediate thanks? I deferred writing from post to post, and find there is no end of indolence. I stand convicted; and therefore rely on your candour for an acquittal, only on promise of double diligence in future. You have not said whether you received the particulars relating to Lumley Castle; I hope they came safe. The copy you have of Dugdale's Monasticon, with Mr. Anstis's notes, must be valuable; I wish I was near you, to transcribe them into mine. If there be any Drawings relating to this County, will be obliged to you for them. This morning one Mr. Bailey called on me (who has engraved several Plates in Mr. Grose's Works) in his way to Pierce Bridge, to enquire after an

* Tour in Scotland, vol. III. p. 344.

Her-

Hermitage* for Mr. Grose. I accompanied him, but we could find no such place, or even any traditionary account of one, though I believe it will be found within three miles of the place. I met an intelligent old man there, who told me he remembers, about 30 years ago, taking up part of the old aqueduct that went through the present Town, as mentioned by Horseley;—that, in ploughing the Toft Close, their ploughshare grated on the old stone coffin-lid; on which, he, with others, removed the lid to the brink of the river; after this, the coffin was dug up, and carried to an adjoining farm-house, where it was used as a swine-trough—that no swine ever throve that ate thereout, on which it was replaced where first found—he showed me where, but it is now quite covered with soil—says the coffin was six feet in length within, and about two feet broad at the head, and one at the bottom. I searched for the old Roman way, and found its direction very plain, a sketch whereof Mr. Bailey says he will draw next week and send me; you may depend on having it immediately.—I inclose you impressions of a fine coin found in the ruins of Tynebridge since my last, which, with the former, are reserved for our friend the Bishop. You will observe by the papers a coffin has been found last week. I have been so much engaged of late in business, as not to have a spare hour to call my own; and a late capital failure in this place engrosses my whole time at present. Yet Mr. Pennant may be assured any request from him will be cheerfully executed by his, &c. GEO. ALLAN."

"SIR, *Downing, Sept.* 16, 1775.

"Your obliging favour of July 9th should not have been so long neglected (for I do not love to follow bad examples), had I not been absent on a long ramble. I found it on my return three weeks past; and now beg your acceptance of my best thanks. The promised better impressions of the coins never reached me. Inclosed is a proof of Durham Cathedral, &c. I have doubts if the windows in the tower are right: be so good as to say whether they are rounded at top, or Gothic, or Pointed. I believe the former are more agreeable to the Saxon Architecture in other parts. The excellent account of Lumley Castle came to hand. The words on the border of the robe of one of the Pictures signify *Alas, that I had undertaken it!* Will this lead you to the name of the person† ? In confidence, I submit to you the sheets from Hexham to Pierce Bridge ‡; begging your strictures on them; and, if there is any thing to be added, you would point it out. Auckland § may, perhaps, receive addition. I do

* "The supposed Hermitage is on the Yorkshire side of the Tees, opposite Gainford. Mr. Cade pointed it out to me several years ago, and insisted that it was Baddlefield Chapel, belonging to Darlington. The building is unroofed, but otherwise entire. It consists of a chapel and refectory or kitchen. Near it is a large elegant lancet arch over a glen There are no accounts of these buildings." G. A. Jun.

† Tour in Scotland, vol. III. pp. 327. ‡ Ibid. pp. 297—344.

§ Ibid. p. 341.

not

not value a canceled sheet or two. I must beg the favour of you to return these as soon as you can; and not to shew them to any individual. Please to recollect the difference between a transient Traveller and a resident Topographer. The one may be allowed to pass over the dryer *minutiæ;* which in the last would be inexcusable. This I mention in defence of my omissions. Full acknowledgments will be made to Mr. Allan in my Preface; till when, think me gratefully yours.—Did the Earthquake reach you? My house was most violently affected. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *October* 13, 1775.

"Your favours met me this week on my return from London. I am infinitely obliged to you for their instructive contents; and inclose again as far as the borders of Yorkshire *, and beg your comments as soon as convenient. At the end of this volume I shall give, in the Appendix, additions of every omission in my former two volumes, especially from the Banks of the Humber to Berwick†, in order to make my Itinerary complete. These will be inserted in their places in the future edition of those volumes: but I do this that the purchasers of the prior edition may have them without being under the necessity of purchasing them again. You see my omissions in 1769 from Stockton to Durham; perhaps your friendship will supply them ‡. I leave Raby and Brancepeth for the Tour §: they were really surveyed in September 1773. You see I omit the Durham Library, and that for want of information. I beg to have five copies of Mr. Bailey's Print ||, and inclose my whole subscription.

"P. S. Your second favour is just arrived, after sealing my first Letter.—Mr. Harrison is most welcome to look at my sheets: the reason of my caution shall be explained to you in time. T. P."

"Mr. Hutchinson last winter wrote to me, begging I would peruse the new copy of his Tour, which I would have done most cheerfully. In my answer I pointed out an erratum or two in the former edition; but never heard from him since, which I wonder at. Our first meeting, a wondrous odd adventure, might have taught him, from my conduct on the occasion, how to bear reproof. If you wish the Drawings back, I will send them instantly. If I had not a thousand more Drawings than I know what to do with, more liberal sentiments would prevent me from using the labours of others, unpermitted.—My best compliments to Mr. Harrison. My word shall be performed this winter. An edition of the British Zoology is now in the press: the whole shall be his; he merited a better than the first. *Apropos*, of what use will he not be in my plan of a review of my Tour of 1769, in my Appendix? Can he, or will he, survey Camps? I do not ask *formâ pauperis*.

"Trusts, executorships, and the nonsense of money and business, vex me this fall. Adieu. Your obliged friend, T. P."

* Tour in Scotland, vol. III. pp. 345—368.
† Ibid. vol. I. pp. 15. 50. ‡ Ibid. p. 35.
§ Tour from Alston Moor to Harrowgate, pp. 15, 19.
|| His View of the Town of Darlington.

"SIR,

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Oct.* 17, 1775.

"I met with such instruction from your and Mr. Harrison's Notes, that I send the rest of Northumberland*. Please to transmit it to him, with my compliments, and beg the speediest return. I will write to Mr. Harrison in a few posts. T. P."

"SIR, *Oct.* 29, 1775.

"Your three Letters are now before me. The two first I should have answered immediately, but was that day going from home; and only returned yesterday, when I found your last. This morning I sent the proof-sheets to Mr. Harrison. You inclosed the two last sheets of Durham, which I had looked over and returned you before. You shall have some additions to Stockton† soon. Mr. Bailey returns you many thanks for your genteel subscription to his intended work; when finished, I will take care to send you the copies safe. Inclosed is a fine Print of our Church, which I mentioned in a former Letter that I would send you; you will also find drawings of the coins found in Newcastle Bridge. Mr. Hutchinson is afraid you forestall him in publishing the old Inscription sent you at Hexham. I have not yet seen him; but, when I do, shall reason with him, that you could not possibly omit noticing it as well as he; therefore use your pleasure with it. The other Drawings are Mr. Bailey's present to you.

"I cannot yet get hold of any of the Plates of Hutchinson's Work as promised, except the three inclosed bad proofs, all which are engraved by Mr. Bailey. If you took any Drawings in this County, you will oblige me much in sending copies at Mr. Griffith's leisure; and a Print or two of Durham Cathedral. G. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Nov.* 4, 1775.

"My best thanks for your two last pacquets, particularly for the beautiful View of your Church. I beg Mr. Bailey would accept of the supernumerary copies I subscribed for, and only send me one good proof. If he continues in the country next spring, I shall be glad to employ him to draw a few particulars I wish for.

"Please to make my compliments to Mr. Hutchinson, and set his heart at rest, by saying I shall not engrave the important initials at Hexham. I shall think myself obliged to him for two sets of his Plates on paper of the inclosed size. I mean them to enrich the copy of my Tour, which I intend to bind for myself. He may command a set of mine: as you may any Drawings you please. My servant only did three Views of *Raby*, two of which I consigned to Mr. Grose, who has engraven them. The third shall be copied for you.

"*Brancepeth*, lent to Mr. Grose.

"*Auckland*, engraving for my Tour.

"*The Chapel*, taken from the Park, at your service.

"*Bradley Hall*, ditto.

"*A tomb* with sheers on it, Stanhope church-yard, ditto.

* Tour in Scotland, vol. I. pp. 41—48. † Ibid. p. 34.

"As

"As soon as I have filled up the whole of my new edition of the British Zoology for the press, I shall begin my new Northern Tour. Be so good as to favour me with your company at Kelhope Head, and point out all the Observables there, and on Alston Moor, Weardale Chapel, Stanhope, Wolsingham, and Bradley Hall *. You may see me safely lodged with our good friend at Auckland Castle; and, as you have already travelled with me to Brancepeth, Staindrop, and Raby, I shall not trouble you with any more excursions to those places; but shall be very happy to meet with you at Stockton, and to receive your instructions respecting my omissions between that place and Durham in 1769. This figurative journey I shall take this winter in my elbow chair: and do assure you, I always find these ruminations of my Tours very pleasant. THOMAS PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Jan.* 1, 1776.

"Accept from me my best wishes of this day, and many happy returns of them. I return the Drawing of Urns, with my best thanks for them, and every other mark of your useful friendship. I shall be happy to hear of your welfare. THOMAS PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Feb.* 6, 1776.

"I would not so soon trouble you with a second Letter, did I not think it a shame to give to the publick a *Fifth Edition* of my Tour with a blank to the number of arches in Stockton Bridge. Let me beg from you a solution of that important question. The Bookseller very unexpectedly demands a new edition of both volumes †, which occasions this haste. Mr. Harrison is silent. I wish to hear from both, especially that I may learn where in London I may leave for each of you the promised books. T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Feb.* 27, 1776.

"I truly regret your ill state of health, and beg you to accept my best wishes for your speedy recovery. I give you many thanks for your last kind communication. The account of Stockton is extremely satisfactory, as every thing of yours is. I imagine that my book will appear before May; when a copy with the Views you desire, and the Heads of the Countess of Desmond, Crichton, Cardinal Beaton, the first Hay Earl of Carlisle, and the famous Anne Clifford, shall be sent to your order. I hope to be in town by the last week in March, and shall myself execute, for us both, Mr. Hutchinson's obliging order. I shall send him my Plates, with your Book, &c. I am no collector of Heads, nor are those you mention within my reach. I am much pleased with the bill of fare you sent of Mr. Hutchinson's Plates.

"I have begun my Tour of 1773 in two plates, and have left a great gap for the road from Alston Moor, down Weardale, to Auckland, in hopes that, if your health permit, I shall be favoured with notices of the several towns and places on the road.

"When the weather grows warm, I shall be glad to give Mr. Bailey some employ, if you say he will undertake it. I want much the *parts* of Durham Cathedral, certain tombs, &c.

* Tour from Alston Moor, pp. 2—6.

† The First and Second Volumes of the Tour in Scotland.

"Mr.

"Mr. Harrison has had long since my Synopsis of Quadrupeds, but has taken no notice of it. The Bridge shall be very speedily returned. Pray does the tide flow eight miles above the bar, or above Stockton Bridge? I shall be glad of this information by the time I reach town. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *London, April* 4, 1776.

"Notwithstanding all you can say, I shall ever acknowledge my obligations to you far superior to any you could possibly receive from me. I inclose an order for my Book (not yet published); also for the Prints and Drawings. As yet my servant had time only to do two; but the rest shall follow with all speed. The places I visited from Alston to Auckland are, Kelhope—account of antient and present states of the mines—St. John's Chapel, a village where I lay—Stanhope Park—Stanhope Town—Wolsingham—Bradley Hall—Witton—Bishop Auckland—Whitworth, and the tomb of the Knight in the Church-yard.]

"I beg to subscribe for three setts of your Friend's Botany*.—I have not yet read Mr. Hutchinson's book, but have ordered it. I feared his manner would not please.—I continue here till the 1st of May, ready to receive your commands. I shall trouble Mr. Bailey with an order as soon as I return home. I *did once* employ Gamble. I thank you for the offer of Hatfield's tomb: but have thought of some others. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *April* 27, 1776.

"Three parcels, *viz.* the Drawings, Mr. Hutchinson's Prints, and mine of Durham and Auckland, are left for you at Mr. White's. Those, and my Book, will be delivered to your order. I am leaving town; but hope to hear from you at Downing. T.P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, July* 7, 1776.

"Your silence amazes me; for I am sure your attention would have acknowledged the receipt of my Book, the Prints, and Drawings, which I trust you must have had long ago. I shall be happy to hear you are in health, of which I have suspicions. T.P."

"SIR, *July* 22, 1776.

"I received your Letter, justly reproving me for so long silence, after so public† and private a favour conferred. I hope you will in part forgive me, when I assign some, though idle, reasons. At the time your Book, &c. came to hand, I was at Harrowgate, for the benefit of my health, where I continued some weeks, and found myself much better; but, after I got home, had a relapse, that confined me mostly to my bed. A fortnight after, the gout began to make its appearance in my hands and feet for the first time, and soon left me. Immediately after, I had the most violent disorder, and inflammation in my bowels, that my life was despaired of, and confined me totally to my bed till Thursday last, when I ventured down stairs, and have now the pleasure to say I grow better. These

* "The British Flora," by Stephen Robson, a Quaker, of Darlington; an ingenious publication.

† In enumerating the Friends to whom he was indebted for communications in the Tour to Scotland, Mr. Pennant concludes, "and *superlatively* to Mr. George Allan of Darlington."

strange

strange attacks, you may be sure, unhinged me in every respect, and totally incapacitated me from all kind of business. But happy I was, in that respect: a good old Father re-assumed his pen, and managed for me. I shall say no more on this subject; but still hope for a continuance of that respect you have on every occasion shewn me, which I can never repay.

"I have not yet run half through your Book, and am a stranger to all Scotland.—I shall now be obliged to you, to let me have a catalogue of any further information you want, which shall not be neglected. In one of your letters you mention enquiries from Alston Moor down to Auckland. I never was in this part of the County, and know little about it; though, perhaps, I may furnish some little anecdotes about Stanhope and Wolsingham; for in that neighbourhood are some peculiar customs as to the tenure of estates. This reminds me of thanks for Mr. Griffith's two beautiful Drawings of Bradley Hall and Auckland Chapel, which I have got elegantly framed and glazed, with a memorial of the donor.—Mr. Hutchinson I have not seen a long time. Last week he sent me the MS. of the First Part of his Northumberland Tour, made last year, to peruse. It is much superior to his last Work; and a good deal of his exuberances are lopped off. He tells me the Second Part will be the same length. I sent him your obliging order, for a set of your Prints.

"I have received from Mr. White a copy of Camden's last edition of the 'Britannia,' which I intend to interleave, and, if possible, illustrate it by every View, Head, and piece of Antiquity, I can lay my hands on; which (with MS additions in process of time may be added) will, one day or other, be valuable. This puts me on turning beggar to every acquaintance, for any Print for that purpose, when they may have a duplicate. Should you have any cast-aways in that situation, they will be the most acceptable gifts imaginable. Pardon this hint; beggars will be impudent. I have luckily got a duplicate of Bourne's 'History of Newcastle,' and I remember you once mentioned a desire of having one. G. A."

"DEAR SIR, *Aug.* 6, 1776.

"Your favour finds me at Gloddaeth, in the county of Caernarvon. I truly lament the reasons of your long silence; and sincerely wish for a speedy removal of the cause. My wants in your County are, Historical Accounts of the country from Alston Moor to Auckland; which takes in, you know, all Weardale, Stanhope, and Wolsingham. As soon as I return, I shall look over my Collection of Prints; and lay aside any duplicates I may have, for the purpose you mention. Do you mean duplicates of entire sets of my Tours, octavo, or quarto?—Moses shall make more Drawings for you at his leisure.

"I do not know what to say about Mr. Grose. While his work was going on, he was uncommonly liberal. Since it has been brought to a conclusion, he has dropped me unaccountably. I think I have many duplicates of his Plates (taken off without the letter-press) at your service. I am infinitely obliged to you for Bourne, and I am glad that Mr. Hutchinson goes on with his Topography.

"I never

"I never should have known the Tomb in the 'Repertory' for that at Staindrop. I shall caution Godfrey to be careful how he takes things in. T. PENNANT."

"SIR, *Downing, Nov.* 14, 1776.

"I make use of my last frank, not to reproach, but to lament your relapse; otherwise it would be impossible to decline what you have so often promised, some account of the Vale of Weardale, and the towns and villages between its Head and Auckland. I am now settled at home for the winter; and shall collect for you all my duplicate Prints. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 15, 1776.

"What shall I say for so long silence? The old excuse only can be added. Mr. Pennant, I know, will forgive. This last week I have been again laid up; but now better.

"I have often repeated to you, that it was not in my power to furnish any anecdotes of the country down Weardale than what I am confident you must have from books already printed. It is a part I never visited; and am an entire stranger. Mr. Hutchinson has long promised me some account for you, as he has visited all that part; but he forgets. On receipt of yours, I renewed the application, and thought before this to have had his answer, but none is yet arrived.

"You would find in one of my last, a catalogue of several curious Letters from some of our late eminent Antiquaries. They are all in the hand-writing of the famous Roger Gale, in three volumes quarto. These I stumbled on by mere chance, on visiting an old schoolfellow, his grandson, who kindly permitted me to take them home, copy, and communicate their contents to whom I pleased. I have been hard at work, transcribing as fast as I can. I learnt that a Fourth Volume of the 'Archæologia' is preparing for the press. This put me on communicating the same catalogue you have to Mr. Gough, and proposing to transmit any thing therein he thought proper for that work; to which he was so kind as to answer, 'that very few of them had been published, except, indeed, their substance might have been incorporated into Stukeley, Horseley, and other works; and that he sincerely wished to see them printed; and thought that a piece-meal selection for the Archæologia, or any other Collection, would not be doing them justice; and if it would be worth while, to print them all together, and perhaps annex the scattered Essays of their Author in the Philosophical Transactions; and that, if I approved the measure, and would favour him with the originals, or a copy, he would consult about the expence of printing them, in a Quarto Volume; and that he would superintend the publication*;'—which, I think, would be no unacceptable present to the Literary Publick, and the only mode of preserving several non-descript Antiquities and Inscriptions,

* See p. 700. This idea was adopted; and the "Reliquiæ Galeanæ" now form part of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

as most of the subjects are as new as they are interesting. I should be glad of Mr. Pennant's thoughts on the same subject; and if there be any article he chuses a copy of, desire he will immediately give me a line, and it shall be sent him.

"I had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Norris a week in October last, who is a most agreeable gentleman. He was much delighted with this country. He has been so obliging as to furnish me with many Prints for my Camden. This puts me in mind of the obliging offer of your Prints. As soon as it is convenient to you to order them any where in London, I can have them safe conveyed in a few days after, as I want to be at work to stick them to their proper places. I saw a Plate the other day of Arthur's Oven and the Penrith Monument in octavo; these, I was told, were engraved by you for your first Edition of the Tour.—I never saw it; thought you had thrown in the same Plates in your last editions; should be glad of these, as I hope they are not yet suppressed, but, as I told you before, you must excuse the impudence of a beggar. Bourne's History of Newcastle will be in Mr. White's possession before the new year. I expect Mr. Harrison here in Christmass week; if you want any thing from him, drop me a line, which shall be delivered. G. A."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Dec. 22, 1776.*

"Thanks for your three pacquets and your Letter. The head of the Bishop* is admirable. Be so good as to favour me with one more, of the size of the Life, to bind with it.—Is there no getting an account of the state and revenue of the mines belonging to the Bishop, and the share he retains out of each ton; also who was founder, and who the last inhabitant of Bradley Hall, and its present owner?—By no means lose possession of the treasure of MSS. you have, except you are assured that they will be printed. Could not you do it yourself? If too much for one attempt by an individual, publish by pieces following each other. The expence of printing† is now very generally known; so you may easily compute it.—I cannot imagine how Mr. Hutchinson could give the names of Silenus and Jupiter to the extravagant figures he saw at Hexham. Pray did *you* see that which I mention on your authority, of the hare, &c.? for I overlooked it, as well as *Jupiter Tonans*—I wish, as soon as weather permits, to give Mr. Bailey a little employ; and, among other things, shall be glad of the above figures. Who gave the Staindrop Tomb to the Antiquarian Repertory? It is vilely inaccurate.

"The present of Bourne will be very acceptable.—You will oblige me greatly by transcripts of the following articles from your MSS. Letter from Thomas Robinson, esq. &c.; of the Military Ways in Cheshire‡; of the Military Ways in North Wales‡; Flight of Wild Fowl; Tombs and Arms in West Tanfield Church;

* The Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Richard Trevor. See p. 723.

† The *expence*, the *risque*, and the consequent *loss*, in printing and publishing these very curious Letters, after all, were mine. See p. 732. J. N.

‡ "Of these I want only what relates to the subject I mention." T. P.

vol. III. old Picture of Rosamond ‡.—I recommend my own services in all you can wish. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Dec.* 27, 1776.

"Yesterday I stumbled on the two Drawings, which I fear were to be returned. I now do it with excuses: they have been long since copied. I add a duplicate Print.

"In my mineral enquiries, I add, Which is your greatest mine at present, and what is the annual produce?

"How much silver is got from the ton of *lead*?

"Is the Bishop Lord of all the Minerals in the County?

"Are there any traces of the Romans working the mines?

"Any Roman roads pointing up Weardale?

"Whose is Witton C.? are there any remains of the old Castle?

"What numbers of Freeholders in the County? How came there to be any? or how came they to be freed from their vassalage to the Bishop, who I suppose to have been originally Lord Paramount? Are your Sheriffs Gentlemen of the Law, or Country Gentlemen? Are they for life?

"Before I descend Kelhope, I mean to give a general History of the County, which occasions these impertinencies.—By the bye, how comes so many *Hopes* into the names on each side of Weardale?—Let me beg the account of the Roman Roads in Wales as soon as possible.—I now release you, with wishes of many happy returns of the season; and am, &c. T. PENNANT."

"SIR, *Dec.* 30, 1776.

"This morning, on my return from Durham, I found your obliging Letter. It gave me inexpressible pleasure to find you approved the Plate of the Bishop of Durham; and more so, to desire copies from Gale's MSS. But your demands are trivial. Cannot you give me a larger commission? Not to hang up your expectations too long, I have pulled out one sheet of my copy, which I inclose, of the Chester Roman Roads; also have just copied the Tanfield Arms, and the supposed picture of Rosamond, both of which imagine will be rather short of your expectations. Sir John Clerk's Observations on the Flight and Passage of Fowls, with Mr. Machin's remarks, is long, and will fill at least 12 quarto pages *. I know you will make allowances for this time of festivity, and depend on its being sent you in a few posts. Until then, excuse this short scrawl, from, Yours, &c. GEO. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Jan.* 10, 1777.

"I beg to return my hearty thanks for your kind favour, and to request you would not put yourself to any inconvenience about copying so long a work as the Migration of Birds, &c. It is not instantly wanted. If it is a good thing, I should like (with your leave) to print it in an Appendix to my fourth volume of British Zoology, to be published in Spring.—If my queries could be answered with convenient speed, I should be happy to receive them, as I could then begin my Durham Progress. I leave the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland alone till Dr. Burn has published his History, for they also come into my Tour of

* See "Reliquiæ Galeanæ," pp. 262—267.

1773.—Excuse my brevity, which at this time may be particularly excusable, this being the fourth day from my union with the worthy sister of my worthy neighbour Sir Roger Mostyn. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Jan.* 28, 1777.

"Accept my best thanks for the sequel of the Migration of Wild Fowl. I have now had leisure to peruse the whole, and am vastly pleased with their ingenuity. I go on with my Welsh Tour with all the rapidity my change of condition will admit. I inclose a proof of one of my Plates, and hope to enrich your Camden with the whole sett in less than a twelvemonth. Be so good as to let me know where your Engraver (Collier) lives; for I admire his work greatly. I must also flatter myself with the hopes of an answer to my late queries. In return, pray command, dear Sir, Yours, &c. THOMAS PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Feb.* 16, 1777.

"I duly received yours, though not at Darlington, having been from home above five weeks on a commission, and during that time only slipt twice home to see my little family, and returned next morning. I am now, I hope, settled at home; and your queries shall not remain long unanswered. May every felicity attend you and your worthy Lady. I found the inclosed three Prints from Mr. Bailey; he desired me to send them to you with his compliments, and that he should now be glad to execute any commands you please to favour him with. I hope you will think he is improved since his View of Darlington. These Plates are designed for Mr. Hutchinson's Northumberland Tour. Alnwick is from a Drawing of Mr. Grose's. GEO. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, March* 21, 1777.

"I give you many thanks for your obliging congratulations. I should have answered your favour sooner, but expected the completion of your promise to have been on the heels of it. In despair of that, from the long, very long interval, I now write—and cease to solicit.—If Mr. Bailey can undertake the few things annexed, in a reasonable way, I would trouble him.

"The Knight at Whitton.—Cross-legged Knight at Brancepeth.

"Two pillars, the intervening arch, and two galleries over it in Durham Cathedral, to shew the style of architecture.

"If Mr. Bailey could visit Hexham, I wish to have figures of the Jupiter, that with the hare, and any thing you deem to have been Roman. A view of the old tower, village, and fragment of bridge at Bywell, which I think will form a sweet view if fairly comprehended in one." Pray did *you* see the things I describe (from you) at Hexham? or did you take them on trust from any any body?—I shall be in town the first week in April. A letter inclosed to your Prelate will be truly welcome to, T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *London, April* 14, 1777.

"I find it necessary to attend my son to Harrowgate about the 13th of May. It will give me pleasure to make myself personally known to you, if the distance between Darlington and that place is not too great. Be so good as to give me, by return

of

of post, the particulars of the road, places, distances, &c. and what are worthy observation. I am, in much haste, &c. T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *London, April* 25, 1777.

"It is impossible to suspect you of being ungrateful; but I really thought you dilatory. Excuse my haste, and I will forgive your delay. I received your letter safe, and hear your parcel is at White's; but in this place of dissipation I can neither inspect the contents of one or the other.—I wonder the Plates of my last volume did not reach you. My order was general.

"I have wrote some time ago to Mr. Bailey. The Prints I wish from Mr. Hutchinson are those of his designed publication. I wish for sketches of the antient instruments found in the mines. I hope you got my Letter mentioning a *wish* to visit you from Harrowgate*. If your answer is not on its road to me here, pray direct it to me at the Granby in Harrowgate, Yorkshire, by the 12th of next month and give me your instructions about the road. I remain, with best wishes, &c. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *George-street, May* 1, 1777.

"I hope you received my thanks for all your favours. I am indebted this week to you for another Letter, which rejoices me by the prospect of seeing you. I shall quarter, with Mrs. Pennant, my son and daughter, at the Granby, the house used by the Mostyn family. I imagine I shall reach the place the 16th inst.; but cannot leave my company till they are joined by another branch, which will be about the 20th. THOMAS PENNANT."

"SIR, *Harrowgate, May* 15, 1777.

"I rejoice that I am so soon to have the pleasure of seeing you, and accompanying you to the places you mention. I beg you would inform yourself whether Mr. Tunstall is at Wycliff. T.P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, July* 11, 1777.

"I am now once more settled at home, and take the opportunity of thanking you for your kind visit at Harrowgate, and all your good services there†. I am sorry to find by Mr. Harrison that we are mistaken about the MS. As it relates nothing to Chester, so I now proceed on my history of the place with such materials as I have. I do not mean that I am writing a History of Chester, but only intend a short account of it in the course of my Welsh Tour*. I had a very pleasant journey homeward, through Ottley, Ilkly, Skipton, Gisborn, Clithero, Ribchester, and Warrington, and laid in some fresh matters to an old Tour‡. I found your kind and acceptable presents here, and think myself much indebted to you for them. THOMAS PENNANT."

* "I had here the good fortune to make acquaintance with George Allan, Esq. of Darlington, a gentleman of the Law, but since possessed of a large fortune in that neighbourhood, which devolved to him from his relation, Mrs. Anne Allan, of Blackwell Grange. In his company I visited Brimham Craggs, about nine miles to the North from Upper Harrowgate. We had determined not to neglect in our way any place worthy attention." Pennant's Tour from Alston Tour to Harrowgate, p. 114.

† Tour in Wales, vol. I. p. 65. ‡ Ibid. p. 284.

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Sept.*..., 1777.

"I found your letter at Darlington on my return home; and am now again at Harrowgate, enjoying a little recess. The uncommon hurry of business that was on my hands after I left you, having no less than six causes to prepare for Durham Assizes, and a seventh to battle at Newcastle, and a multiplicity of remnants—that I may say truly that I have not enjoyed myself one day since I saw you. In short, all attention was diverted from our antiquarian enquiries; and, by way of recess, I withdrew myself to the sea-side for a fortnight, which I left last Sunday, and am now at Harrowgate, to spend ten days with my father. At my return home, I shall be able to set about performing every minute I took from you. Mr. Bailey has also been as much engaged as myself; but I hope we shall make it up to you in future.—Harrowgate at present is fuller than ever known. I am now at the Crown, where we dine 70 every day: there are above 50 at the Dragon; and 36 at our old quarters the Granby. I met Mr. Mitton there yesterday afternoon, and spent an hour with him; when we did not forget Mr. Pennant, and his family and friends. GEORGE ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Oct.* 10, 1777.

"I am to thank you, for a Letter, and for a pacquet of Prints. I hope for your interest with Mr. Hutchinson for a set, as before, in quarto size. Pray deliver my name to Mr. Charlton for a set of his 'History of Whitby.' Be so good as to give me a direction to the place where portable presses such as yours are got, for I cannot possibly learn. I beg to have full instruction as to the quantity of types that will do for a quarto sheet. My Welsh Tour is in the press, and will appear before March. Pray recommend Lightfoot's Flora, which I interest myself in. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Nov.* 16, 1777.

"I am much indebted to you for the 'British Flora *,' which I think a most useful work, and very explanatory of the terms of art: but, as I am not a professed Botanist, I cannot pretend to correct, even if the work stood in need of it.—I fear to buy a press, as I can get no one to manage it. I wish your aid for a leaf or two, and I will pay you in Author's coin. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 14, 1777.

"On Friday last I arrived safe at home from the neighbourhood of Berwick, where my Letter would inform you I was. My close confinement whilst there gave no opportunity for an excursion in that neighbourhood, though indeed there is little to be seen: but, on my return, I slipped a few miles out of the road, visited Holy Island, and just took a cursory view of the old Cathedral, which is still noble in decay. The tide drove me out, within half an hour after.—I have now your several Letters before me, which with shame I look at. I hardly know where to begin an answer to the several minutes I took from you. In the first

* Mr. Robson's "Flora" contains "the Select Names, Characters, Places of Growth, and Time of Flowering, of the Plants growing wild in Great Britain;" (see p. 730.)

place, Mr. Harrison would explain to you the Chester Chronicle I mentioned at Harrowgate. Mr. Bailey has been all this summer so fully employed in surveying at a distance, that we have never yet got down to Sockborn: however, the next week we purpose a ride there. He has taken the View from Rokeby Bridge; and it is better than half finished, and makes a beautiful landscape.

"Inclosed I send you a View of Winston Bridge across the Tees, which my friend Mr. Wilkinson gave me a few days ago. If you chuse to keep it, it is at your service. Mr. Bailey has also sketched the arches of Durham Abbey, and hopes to send you them in a few days. I gave your name to the Whitby Historian, and will take care a book shall be directed for you at Mr. White's; where you will find two more of Robson's Flora, the number subscribed for. A Mr. Waring of Leeswood, near your place, lately gave me a call, as being an acquaintance of Mr. Harrison of Durham, and Mr. Robson: I find he has been in Scotland, culling simples. He seems to me a little strange; if I am wrong in my conjectures, you will excuse me.—As I purposed writing to you the night before I went North, I mentioned inclosing a Letter from Mr. Robson to him under your cover, which I find Mr. Robson sent in my absence and in time to accompany mine from Berwick. We have so few Botanists in this part, that I cannot recommend Mr. Lightfoot's Flora as I could wish. I did mention it to Robson on my return from Harrowgate, and find he has got it. Mr. Hutchinson goes on apace with his Northumberland Tour, and the first volume is printed off, but not yet finished in the Plates: it will appear to more advantage than I at first imagined, he having greatly enlarged his plan. I have furnished him with all Gale's Letters, which, together with Horseley, Gordon, and Warburton, he has incorporated throughout:—but I am sorry to say, it will be a motley piece as to the Plates, there being many of his own drawing and etching, which will stand badly in array with Bailey's. You may depend on a set of his Plates.

"My transcript of Gale's two volumes are now before the Antiquarian Society, which proves a most acceptable feast. Mr. Gough says, they will publish many of them in the Archæologia *.

"Not long since, I dined with our Bishop, and we drank your health. He made a remark on the 340th page of your Tour, relating to the Portraits of Jacob and the Twelve Patriarchs being bought by Bishop Trevor, and presented to Auckland Castle. This, he says, is false; for that *he* bought them. This you will correct in future.—Did I not send you a sheet or two of the Legend of St. Cuthbert? Inform me the pages; and in my next I will send the other sheets as far as printed. Has Mr. Griffith ever had time to copy the View of Harrowgate, and the Wells? Mr. Hargrove desired I would mention it to you, as he purposes to have them engraved.—In the Plate you sent me for the Welsh Tour, I observe a Pig of Lead. If you remember, there is one of the same at Ripley, of which Hargrove had a

* Here followed the history of Mr. Allan's press, as inserted in p. 348.

Drawing,

Drawing, a copy whereof is inclosed. Camden mentions a similar one dug up near Ochyhole in Somersetshire, temp. Hen. VIII. with the name of Claudius. Dr. Stukeley mentions another being found at Bruton; and Camden also tells us of twenty more having been dug up on the shore in Cheshire, with the names of Vespasian and Domitian. Dr. Ward, in the Philosophical Transactions, judges them to have been tribute-pieces paid to the Roman Emperors from our lead-mines. You will excuse me turning beggar again for the Plates of your Welsh Tour. G. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Dec.* 26, 1777.

"I am indebted to you for two kind Letters, and a variety of other obligations. I rejoice that the Collections are got into such good hands, and hope to peruse part in the Archæologia. I wish the Swiss Inscription had been remembered for me. I shall return Winston Bridge, when my servant has copied it.

"In my Welsh Tour you will find all that can be said of Roman Mineralogy in our Island*. Pray command the Plates, or any thing else in my power. I sent Hargrove what I promised; but admire his modesty in his new demand. I shall rejoice to have Mr. Hutchinson's Plates. I hope he leaves out his Monsters; for such they plainly were, since I see Mr. Bailey's sketches.

"You are very kind in offering your Printing services, which I shall soon accept. In fact, I find no sort of leisure for the mechanical part. My *Compositions* must be of another kind. What I shall trouble you with will be cancels of certain leaves, of which I have had fuller information. It is now five or six months since I sent Mr. Brand all I could of our Welsh Customs. His incivil silence is a stronger stigma on his Town, than the little remarks I let drop on it in the first edition of my Tour. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Feb.* 3, 1778.

"I return the Drawing of the Roman Pig of Lead; and inclose an order for the Prints. Never send any thing to Mr. —— for me again, for I have done with him. He has been some thousands gainer by me; but cannot learn gratitude or civility.—I now beg the favour of you to print the inclosed leaves. If you are not tired, I shall then trouble you with something more diverting, in our own way. A dozen or twenty copies will be enough. T. P."

"SIR, *Feb.* 17, 1778.

"Having been absent a week from home (in attending my son at school, who has been ill of a violent fever, but now much better) I arrived here last night, and found your two Letters, inclosing a half sheet to reprint. I have not the same letter, but do not think there will be much difference in my types. You may depend on my setting about it next week, as I shall be from home all the latter end of the present, and will send you proofs before they are worked off. A post after I received yours relating to Mr. Brand's silence, I had a Letter from him, asking assistance for his History of Newcastle, wherein he says: 'If you write soon to your ingenious friend Mr. Pennant, I beg you will inform him I received his curious MSS, and would ere now have acknow-

* Tour in Wales, vol. I. pp. 76—83. 220.

lodged the receipt, but am waiting for some accurate accounts from the Custom-house Officers, in order to give a satisfactory answer to a query he did me the honour to propose to me in his Letter that accompanied it.'

"Mr. Bailey has finished the View of Rokeby Bridge, and the arches in Durham Abbey. Many thanks for your order for the Prints of the Welsh Tour. When may we expect to see the work published? I was happy in seeing so good a likeness of my worthy Friend in a late publication. GEORGE ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Feb.* 20, 1778.

"Thanks for your favour of the 2d inst. Accept a grateful return for your good wishes. I am vexed that I did not answer your request about the Prints of the Welsh Tour, for I hate any thing which appears like ingratitude. I have sold them to White, who, I dare say, will not deny you a sett. How disappointed am I that you did not send me the two copies of the leaf I wanted! That you may not mistake, I inclose the proof. Be so good as to send it instantly, for there is now a long delay of binding my book. I have only a few Heads, and none that will be of use; neither any more Drawings, else I would most freely send them. The Head of the Bishop is incomparable. Adieu! Most truly yours, THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Feb.* 24, 1778.

"With a Parent's feeling, I wish a speedy recovery to your son; and hope to hear of it in your next letter. The cancels are only for private use; and your type will do perfectly well;

"My Tour should have appeared next week; but has been delayed on account of a Plate that did not please me. This will retard publication three weeks. I shall meet Mr. Bailey's Drawings in town about the middle of April.

"My Portrait in the Magazine was, I believe, copied from Wedgewood's model of me in his curious ware, which is a good likeness of me. I may this summer present you with a Portrait of your Friend, done from a picture I sat for to Gainsborough, which is now engraving at an expence I blush for. I have got Burn—admirably dull and accurate! but very useful—and perhaps, tempered with the *sal volatile* of a friend of yours, may be more pleasing to you. Thanks for the Swiss Inscription. If you write to Hargrove, say, that if he will use my Engraver, Mazell, trust to me for size, and indemnify me for expence, he may have the use of my Drawing of the Wells. It may cost him 15 or 20 guineas, of a moderate size; but he will gain by it. T.P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, March* 10, 1778.

"Many thanks for your Proofs; I return them, and beg 20 copies on a rather thicker paper.—I have forgiven ——; but chuse not to trouble him any further with *my parcels.*

"Even the invocation of St. Wenefrede* does not succeed †;

* See Mr. Pennant's Tour in Wales, vol. I. pp. 29—39.

† This invocation of St. Wenefrede will be readily understood:

if

if God preserves what I have, I am content. I am, dear Sir, your very faithful humble servant, THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Aug.* 28, 1778.

"Who is epistolary debtor, I know not; but, as I value your correspondence, take up the pen to enquire after your welfare.

"The calamities of the times almost weigh me down; insomuch that I cannot follow my usual amusements with my wonted spirit. I shall strive to drive off the thoughts of the evil days, by resuming my studies as soon as possible. Durham County shall be one of my chief attentions, to complete my Northern Tour of 1773.

"I patronize a Scotch one *, begun at Banff, and executed through the parts of the Counties North of that Town which were inaccessible to me. The Prints will be fine, and a set at your acceptance. I wish from you a list of the richest lead-mines near the road from Kelhope through Weardale, and in whose manors they lie? how long has the oldest † mine been worked, and what the produce? I also beg to know the thickness of your beds of coal near Auckland, and how many seams there are, and how many feet above each other. You see I retain my usual impertinence. Your most obedient humble servant, THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Sept.* 16, 1778.

"The material part of my business I forgot in my last; viz. Mr. Bailey's bill; for I hate to be in debt, especially for any length of time. May I venture to send to your press two or three more leaves? This is a liberty I hope you will excuse. I shall have soon a few new Prints for you; also a few cancels, to divide my three volumes of Scotch Tours into two each, for the sake of inserting more prints, &c. without swelling the books too much. Your very affectionate humble servant, T. PENNANT."

"SIR, *Sept.* 27, 1778.

"You were my debtor in correspondence, having never heard from you since I sent the printed sheets of the Zoology. I should be glad to hear they were right; you are certain my press is at your service for any thing you want. I have now your Zoology by me (lent by a friend), and therefore should be glad to receive the sheets you mention as soon as convenient; though it will be the latter end of October before I can set about them, as I shall be much engaged the fore-end of next month in Court-keeping, when I hope to obtain a full account of the mines as you desire. Mr. Bailey has left Darlington, and is now Mathematical Master at a School above Auckland. I expect him here the next week, when I will deliver your message. Accept my sincere thanks for the fine Prints of your Welsh Tour, which I received before publication, and have already placed them in Camden, which is now swelled to seven volumes. Give me leave to ask whether you ever ordered me a copy of this Tour. If you did, it never yet came to hand. I received the Prints.

* By the Rev. Charles Cordiner.

† "Grashill, Lord Darlington's, the oldest; above 100 years. G. A."

"The

"The Bishop held a Confirmation here about three weeks ago, when he was so kind as to ask me to dine. I know he is very hearty; and I purpose him a visit next Thursday at Auckland; he told me he had directed you some covers. G. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Oct.* 13, 1778.

"I should blush if I had not before thanked you for the kind use of your press. Depend on it, that Letter miscarried. I understood you had got my Welsh Tour. As you have not, I must beg your acceptance of it. I shall send you some work as soon as I can fix on subjects. Mr. Hutchinson's work reached me only last week. If he would omit moralizing, it would be excellent. Some friend who can make free should tell him of it. I set too small a price for the engraving Harrowgate Wells; for the Engraver asked 25 guineas: but it will be done at the Artist's expence; so Mr. Hargrove may have the profit, in selling at the Artist's allowance. I am, with true regard, &c. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Nov.* 29, 1778.

"I now make free to send you a sheet. As what is on pp. 191, 192, will make more than one leaf, I beg it may be carried on to another page. The blank side may be drawn on; and, if you will favour me with one or two on finer and thicker paper I shall be glad. I inclose two Drawings for you to copy. T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 12, 1779.

"I received your favour this day, and am sorry to tell you I am now laid up again in my feet, where I wish for a continuance rather than up stairs. Thanks for your kind wishes, and may the same attend you and yours! I saw the melancholy scene of your situation, amidst wrecks, &c. in the papers. The Critic in the last Gent. Mag. on you and Hutchinson proves to be a Mr. *Hornby*, the present Mayor of Newcastle, and whom you probably saw when there, along with Harrison, as they were inseparable. It is much the best to take no notice of such snarlers,

"Mr. Wallis has been ill, or he would have been with me before this; I wish sincerely, when opportunity offers, you would recommend him to the Bishop; for he has hitherto been unnoticed by the great Duke to whom he dedicated. He has no children, but an old wife.—I am glad to find your Print is so forward. I beg Mr. Griffith will take care of four good impressions for me. I will endeavour all I can to promote the sale, and hope he will not be offended at my sending a hundred of the inclosed bills to each of the Booksellers at York, Durham, Newcastle, and other places. The Burroughbridge arrows may be drawn within the square marked on the back of this Letter.

"Mr. Bailey spent a few days with me last week, and has kindly offered to copy me any Drawings you may please to lend me; he has the two you last sent me in hand, which shall be returned in my next. Inclosed is a proof of one of your sheets; but you will observe it cannot be printed off yet, for want of proper type. Say how many copies you will have. If you have a waste sheet of your 4to Edition of the Zoology, pray send one in your next,

with

with the *longest page*, that I may keep it as a standard for the square of the print. I borrowed the volumes about a month ago of a Gentleman, who then resided in this neighbourhood, but is now gone, and I do not know where to find another set. Mr. Harrison, I know, has the octavo edition. You shall have the other sheet soon. Did you mean I should reprint the two pages of the Scotch Tour at Hexham? G. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Jan.* 15, 1779.

"I heartily lament your illness; but as heartily wish you many returns of this year, unplagued with gout, or any other ills. I am just returned from the princely festivities given annually by Sir Watkin Wynn at Wynnstay. I have a strange medley in my head, of wrecks, dead bodies, mobs, plays, &c. The first was a horrible duty, but the plunder and loss of the owners sadly misrepresented in the papers.—I have seen the Gentleman's Magazine you mention. The Critick had little to do, to lay hold of such trivial matters. You must know, I never answer any thing. As to the above, you and Mr. Harrison are my sponsors.

"You shall have the Burroughbridge arrows; but pray describe your size within a square on paper. The cancels and other drawings shall be sent by Sir Roger Mostyn, and may be found a month hence in Bruton Street. I *have*, but have not yet read, Hasted's Kent. You may see that I have perused Mr. Wallis's books with much satisfaction and profit. I wish I could serve him. Do you think that the Bishop would be displeased if I pointed him out to his Lordship? has he a family?—Lightfoot's work is most excellent; but the shafts of envy and self-interest instantly reached it, and hurt the sale, to my cost. Inclosed is a notice of my fine Print. I can give none; but the purchase will not break any body. Your faithful humble servant, T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Jan.* 29, 1779.

"I return the leaves, with instructions, and many thanks. I have been told by Printers, that it is as little trouble to do four as three leaves, which made me send that from the Scotch Tour. Moses is highly indebted to you. I sent your friend Mr. Troward an order for four Prints, that they may come the sooner to you. I am really sorry I cannot offer them as a present. You forgot to describe the line of the size you would have the Devil's arrows, for Moses longs to shew his gratitude. I shall not forget Mr. Wallis * when opportunity offers. THO. PENNANT."

"SIR, *March* 1, 1779.

"I doubt not before this you have expected a return of the proof-sheets of your Zoology. One reason of the delay was, I was obliged to discharge my *Devil* † for ingratitude; and the small letter did not arrive till about a week ago; I have none now to assist me; but, notwithstanding that, can manage myself any future sheets you may want, which I beg you will not

* Of this worthy Divine, who never had any preferment better than a curacy of 30*l.* a year, see further in p. 758.

† See before, p. *362.

he

be nice in sending. Pray return these as soon as you can, that they may be wrought off, and say how many copies you will have. I can print four pages at once, as well as two. I return you two drawings. Mr. Troward, I find, has received the Prints, on whom I ordered one to call for them. If the Devil's arrows are put within a square of seven inches by six, it will answer my purpose; I am hard at work with Camden, and have already got about 2000 prints placed in it. It swells to *seven volumes* *. G. A."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, March* 9, 1779.

"I return the proofs, which are excellent. I beg only 50; and to have the cancel leaf of the Scotch Tour done, or my set will be spoiled. I will assuredly make free with your press. The Devil's arrows shall be done next week, and sent by Judge Barington. I am, dear Sir, your affectionate, &c. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, April* 30, 1779.

"I fear your old enemy the gout still persecutes you; otherwise you would not so long have kept silence. I inclose Plates of a work I patronize—a Sequel of my Tour in Scotland, by the Rev. Mr. Cordiner, of Bamff, who travelled for that purpose at my expence. You shall have for your Camden a complete set when finished. I go on with my second volume of Welsh Tour with spirit, and hope by next spring to give a piece of it to the publick. I am sorry I cannot beg your acceptance of my Print. In fact, my gifts grow serious; for, believe me, that to this day I have given away of my Works to the amount of 292*l.* 12*s.* T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, June* 4, 1779.

"The cancels came safe last week; and do most exceedingly well. I have taken the liberty of recommending Mr. Wallis to the Bishop, and heartily wish I may have any success; for some encouragement is due to his merits. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *June* 14, 1779.

"The true reason of my long silence was absence from home, having been in the neighbourhood of Berwick about a month. I luckily received your two beautiful Drawings two days before I went away, and, with the kind assistance of Mr. Bailey and Mr. Wilkinson (who drew Darlington church), they have copied the whole, which I will take care to have safe in London by the 22d instant, and beg the favour of as many more as you can spare me for the same purpose. The Plates for the Sequel to the Scotch Tour by Mr. Cordiner are beautifully engraved, and I thank you much for the copies you promise. Your Portraits came all safe, and think it very fine; the hands seem too large. I have not yet got the Devil's arrows you mention.

"I am happy to find the printed sheets please. My ink is too white. Let me intreat more work; I will not be so long about them as the last. Mr. Robson, our Botanist, died last week in a deep consumption. Hutchinson has nearly finished his second volume.

"Mr. Wallis† has not yet been with me; but, by a letter last week, he intimates a visit the next. I thank you, as much as if it were

* It is now *twenty-eight*. G. A. jun. † See pp. 743-745.

for

for myself, for your kind hint of him to the Bishop, and sincerely hope he will be noticed. I shall not drop the least intimation to himself. GEO. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *June* 15, 1779.

"Excuse a short Letter, merely to shew by the inclosed* my attempt to serve Mr. Wallis. I am sorry it was not more successful; but the will must be taken for the deed. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Oct.* 31, 1779.

"My long silence has been owing to not getting copied the several Drawings you were so kind as to send me. They are now done, and I return them herewith. I spent five weeks at Harrowgate this year, and received much benefit from the waters, having now got a good appetite, which before was totally lost; though I am complaining a little in my feet. I dread the winter; hitherto we have had fine weather. I stir about, to drive the Evil Genius away as long as I can. GEO. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR; *Downing, Nov.* 7, 1779.

"I rejoice to hear from you after so long a silence. All here are well, and much yours. I inclose three more Drawings; when I have leisure to look out more, you shall have all I can find. I also send several Etchings. I have many others; if you do not dislike their being sent folded, you shall have them on demand, they being larger. I like the young man's cutting on wood; perhaps I might serve him by introducing a Plate of his into the world. What would he have for one 4 inches and $\frac{3}{4}$ by 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$?

"Almost all the 21 plates for Mr. Cordiner's Tour, a Supplement to my Scotch Tour, are done; and very curious they are. I will send you a set of the Plates; but must beg you to buy the book, and promote the sale.—These evil days check my publications, but not my writing; so I shall lay in a good stock against better times. Moses is quite bent upon learning to etch, and I dare say will do very well. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 12, 1779.

"Permit me now to trouble you with printing 50 hand-bills of the inclosed. I also send specimens of the Plates, and beg you to promote the sale, for a very meritorious man. I shall be glad of your name to it, or others you can influence; and I will answer for the books, which will appear in March. I hope you continue well, this bad weather, and worse times. I still go on amusing myself. I have a wish to attempt that part of my Tour of 1773 which extends from Barnard Castle to Harrowgate, which I made on Leaming Lane as far as the New Inn that turned off to Tanfield, Norton-Coniers, Rippon, and Knaresborough †, in which I

* "DEAR SIR, Though I should be happy in shewing all proper regard to your recommendation, and to Mr. Wallis's merit, and will add his name to my list; yet I should not act fairly, if I did not at the same time acquaint you, that it is already so large, that I cannot flatter you with the hopes of its being of any advantage to him, in the infirm state of my health. I am sorry that I had not the pleasure of seeing you this spring in London; and am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, J. DURHAM."

† Tour from Alston Moor, pp. 29—98.

would

would likewise include Fountain's and Rivaulx. Moses now begins to engrave, so that expensive article will be saved. He has made noble drawings of Fountains in no less than nine Views. If you have any thing to communicate about any part of the road, I know you will.—I wish for a copy of the inscription which you took of Aislabie's epitaph. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Jan.* 16, 1780.

"Accept my best thanks for your curious Life of St. Cuthbert, &c. I shall bind them with my Tours. Moses presents you with the first-fruits of his etchings; you may guess how he will improve, with his genius. I wish your opinion of the Tour I mentioned in my last. It will only take in from Barnard Castle to Harrowgate, and the little Tours we made together to Rivaulx, Bramham, &c.—the Prints to be some of the Crags * and the Abbeys; many of Fountain's *.—I beg you to make my excuses to Mr. Bailey: for I am really full.

"Please to observe that the price of Mr. Cordiner's Letters will be 12*s.* 6*d.* to non-subscribers; i. e. those you do not answer for; for in the newspaper advertisement there will be no mention of subscription. I hope the work will appear in March. T. P."

"SIR, *March* 8, 1780.

"For these six weeks past I have been at Berwick, where I was heartily tired, and only got home on Saturday last; or should not have been so long in your debt, to acknowledge the receipt of your last Letters, with specimens of Mr. Griffith's Etchings; which are very neat, and hope in time he will have the same praise as an Etcher, which he justly merits as a Draughtsman. I am sorry it is not in my power to communicate any particulars for that part of the Tour you mention, as I am quite a stranger to the country. I only received Aislabie's epitaph last week from Rippon, as I had lost my own copy. I hope you received all your Drawings safe. When Moses has time, I most intercede with him for clean copies of his several Etchings, as those he sent me don't seem to have had the Plates well cleaned.

"My absence so long has deprived me of soliciting my friends for Mr. Cordiner; but you will please to add the six names below to the List of Subscribers. Inclosed you will find a Proposal for an ingenious work †, to which I have contributed a great deal.

"Did I send you a Print of Witton Castle, engraved by Bailey, and the Lives of all the Bishops of Durham, from an old MS. in the Chapter Library here? G. ALLAN."

"DEAR SIR, *London, April* 5, 1780.

"You mistake the engravings of a Mr. Clark, near Edinburgh, for those of Moses Griffith. His are Napleton church, and St. Margaret's, Lincoln. Many thanks for the epitaph. As to Mr. Cordiner's work, I am very uncertain what I shall do with it; for I have submitted it to him, whether he had not best sell it in

* Tour from Alston Moor, pp. 75—121.

† The Rev. Mark Noble, on the Durham Mint. See p. 134.

lump:

lump: but say nothing of this till it is decided. I will save for your use a set of his Plates.

"I beg to subscribe to Mr. Noble's Coins. By the bye, I subscribed to the History of Whitby, but never got it. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *London, April* 15, 1780.

"I inclose a receipt for yourself, and five Subscribers; and five others, which I wish you may be successful in, for the sake of poor Mr. Cordiner. The Booksellers will give him no proper consideration for his labours, which makes me anxious that my friends should assist him. THO. PENNANT."

"SIR, *April* 21, 1780.

"As I received the small Etchings sent me along with those done by Moses, I supposed them to be his. What work are they designed for, and must I return them? I request the favour of you to order the six volumes of Mr. Cordiner's work, together with the Plates you are so obliging, as to promise to be packed up; and wish it had been in my power to have done more. I distributed at least 500 bills, at York, Newcastle, Durham, &c. and sent a pacquet to Mr. Noble at Birmingham.

"My time has been much ingrossed of late in a Chancery suit for Lord Darlington; and the frequency of my being from home has made all antiquarian matters at a stand. Our acquaintance Mr. Hutchinson is on the other side. We shall be together on the commission in this business, in a month's time, for three weeks at least. I shall be heartily tired, as our quarters and situation will be disagreeable, the dispute being for the manerial rights of all those extensive commons, Barnard Castle Westward, between the Tees and Were. I have transmitted your name to Mr. Noble; and dare say it will be an ingenious work. I have communicated all my materials on that subject.—I wonder you never received the History of Whitby, as I ordered the Author to tell his Bookseller in town to deliver it to Mr. Middleton, in the Temple, where perhaps it may be lying. It will not please you, being stuffed with old Charters in an English dress.—I hope Moses goes on with spirit in his etching; his genius will surmount all difficulties in that art—I have the pleasure to tell you my late stirring about has kept the gout off, though my stomach as usual begins to fail. I will get to Harrowgate as soon as ever I can, though shall not stay above ten days.—Inclosed is the proof of a neat Book-plate by Bailey.—In my last I asked you whether I had sent you the Lives of all the Bishops of Durham, and a Print of Witton Castle. Can my press do any thing for you? I have taught a young gentleman to manage it in my absence; and pray make free.—Your acquaintance Judge Barrington having written Observations on the Antiquity of Clocks in the last Volume of the Archæologia, I sent him some papers on that subject from Gale's MSS, which he politely acknowledges the receipt of. I sincerely wish to see him in his scarlet robes at Durham the next Assizes—*Probitas laudatur, et alget.*" GEO. ALLAN."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, May* 16, 1780.

"I thank you for your Letter, and for the services you did Mr. Cordiner, which indeed are very sufficient. I thank you for the offer of the use of your press, which I shall certainly make free with; but at present am at a loss what to send. Next month I begin to write the sequel of my Welsh Tour, and hope to get out part at least by February. The Plates are in hand. Proofs shall be sent to you as they come out; but pray send franks. T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Oct.* 20, 1780.

"Receive the inclosed as a proof that I have not forgotten you, nor that Moses and I have been idle. He etches now tolerably; and I am going to send to the press the sequel of my Welsh Tour. A copy, &c. will, as usual, beg your acceptance.

"I was glad to hear by Miss Fr. Mostyn, that you were seen well this Summer. Mrs. Pennant and my daughter send their best compliments. The former brought me, about two months ago, a fine lad, who bears my name. David is also in good health, and grown as tall as myself.—I feel myself much disposed to accept your former kind offer, of canceling a sheet for me. If your leisure will permit, I shall trouble you. Your type was rather larger than that of the work, but that will not signify.

"Pray advise me whether my Tour from Barnard Castle to Harrowgate, with about a dozen of Moses's engravings, mostly of Fountain's Abbey, might not be ventured on. It would make about a 7*s.* and 6*d.* quarto. I do not wish profit, but do not chuse to hazard loss. I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Jan.* 6, 1781.

"I sent last week to Mr. Troward, for you, a copy of the canceled edition of the third volume of my Tour to Scotland. It is for your acceptance. If you have a mind to make it complete, print the index, and cancel any leaves you please of the Parts about you. The book will then be a curiosity, only in your hands and mine. Pray get some friend to send you in a frank my *Free Thoughts on the Militia Laws*, printed for White; and give me your thoughts of it. Most faithfully yours, T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, June* 3, 1781.

"I fear that nothing but the jog I gave you reminded you that such a person as myself existed. A Letter before me informs me of the most ample offer made of the use of your press in certain cancels. I do not send the wanted work, for fear of a second instance of lack of memory, so wait for a proof to the contrary. Your faithful humble servant, THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Oct.* 9, 1781.

"I am extremely indebted to you for your kind favours, all which are most satisfactory. Encouraged by you, I shall not be over-delicate about troubling you. I heartily wish I could serve my friend Hutchinson more than by *my own double Subscription*, which he will be pleased to enter on his list. I may as well raise *a Subsidy* among our Gentry, as attempt to put off a receipt; but will send his Proposals to all probable places.

"David goes this day to Oxford. Faithfully yours, T. P."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Oct.* 26, 1781.

"You may repent your liberality, as I make so free with you. This is for the first sheet of my 'Miscellanies,' 4to size of that of my Tours. These, I apprehend, will make two leaves. Whether you will have any more of my stuff, I know not. Pray favour me with two proofs. Number to be printed I care not; 30 will do for me. Let me pay you, with a biggish book, an Author's coin. It will come out at Christmas. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Nov.* 18, 1781.

"You demand stuff for three pages, which will make a sheet. I send it; but, if it is not too much trouble, begin with the Ode to Indifference; go on with p. 3, the other poetry; and then proceed to the prose as numbered. I must beg proofs, and then we will talk of conveyance. Moses made no other views in Durham than what you had. You are welcome to engrave those.—Shall I send you a curiosity; a cancelled copy of the Voyage to Hebrides, vol. II? In it are melted all I had said of those parts of Scotland I had visited in 1769, and re-visited in 1772. I thought I did right; but the Booksellers said, the Publick would say I gave them a repetition, though it was but a trifle. You may remember some printed sheets I sent you to correct; those were part. With a few cancels, this book will make a curious copy. T.P."

"DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 2, 1781.

"Thanks for your kind services. Pray send me two copies when all is done, and keep the others till they can be sent to Mr. Hughs, Printer, Turnstile. The book I mean for your acceptance is the canceled volume of my Tour to Scotland. You must watch the papers for the Journey to London; it may not appear till February. Winslow bridge shall be returned. T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Feb.* 21, 1783.

"I have kept a shameful silence; but, in fact, I had no subject, till, Author like, I open with a new publication. Let me beg of you to accept my best thanks for your kind services in printing my 'Miscellanies.' As a small return, accept my last part of the Tour in Wales; and let me request you to convey another order to our friend Mr. Hutchinson. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Aug.* 1, 1783.

"I am again trespassing on your press; but I hope the result will have some small utility to yourself. I wish to introduce the ample account I give of Edinburgh in the cancaled edition of the Scotch Tour I formerly sent you, into the next edition; therefore beg the favour of you to reprint the inclosed, to adapt them to pp. 235, 236, 259—260 of the third volume, which you will please to consult. I wish but for a dozen copies. If you follow my example, I can supply you with another canceled copy to replace that which you must thereby mutilate. I am enriching my Welsh and Scotch Tours with all the Prints and Drawings I can get. I inclose you some Drawings for the first, which, after copying, please to return. In any thing else I can serve you, pray command me. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Oct.* 31, 1783.

"I give you many thanks for your last favours; but will not suffer you to call yourself names. Pray send me ten proofs of the two leaves, which will be quite sufficient. I inclose you a rough proof of *my whim*, at the cost of a rich friend. You see I extend a part of my Cumberland Tour, and mean to do so by that of Durham in parts I visited in 1774. I mean to suppose myself at your munificent Prelate's; and, taking a ramble up Weardale, and another to Bernard Castle, and also to Brancepeth, which will take in a good deal of the County. I have actually travelled those parts, so may speak from ocular visitation. Pray can I travel (on your side of the Tees) to Pierce Bridge, where I must resume my former Tour, in order to make this designed addition splice? I inclose you a little more work; but remember it is at your request. Pray send them with the rest. T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Dec.* 16, 1783.

"I admire, greatly, Mr. Bewick's ingenuity. The moment I can make him useful, I will. To make him known, if that is your wish, I would immediately strain a point. At this moment I cannot alight on any portable Drawings; but will send the first I can. I inclose a specimen of my Arctic Zoology Prints; and another prematurely engraven for a work in embryo. Do not let the Lion get abroad. Yours most faithfully, T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, July* 19, 1785.

"I hear nothing of Mr. Hutchinson: and shall be very glad to know how he goes on with his interesting work.—Be so good as to let me know if Collieries are taxed, within your knowledge, to the poor's rate; and if so, in what proportion, or by what rule. It is a matter of curiosity to know if the Law in that respect is ever put in force. My eldest son sets out next month for Swisserland, where he is to pass the winter with a family, to learn French. Most faithfully yours, THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Nov.* 27, 1786.

"I am very happy in having it in my power to oblige any one connected with you, who confer so many acts of friendship on me. The Tail-less Marmot and the Jackal have never been engraven, the last never described, but I never saw more of it than the Drawing. I wish I had more to send, but I have long since been exhausted. I admire Mr. Bewick's neatness, and wish him success. Is his work by subscription?—Mr. Bailey is wonderfully improved. I hope Mr. Hutchinson is well, and will speedily appear in print.

"I am now happy with my whole stock about me. David returned last week, after 15 months' absence, from his first expedition to the Continent. He passed most of his time in Swisserland, visited the Grisons, the great Italian Lakes and Milan, returned the whole length of the Rhine to Dusseldorp, and from thence through Flanders home. He has brought nothing bad with him, but has most assiduously filled eight quarto books with very solid remarks. In Autumn he sallies out for France, where he shall pass a year in visiting every part. Italy is reserved for his last excursion

cursion. I am more pleased than I can express in the offer of your press. I wish to improve, as high as I can, my beloved work the Arctic Zoology, before I bind my own copy. Inclosed are two leaves, the proofs of which I beg to see before worked off. In this recess of Parliament, you must have an M. P. near you to frank, for Sir Roger Mostyn is gone from home for some time.

"I have got Gough's book * — its merit is the engraving.

"The best wishes of this family attend you and yours.

"I am, dear Sir, your faithful servant, T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Nov.* 29, 1787.

"I accept your most kind offer, and inclose the first sheet of Patagonians †. As I wish for 50 copies, I hope you will let me pay for the paper, quarto, of my own size. The work, I think, will reach 40 pages.—I will certainly give Mr. Bewick a Plate; and send him a Drawing as soon as I can determine. It may serve him. I shall not visit town till the last week in October next.—David, I hope, will join me before the Christmas of the next year. He was lately at Lyons, and hopes to cross the Pyrenees before New-year's day.—I am sorry to hear of Mrs. Allan's illness; may she soon be restored to health! The weather is most severe for invalids. Yours affectionately, THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Dec.* 29, 1787.

"You will receive, perhaps as soon as this, the *Finis* of the Patagonians, sent to an M. P. at London. The Title and a *very* short Introduction shall soon follow. Be so good, quite at your leisure, to favour me with proofs. Adieu. Yours most truly, T. P."

"*Feb.* 18, 1788. Mr. Pennant begs the favour that, when all is worked off, Mr. Allan would send two copies to Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq and, after taking any he might chuse to reserve for himself, send all the rest to Mr. Pennant at Mr. Hughs's."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, March* 22, 1788.

"Mr. Hutchinson made me very happy in telling me that you were returning much better for your journey. May this find you perfectly recovered! Now let me thank you for your kind use of your press. The work is admirably done; and I took the liberty, as I ought, to make you the proper acknowledgments. Your friend performed his part exceedingly well, and I beg you will convey my thanks to him. Any expence you have incurred I will cheerfully repay. Would not travelling do you good? Be assured Mrs. P. and I shall be glad to see you, and any of your family, or any friend you chuse as a companion.—My Son, when I heard from him, dated from Alicant, infinitely pleased with his journey, and full of the civilities he and our countrymen in general receive from the Spaniards, who detest our French rivals.

"I am, dear Sir, most truly yours, T. PENNANT."

* The first volume of the "Sepulchral Monuments."

† "Printed, for the amusement of a few friends, 30 copies by the friendly press of George Allan, esq. at Darlington;" and afterwards in Mr. Pennant's "Literary Life," p. 47.

"DEAR

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, May* 28, 1788.

"I am so charmed with Mr. Consett's engravings and plate, that I beg you to extend the subscription to five copies. I have devoted so much of my time to Northern Zoology, that I wish to encourage it all I can. Let me not be thought vain, to recommend to him my Arctic Zoology; it is thought so well of, that it has been translated into German, and is translating into Swedish. I am rather a favourite with that Nation, being honoured with election into all its Royal Academies.

"I heard from my Son to-day, date Madrid. He goes on nobly. Pray mention to Sir John Eden the sense I have of the favours David receives from Mr. Eden, our Ambassador. Success attend Mr. Consett! I am now writing on the Plains of Senegal, while he shudders beneath the Pole. THO. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Dec.* 12, 1789.

"I guess only that it was to you I am indebted for an excellent Print of yourself and Mr. Hutchinson*; for which accept my best thanks. When shall we have the pleasure of receiving the conclusion of our Friend's Work?—My 'London' stops within a dozen sheets of the conclusion, by reason of want of paper; my stationer being very negligent in not making a sufficient provision. I hope you keep free from the gout and all disorders. I release you from one, that of performing the kind offer of printing for me, being sensible it must be great trouble to you. I shall ever be grateful for what you have done. Adieu! T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, July* 17, 1790.

"I have bought Mr. Bewick's pretty book of Quadrupeds. As I am most intent on illustrating my own work with Prints, let me beg your interest for some of his. I have some little claim on Mr. Bewick, as my works are a considerable help to him. How does Mr. Hutchinson go on? I, you see by my 'London,' am a suicide on Authorship. Adieu! T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Jan.* 16, 1792.

"I am glad to hear that you have health and spirits to keep up your amusements. Much as I lament Mr. Tunstall, I am glad that his Museum has fallen into such hands. Long may you live to enjoy it!—I have entirely left off all Publications, unless of new Editions; but I go on with spirit in writing. I am now about my XIIIth folio volume of a work formed exactly on the plan of the Introduction to the Arctic Zoology. In order to have it fairly transcribed, I have added to my establishment a Secretary, a very sensible young man, who writes an admirable hand. Each volume is, or is to be, bound in vellum, and richly ornamented by Moses Griffith, and all the various Prints I can get to illustrate the subjects. I wish you was nearer, to see them: but, if you visit London in March or April, you may see a volume or two I shall bring up. I go reluctantly: excepting a most munificent sister, I have no other object. Death hath made such havock among my old friends, that London is really grown

* See the Frontispiece to the present Volume.

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thin to me. I have now my whole fire-side about me. My eldest son, now past 28, came, October 12, from his third expedition to the Continent. High in moral and literary character, with all the improvements that the first of company in all parts of Europe could give; he earnestly wishes to finish with the North; which I shall not refuse: and then, I hope, he will do as his father has done before him. I wonder I hear nothing of Mr. Hutchinson Pray let him know I pursue my plan about the Mail-coaches *, for I never desist from a good design. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *March* 17, 1792.

"I am instantly leaving town; but must write to say I received Mr. Consett's Travels †. You may guess my surprize at his not using Linnæus's Letters. Be so good as to get them from him, also the Letter I wrote to attend them. T. PENNANT."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Aug.* 5, 1792.

"August is come, and yet we do not see Mr. Allan. I am anxious lest you should think, by not answering your Letter, I am grown cool to you. That is far from the case: for no one's company is more desired by me; especially as I have so much amusement for you. Pray take this place in your way back. T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Nov.* 19, 1792.

"You mention having the use of our worthy friend Mr. Tunstall's Books. Just before his death, he had promised the loan of Doleman's alias Parsons's Three Conversions of England, 3 vols. 8vo.; they are books I wish much to see. I have not the pleasure of knowing his successor, but possibly he may have the goodness to bring them to London for my perusal. I shall be in town in March; and shall think myself happy to be introduced to the present Mr. Tunstall's acquaintance. Yours, &c. T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Dec.* 6, 1792.

"I am very sorry to hear of the fate of Mr. Tunstall's Collections ‡. I know he impoverished himself by the ardour of his pursuits after these objects. If you can procure the book I mentioned, I shall very gratefully repay you the cost. I do not hear that there is any new Edition of the British Zoology designed. Messrs. White must determine that. I shall certainly rejoice to be able to attend you to the Grange; and add my name to the list of visitants. I cannot at present find Sir Ashton Lever's 'Directions for preserving Curiosities;' but you will see an excellent one in the end of 'Forster's Catalogue of the Animals of North America. 1771.'—You will oblige me much by the set of Prints taken from the Archæologia, or any of Mr. Hutchinson's Prints that will suit the Route I took in both my Scottish journeys. T. PENNANT."

* See this Plan in Mr. Pennant's Literary Life, p. 127.

† "A Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark; in a Series of Letters, illustrated with Engravings. By Matthew Consett, Esq. who accompanied Sir H. G. Liddell, Bart. and Mr. Bowes, in this Tour; 1789," 4to.

‡ Mr. Tunstall's Library was sold to Mr. Todd of York; his Museum to the late Mr. Allan; see p. 352; and vol. III. pp. 687, 688.

"DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 31, 1792.

"I duly received your Letter, and also the order for Prints; for which accept my sincere thanks. I carefully examined the Catalogue of Mr. Tunstall's Books; and cannot find those you want, or you may be assured I would have got them for you. I most certainly saw a new Edition of your Zoology advertised, or I should not have noticed it; and am the more convinced thereof, as I had just before bought a sett, and lamented I did not wait for the new Edition, as the Plates were very faint impressions.

"I have selected the several Papers printed from the Archæologia to insert in the 'Britannia,' which shall be sent as soon as possible. Mr. Hutchinson will send such Prints as he has in my parcel.—Durham stands still. A Chancery-suit between him and the Printer, wherein I am threatened to be made a party, at present retards it. Bewick cut an Animal for you of the Dog genus, whereof he sent me an impression. What do you call it? I see he has advertised a third Edition of the Quadrupeds.—I shall rejoice to meet you at Harrowgate this next summer. I have been far from well of late, having got a most violent cold, and gouty pains flying all about me, owing to inactivity, and being much confined of late with Militia business, whereof I have had the conduct for seven years past, but now have got relieved. To-morrow we associate in defence of our King and Constitution.

"I have at present got all my family about me, except my eldest son; *viz.* another son who is here recruiting, three daughters, and five grandchildren.—Bravo! you will cry. GEO. ALLAN.

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Jan.* 13, 1793.

"Thanks for your kind Letter. The Animal you mention is the Aye Aye of Madagascar, a species of Squirrel. You certainly saw my 'Arctic Zoology' advertised; for Mr. White would never re-publish my British without the benefit of my notes. A third Edition of my History of Quadrupeds will appear next month, vastly augmented. I rejoice at Mr. Bewick's success. It will be some temptation for you to come here, when I say that next summer you may see fourteen folio volumes of my 'Outlines of the Globe,' fairly written, and most richly illustrated *; so I hope you cannot resist the bait. If you go to London, enquire for me. T. P."

"DEAR SIR, *Downing, Feb.* 13, 1798.

"It is so long since we have heard of each other, that I flatter myself we shall be glad to hear an account of our healths. May they be as good as may be expected in the gloomy season of age†! I may say that, since we saw each other, I have, till the year 1794, little cause to complain of any thing. The will of Heaven must, however ungrateful to mortals, be calmly submitted to.

"Page 111, of my History of Whiteford, will spare me the pain of the sad event of that year‡. The death of Sir Roger Mos-

* In this year Mr. Pennant published his "Literary Life."

† Neither of these friendly Correspondents long survived the date of this Letter. Mr. Pennant died Dec. 16, 1798; his widow, Dec. 15, 1802; and Mr. Allan May 18, 1800.

‡ A favourite daughter died at Brighton, May 1, 1794.

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tyn, in 1796, is another affecting loss, which has hurt both my health and spirits. I am affected in the first by a sullen painless gout, but which gives way to medicine.—I am most happy in my two sons. Your friend David is grown into a fine man, fine in person and accomplishments. He married a sister of Sir Henry Peyton, a lady of most rare beauty and merit. She has made him father of a fine lad. They live only thirty miles from me, so that I often see them. He takes to useful life, civil and military; is a most active Magistrate; and commands a hundred stout Volunteers, who put themselves under him in this neighbourhood. Tom, my son by the present Mrs. Pennant, prefers the Church. Him I may without partiality call a promising youth, midway between seventeen and eighteen years, near five feet ten. Him I placed in October last under the care of the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford. I may add to the good fortune of my elder son, that he has fallen into a large revenue by the partiality of my late sister, who likewise left marks of affection to the rest of us. Such is the present state of Downing.

"I inclose this in a cover to the ingenious Mr. Bewick; from whom I was happy in receiving a Letter, supposing he was no more. He is a wondrous Artist.—Pray let me hear from you soon, and a full account of your health. I am, with every good wish, dear Sir, your obliged friend, T. PENNANT."

EXTRACTS of LETTERS from MARMADUKE TUNSTALL, Esq. to Mr. ALLAN.

"DEAR SIR, *Wycliffe, Nov.* 4, 1781.

"I do not well know how properly to express the obligations I owe to you, for the very valuable present of your curious and interesting performances, which I highly value; and am only afraid that mentioning my desire of seeing them to Mr. Hutchinson might seem highly intruding on your good-nature; but I really thought at that time they had been published, and applied to him only to know where they might be purchased. The duplicates of the curious Engravings demand, also, my warmest acknowledgments; that of the fine head of that amiable Prelate, Bishop Trevor, shall have a distinguished place, as it justly deserves, among my set of illustrious heads. What to offer in return for your obliging and generous civilities, I really know not; all I can say is, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of them. To have the pleasure of seeing you here would be a great satisfaction to me, and you would meet with a hearty welcome; I have many books, some of which are scarce, and several manuscripts, some original, and, I believe, of some value; if any such could be of the least assistance to you in your laudable undertakings, hope you are assured it would give me true pleasure in communicating them to you. Once more, with grateful thanks, I remain, your much obliged, MAR. TUNSTALL."

"*April* 20, 1782. Mr. Tunstall presents his grateful thanks to Mr. Allan for his most obliging present of his Work, the curious Prints, &c.

&c. Is really confounded to think he has so very little to send him in return; ventures, however, not in return, but as *a small token* of what he would desire to do, to send him an uninteresting publication of English birds by him some years since, as also two prints from two water-colour paintings in his possession. Mr. Watson mentions it would be agreeable to Mr. Allan to take a copy of the *Cookery Roll of King James*, which he begs he will do; Mr. Tunstall desires he would keep that and Edmundson's Peerage as long as ever he pleases; is extremely glad to find the latter has afforded him any matter worth attention."

"*April* 17, 1786. Mr. Tunstall, having lately had sulphur impressions from some of his more favourite Intaglios by Tassie, has taken the liberty of begging Mr. Allan's acceptance of a few specimens. Mr. Tunstall was very glad to hear, by a note from Mr. Cade, that he might expect the pleasure of seeing Mr. Allan, in company with him, at Wycliffe before long. Mr. Watson was mentioning that some trees out of Mr. Tunstall's nursery would be acceptable to Mr. Allan; he has of most kinds of forest trees, and what he may want are much at his service; must, however, beg the favour of his sending a person to take them up, as Mr. Tunstall's labourers are very much occupied at present, having been much interrupted by the late severe weather: Mr. Tunstall should be glad to know what trees he would choose. The time for transplanting is nearly over; most of Mr. Tunstall's trees have been transplanted two or three times, so are the most likely to succeed. Since Mr. Tunstall wrote the above, he has received from Mr. Allan a small parcel from Mr. Pennant, also a set of the Bishops of Durham, and a curious print of Mr. Noble's monument from himself, for which Mr. Tunstall begs his acceptance of his most grateful thanks. Mr. Watson has informed him, that Mr. Allan thinks the season too far advanced for planting at present. Mr. Tunstall has sometimes planted with success after this time, when the weather was moist, but it is now rather too dry, and, on all accounts, an autumnal planting is infinitely preferable, and more likely to succeed."

"*May* 12, 1788. Mr. Tunstall's best compliments wait on Mr. Allan; he returns him many thanks, both for sending the Drawings of the Cattle to Mr. Bewick, as also for favouring him with the inspection of the Prints for Mr. Consett's Tour; he thinks them extremely well executed. He ordered his Bookseller to subscribe for him in London some days since; he did not then know that the plates were to be engraved at Newcastle. He joins with Mr. Allan in thinking the Cattle will be better done on copper, and in *one plate*. Mr. Tunstall had two other Drawings of them, done after by Bailey, which he lately sent to a Gentleman for inspection, but expects them back soon. As he thinks them rather superior to the former, will send them to Mr. Bewick, and perhaps he may like them better; thinks they cannot be engraved in a better manner than the Birds for Mr. Consett's book; thinks it is a pity the English names are not put under the Birds.

"The *Kader* is undoubtedly the *cock of the wood*, the *Orre* the *black cock*

cock, the *Snoripa*, our *Ptarmigan* in its winter coat, the *Hirpe* is the Northern name for the *Borasia* or *Hazel-hen*, a species not found in England; if it is one, must be the female; but, as it is figured with *feathered* feet, which the *Hazel-hen*, the *Gelinotte* of the French, has not in Buffon's *Planches Enlumines*, much apprehends it is the *Ptarmigan* in its *summer* dress.

"Mr. Tunstall is much obliged to Mr. Allan for the inspection of Mr. Bewick's Animals; but he had sent him by Mr. Bewick *, at his desire, almost all of them; has subscribed for some copies for himself and friends. Should Mr. Bewick publish Birds †, thinks he could assist him by many non-descripts, both in Drawings and in Preserved Birds; but the latter, at least, must be copied here, as it would be very difficult to send them."

"*Wycliffe, Aug.* 21, 1789. Mr. Tunstall's best compliments wait on Mr. Allan; begs his acceptance of an impression on vellum, and four on paper, two with and two without a border, of the Chillingham Bull, from a wood block by Mr. Bewick."

* "SIR, *Newcastle, May* 6, 1788.

"I cannot set about the Chillingham Cattle so soon as you and Mr. Tunstall seem to wish, being engaged and at present very busily employed upon a sett of Copper Plates for Sir H. G. Liddell's Lapland Tour, by Captain Consett. Have herewith sent you specimens from three of the Plates, and shall send you the others when finished. Have also sent a wood-print of the Chillwild Cow. Mr. Tunstall, in a Letter to us, says, that the Drawings by Mr. Bailey are better done than this Print. I cannot help differing in opinion with him; for I think the Drawings, particularly the Bull, very faulty, *and out of joint*. Be so obliging as to tell me honestly what you think. As Mr. Tunstall only wants a few impressions of the Wild Cattle, I would strongly recommend their being engraved on copper, in Aqua Tinta; which secret, as well as others, we have discovered since I began the new employment of engraving in that way. Our 'History of Animals' will be put to press as soon as the paper for it arrives; we only wait for that. May we venture to add Mr. Pennant's name to the number of Subscribers? We shall be proud to do so, and also to execute any thing that he may want in our way. He expresses a wish that I would do something for him. If he wishes to set me to work for him, I will do so with great pleasure. Is the *hatching* a tedious and laborious business? If so, I should think the discovery of no value; as every effect can be produced by the other way. Perhaps Mr. Surtees will, at some future opportunity, be so obliging as to inform you of this. If we do a History of Birds, we shall be much obliged for the loan of what Prints you may have in that way. But our engaging in that undertaking will depend much upon a successful sale of the Work on hand. We have a great many Birds already drawn with great accuracy, and coloured from Nature; they may some time come in use. I am much obliged and thank you for the excellent Print of Mrs. Allan; but would have preferred a black to a red impression. Please to accept one of these books of Animals; and, with my most respectful compliments to Mr. Hutchinson, beg his acceptance of the other. They are not well printed; they were done by poor Angus a short time before his death; he printed 20 of each Catalogue and meant to go through the whole, but could not get the job done; he indeed could hardly stand at press when he did these. I shall return the Mr. Nichols's Life of Hogarth; and the other book on Friday. We shall detain Belon a while longer, if you can spare it. Mr. Bailey is kept very busy with the Plan of Newcastle. The Work will be out in a short time. I am, Sir, your much obliged and humble servant, THOMAS BEWICK."

† Mr. Bewick's "Birds" were afterwards published in 1797 and 1804.

Brief

Brief Memoirs of the Rev. JOHN WALLIS.

The Rev. John Wallis, of Queen's College, Oxford, M. A. 1740, was a native of Cumberland, and, after spending a few years in the South of England, became curate of Symonburn, in Northumberland. Here he began to cultivate with effect his botanic genius, and filled his little garden with curious plants. The study of Botany brought with it a fondness for Natural History in general. This was succeeded by his writing "The Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland; and so much of the County of Durham as lies between the Rivers Tyne and Tweed, commonly called *North Bishoprick*, 1769," 2 vols. 4to; the result of "more than 20 years study:—rocks and dales, woods, heaths, and mountains, the shores of rivulets and the ocean, being his company in the hours of relaxation, after leaving that august and venerable, and truly charming and delightful seat of Learning, the University of Oxford, where a period of seven years of his earliest days were spent." The first volume, containing an account of plants, minerals, fossils, &c. indigenous to the County, is reckoned the most valuable. His fortune, however, did not improve with his fame; and a dispute with his Rector occasioned him to leave his happy retreat. But, alas! he had no other to fly to; and he and his wife were received into the family of a humane and benevolent Clergyman, who had formerly been his friend at College. Soon after this he became curate, *pro tempore*, at Haughton, near Darlington, 1775; and, immediately after, removed to the curacy of Billingham, near Stockton, where he continued till increasing infirmities obliged him to resign at Midsummer 1792. He then removed to the neighbouring village of Norton, where, in a short time, with all the consciousness of a well-spent life, without a pain he expired, July 23, 1793, at the age of 79.—This venerable man, though possessed of good natural abilities, and no small share of acquired knowledge, lived and died in an obscure station. But his situation, perhaps, should not be much lamented, as his disposition was so mild, and his sense of duty so proper, that he acquiesced, without a murmur or a sigh, in his humble fortune *. At an early period of life he married a lady near Portsmouth, where he at that time resided on a curacy. For 56 years they enjoyed all the happiness of their matrimonial connexion; an happiness so visible, that it became almost proverbial in their neighbourhood: and his widow remained a short time, to lament his loss, and to look forward to their re-union in a future world.—About two years before his death a very small estate fell to him by the death of a brother; and it should be related, to the honour of the present Bishop of Durham (the Hon. Dr. Barrington), that, when the circumstances and situation of Mr. Wallis were represented to him, he agreed to allow him an annual pension after he had resigned his curacy. This unexpected offer made such an impression of gratitude upon Mr. Wallis, that almost the last act of his life was to pack-up an antient statue of

* See the kind endeavours of Mr. Allan and Mr. Pennant to assist him with Bp. Egerton, p. 745.

Apollo,

Apollo, found at Carvorran, a Roman station near Glenwelt, in the parish of Haltwhistle, Northumberland, which he intended as a present to the Hon. Daines Barrington, brother to the Bishop.—In the early part of his life he published a volume of Letters to a Pupil, on entering into Holy Orders; and he left behind him a small but valuable collection of books, chiefly on Natural History. — A few extracts from some of his Letters to Mr. Allan will exhibit a true picture of his amiable and contented mind.

"SIR, *Billingham, Sept.* 13, 1778.

"I with pleasure embrace this opportunity of acknowledging your kind favour, in sending me the 'Flora Scotica,' and the first volume of Mr. Pennant's Tour *. I shall give the Flora all the dispatch I can, and also the rest; and then hope to have an opportunity to return them myself, and give you my cordial thanks, not only for them, but your kind invitation.

"Your much obliged and humble servant, JOHN WALLIS."

"SIR, *Billingham, Nov* 4, 1778.

"I received your kind present of curious 'Miscellaneous Tracts,' for which I desire to return my sincerest thanks. The 'Legend' is an extraordinary performance of its kind, the offspring of genius, replete with good sense and refined wit. The 'History of the Hospital' is a specimen of your abilities for undertaking a more extensive work—a History of your native County from Muniments and Records, of which you are so happy as to be possessed with ample store. It would give you an honourable and distinguished place in the Annals of Literature: it would be erecting a moument to your own memory. — I am very busy in reading the books which you were so kind as to lend me. As soon as I have read them, which I do very attentively, I shall fulfil my promise in personally returning them. JOHN WALLIS."

"SIR, *Billingham, March* 2, 1779.

"I take this opportunity of assigning the cause why I have not had the pleasure of making you a visit. The parish has been sickly in the course of this winter, and we have had many funerals; and in the late great storm a considerable part of the roof of my house was uncovered; which, together with the days being short, and the roads bad, made me deny myself the satisfaction of seeing you so soon as I intended. In the time of Lent, and at Easter, I am always confined, by attending to the duties of the season. After the Easter-holydays, if the weather is favourable, and nothing unforeseen prevents me, I propose having the happiness of being with you a few days; provided you are then at leisure, and under no necessary engagements of being abroad. In the mean time, I am, with real respect, Sir, your much obliged, and most humble servant, JOHN WALLIS."

"SIR, *Billingham, June* 16, 1779.

"The favour of your kind card came to my hands just time to save the post, to tell you how sorry I am I have not had it in my power to embrace your obliging invitation before now.

* By the Rev. John Lightfoot, M. A. F. R. S. See vol. III. p. 670.

Con-

Confinement is the fate of a Curate; and I think has always been my lot; but more so here, as it is hard to get one in my station in the neighbourhood to assist me. About a fortnight ago I obtained the promise of Mr. Aspenwell to do the accidental duty for me after the Visitation, who at the same time made me an offer of his horse, which I shall accept; and the rather, as it will save the trouble of sending a chaise so far for me. I hope then to have the pleasure of seeing you; and am, with the greatest respect, Sir, Yours, &c. JOHN WALLIS."

"SIR, *Billingham, June* 23, 1779.

"It gives me real concern that it has not hitherto suited me to make myself so happy as to be with you two or three days at Darlington. I prayed the favour of Mr. Parrington, at the Visitation, to present my respects to you, and acquaint you that I proposed doing myself the pleasure of seeing you the next week; but, as you are then for setting out to Harrowgate, I will let my visit alone till your return. I am this morning very stiff and weary with my yesterday's journey to Auckland, and shall be glad to have two or three days' rest against Sunday. I have had a very sickly parish; sometimes two or three funerals in a week: and, besides an attention to the sick, other occasional duties have given me little leisure; which I hope you will be kind enough to accept as a reasonable apology for not fulfilling my engagement in enjoying your company, which would afford me much satisfaction and pleasure. Mrs. Wallis joins in respectful compliments with, Sir, your obliged and humble servant, JOHN WALLIS."

"SIR, *Billingham, Oct.* 26, 1779.

"For some time past I had hopes of taking a ride to see you with your books, and the 'Flora Scotica*;' but I have been disappointed by my house undergoing a little repair. I have this day delivered the 'Flora,' to Mr. Pickering the Bookseller at Stockton, to be forwarded to you. With your leave, I shall keep your two volumes of Pennant's Tour a little longer. I have them under a good cover when in use; and, when not used, always securely locked up, that they may come to no harm.

"Mr. Hutchinson has favoured me with the second volume of his 'View of Northumberland.' I am greatly pleased with his book, and thank him for his kind present. JOHN WALLIS."

"SIR, *Billingham, Aug.* 1, 1786.

"I have this day delivered your two volumes of Mr. Pennant's Tour ‡ to Mr. Pickering. You may be sure I have had much pleasure in the perusal of them by my detaining them so long, which I should not have done if they had not deserved my particular attention. His liberal and humane turn of mind have engaged my affections so much, that the oftener I read a page of his, the more I admire him; and I truly believe the benevolence and goodness of his heart is only to be equalled by your own. I heartily thank you for your kindness in sparing these two volumes so long, and for all your other favours; and I beg you would believe me to be, dear Sir, your most obliged, and humble servant, JOHN WALLIS."

* Mr. Pennant's "Tour in Scotland." † His "Tour in Wales."

ADDITIONS.

P. 57, l. 12. read, "in a cap and lay habit, by G. Cuit."

P. 64. Epitaph in Walcot Church, Bath:

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Pownall, Esquire,
who died in this city on the 25th day of February 1805, aged 83.
He was in the year 1755 appointed Lieut.-governor
of his Majesty's Province of New Jersey, in America,
in 1757 Captain General, Vice Admiral, and Governor
in chief of the Province of Massachusets Bay,
in 1760 Captain General, Vice Admiral, and Governor
in Chief of the Province of South Carolina.
On his return from America, he was appointed
Director General of the Office of Controul
(with the rank of Colonel in the Army)
under the command of Prince Ferdinand in Germany.
He afterwards served as Member of Parliament
in Three Parliaments.
He first married Harriet, relict of Sir Everard Fawkener,
who, dying in 1777, he married in 1784
Annah, widow of Richard Astell, Esquire,
of Everton House, Huntingdonshire,
who, in testimony of her regard and affection
to the memory of her late husband,
has caused this Monument to be erected."

P. 64. for "Bedfordshire," r. "Huntingdonshire." Everton is in both Counties.

P. 209. In the "Antiquarian Repertory" are three drawings by Mr. Tyson: In vol. II. p. 225, a Brass Figure in Trumpington Church, Cambridgeshire; p. 237, "Little Saxham Church," Suffolk; vol. IV. p. 57, "The Hospital of St. Petronilla at Bury:" The two last are accompanied by descriptions by his Friend Sir John Cullum. "The View of the Hospital was," Sir John observes, "the last effort of his excellent pencil."

P. 224, l. 3. for "Francis" read "Thomas." This Charles Godwin must have been great-great-grandson to the Bishop of Bath and Wells. See Biog. Brit. art. Francis Godwin.

P. *357. Joseph Edmondson, esq. apprenticed to a barber, was afterwards an herald-painter, and emblazoner of arms on carriages. He was a respectable man; and was appointed Mowbray Herald Extraordinary in March 1764. He published a splendid work, "Baronagium Genealogicum, or the Pedigrees of English Peers, 1764—84," 6 vols folio; "An Historical Account of the Greville Family, with an Account of Warwick Castle, 1766," 8vo; "A Companion to the Peerage, 1776," 8vo; and "A Complete Body of Heraldry, 1780," 2 vols folio. He died Feb. 17, 1786; and was buried in the cemetery of St. James, Westminster. His Library was sold in 1788; see vol. III. p. 623.

P. 369. In addition to what I have observed on "Bellum Grammaticale," I may add, that Mr. Bindley possesses a fairly written MS. containing 100 pages in a 12mo size, intituled, "*Basileia; sive* Bellum Grammaticale, Tragico-Comœdia; sub Ferias Nati-

vitatis acta, à Generosis Scholæ Craneburgensis Alumnis, anno 1666.—The Warr of Grammar, a Tragick-Comedy; acted by the Scholars of Cranebrook School, more than once, not without applause. In which the whole Vulgar Grammar, with something of the Author's own, is festivously handled."

PRÆLUDIUM.

Great Sirs, our blood swells in ambitious pride,
To see our trivial School thus dignified,
Adorn'd with brightest gems on every side.
Were we to carve the entertainment forth,
By your deserts to equalize your worth,
We 'd not present you with so mean a birth.
We sing of Wars to th' tune of bellowing drums,
(Like Gerunds echoing back their *di, do, dums)*
And roaring cannon which disgorges Death,
And wholesale wounds to disembogue men's breath.
Bring candid judgments, and let patient ears
Attend the rise and progress of these Wars;
You'll see the reformation of the Stage,
From vile Impurities of the present age.
If ought appear too light, mind, we entreat ye,
Et prodesse volunt et delectare Poetæ.
Hi Ludi in seria ducunt.

EPILOGUS PRIOR.

You Ladies bright, whose eyes, like lamps above,
Do light Beholders on their way to Love,
Our Play is doubly good, if you approve.

EPILOGUS POSTERIOR.

Brave souls whoe'er have deck'd this hemisphere,
How glorious shines this place since you came here;
It seems a firmament whence we conclude,
What here are stars of the first magnitude.
If we displease and grate your tender ears
With sounds unwelcome, let our younger years
Plead for us; before our morning set in night,
We 'll strive to give you more entire delight.
But, if we have pleas'd, as yet we doubtful stand,
To our wish'd *Plaudite* set to your hands."

P. 452. On a marble tablet, near the organ in Hampstead church:
" Sacred to the memory of Anthony Askew, D. M. F. R. S.
who exchanged this life for a better
the 28th day of February 1774, in the 52d year of his age.
And also of Mary Askew, his eldest daughter,
who died the 9th day of January 1786, in the 14th year of her age."

END OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

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